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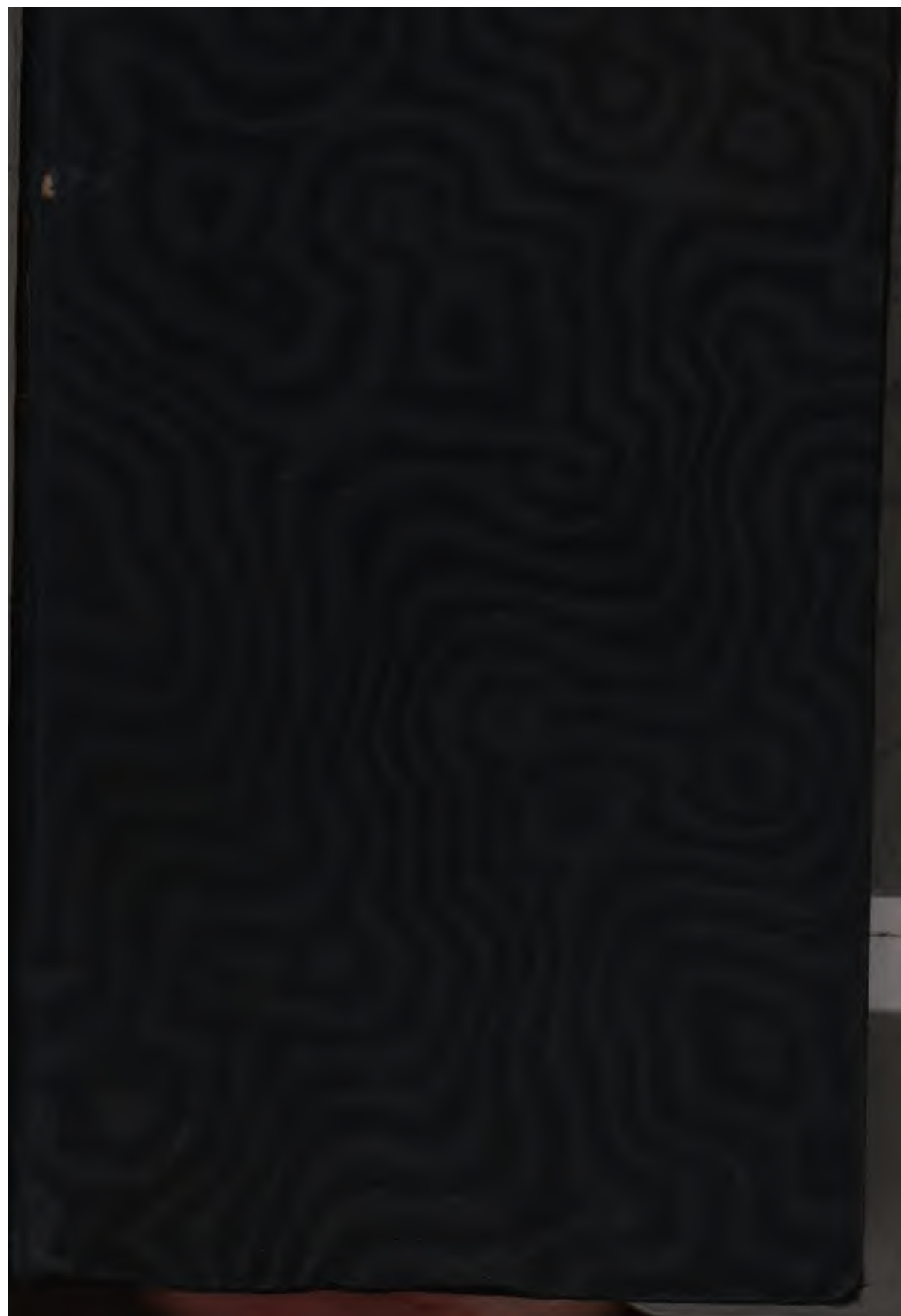
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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JULY—DECEMBER, 1865.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MDCCCLXV.—VOL. II.

JULY TO DECEMBER INCLUSIVE.

BEING VOLUME XIX. OF A NEW SERIES,
AND THE TWO-HUNDRED-AND-NINETEENTH SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT.



ST. JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL,
THE RESIDENCE OF CAVE, THE FOUNDER OF THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, 1731.
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PREFACE.

THE present volume of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE is the closing one of the Series originated in July, 1856, by Mr. J. H. Parker, of Oxford, and carried on under his personal direction as long as the state of his health permitted him to devote the necessary attention to it. When such ceased to be the case, he took measures for the transfer of the work to other hands, and the result is, that in future the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE will issue from the press of Messrs. Bradbury, Evans, and Co., under the editorial care of a gentleman who is well known in connexion with the study of family history, genealogy, and topography, so that old subscribers may rely on seeing those distinctive features of the Magazine duly cared for, whilst others are introduced that may be acceptable to readers of different tastes.

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THE
Gentleman's Magazine
 AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

JULY, 1865.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE.—SYLVANUS URBAN requests his Friends to observe that Reports, Correspondence, Books for Review, announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., received after the 20th instant, cannot be attended to until the following Month.

THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF ALDERSHOT.

SIR,—I have recently been informed that not many months ago a weekly publication of known reputation, ridiculed the spelling of Aldershot with a single *t*, and intimated that those who spelt it in this manner were ignorant people. To these remarks, I suppose, must be attributed the fact that "The Times," which was wont to speak of this place as *Aldershot*, now invariably prints *Aldershott*. Aldershot, notwithstanding such disparaging observations, is the accepted spelling, and it is a mere piece of eccentricity to write it Aldershott. There was a time when the double-*t*'s were fashionable. Open a book of the early part of the seventeenth century, and a column might be filled with such words:—thatt, abbott, writt, shott, proffitts, sett, hatt, dott, &c. This is the period when our critic's orthography (Aldershott) made its appearance, but to assert that it is the *proper spelling* is going too far. I will now give your readers an opportunity of seeing how variously the name of this place has been spelt, which I jot down from a few notes I happen to have among my own papers:—A.D. 1290, Alreschute. In an episcopal mandate, 1398, Aldershote. In 1400, Alreschote. 1463, Aldershote. Will dated April 14, 1511: "I, John Awbrey, gentelman, of Aldershot in the county of Southampton, . . . to be buried in the church of St. Michael the Archangel in Aldershot;" and it is several times mentioned in this will, and always spelt "Aldershot." 1517, Capella de Aldershot. 1520 and 1532, Aldershot. 1555, and 1567, Al-

dershote. In the Manorial Court Books, Aldershot, in 1535 and 1582. In 1530, Aldershote (Records of St. Cross Hospital). 1610, Aldershot (Speed's Map). 1645, Aldershot (Parish Register of Wickham, Hants.). 1814, Aldershot (Manning and Bray's History of Surrey). 1846, Aldershot (Dugdale's *Monasticon*, last edition).—I am, &c.

FRANCIS JOSEPH BAIGENT.

Winchester, June 14, 1865.

[*"Aldershott"* is a mere barbarism, like the *"Dovor"* which a local authority attempted to establish a few years ago.]

THE HERBERTS OF CHAPPELL.

SIR,—Sir David Mathew, Lord High Standard-Bearer of England at the battle of Towton, married one of the Herberts of Chappell (about the time of Henry VI.)

Who were the "Herberts of Chappell?"—I am, &c.,

A DESCENDANT.

GREGORY III.

SIR,—I have in my possession a copper coin or medal resembling a half-penny, *obv.* a head wreathed to the right and the inscription GREGORY III. PON., and on the *rev.* figure of Britannia, below her the date 1730, and over, the inscription BRITAIN'S ISLES. I should feel thankful if some of your readers would enlighten me as to the cause of this, I presume, commemorative medal being struck a thousand years after that Pope ascended the papal chair.—I am, &c.

J. B. S.

Several Reviews and Obituaries in type are unavoidably postponed.

The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

ON THE ARMS OF DE CLARE.

BY THE REV. JAMES GRAVES, A.B., M.R.I.A.

IN the first portion of this paper^a, I adduced reasons which shew that to whatever house belong the arms on the shield of the Christ Church effigy, being, In chief^b, or, as perhaps the blazon should run, On a chief, three crosses crosslet, they cannot possibly be those of Richard de Clare, surnamed Strongbow: (1) because the original effigy of that personage was broken by the fall of the church; (2) because the existing sculpture is fourteenth-century work, and therefore (3) the supposition that, two centuries and a half later, Sir H. Sydney may have had it carved anew is untenable, whilst (4) we have evidence that the effigy was brought from Drogheda in Elizabeth's reign to supply the place of the broken monument.

To what name the shield with the three crosses crosslet is to be assigned is a question which I am not obliged to solve. That it was owned by some family of the Pale I have little doubt, but extensive searches in the British Museum have failed to give the desired solution^c. Mr. Papworth, in his "Ordinary

^a GENT. MAG., April, 1865, pp. 403—408. I frankly recognise the spirit of fair and honourable controversy exhibited by CLYPEUS (GENT. MAG., May, 1865, p. 620), but as I conceive that this paper, which was in type before I read his last letter, contains an answer to the several points he brings forward, I do not therefore notice it in the text. I would merely observe that the "admission" with regard to the tomb being brought from Drogheda is not mine, but Ware's. Nobody bases a heraldic theory on the spurious wooden effigy at Gloucester Cathedral, or on the tombs of the De la Beches at Aldworth, so that they are not cases in point. I rely on the style of the Christ Church effigy to prove that it could not possibly have been sculptured at the close of the sixteenth century, unless it was an exact copy, and that it cannot be an exact copy of the original monument of Strongbow is self-evident.

^b The sculpturing of the shield seems to indicate a chief, but such indications are often fallacious, and the correct blazon may be *In chief*.

^c Mr. Orlando Jewitt, to whom I am indebted for much assistance in elucidating the subject, informs me that he has searched in vain for the clue in the Museum library.

of British Armorial," states that Fitz Osbert and Damerly bore these arms, whilst if we extend the search to crosses crosslet patè (frequently used interchangeably in early times with the former) we only get Ogie, Strongbow, Marshall, and Dyall: the last, Mr. Papworth, in a private letter to me, presumes to be modern, whilst Ogie, Strongbow, and Marshall resolve themselves into one, and are resultant from the old blunder of Sydney's "restored" monument; for Ogie (Augum, or Eu, in Normandy) was the territorial cognomen of the Gilbert, Count of Eu and of Brione, father of Gilbert, called Strongbow, and erroneously termed Earl of Ogie, as well as Earl of Pembroke and Chepstow, or Strigul, whose grandson Richard was the famous Strongbow^d of the Irish Conquest, whilst Marshall comes in for them as being the husband of Isabel, granddaughter of the latter. It is pretty plain that this all comes of the mystification which arose from Sydney's "restoration." The authorities for the attribution of the crosses crosslet to Richard de Clare, surnamed Strongbow, the elder, are not older than that time, and even they do not venture to give these arms to his father Gilbert^e.

To illustrate the question fully, it may be allowed here to state at some length the pedigree of De Clare^f, and this done I shall adduce the proofs on which I rely, as shewing what were the true arms of Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, who subsequently became Lord of Leinster first in right of his own good sword and then by grant from King John^g.

DE CLARE.

GEOFFREY, natural son of Richard I., Duke of Normandy, Count of Eu and Brione, had a son,

GILBERT, Earl of Eu and Brione, in Normandy, from whose second son, Baldwin, descend the Earls of Rivers; the eldest son,

^d I threw out a conjecture as to the origin of this "nick-name" in my first article, but I do not give much weight to it.

^e He bore a canton, according to the "Ordinary of British Armorial."

^f This surname is given by anticipation to the earlier personages of the house, who, as is well known, did not style themselves "de Clare;" in fact, surnames were not then in general use. Strongbow called himself "Richard fitz Richard fitz Gilbert."

^g I gladly acknowledge the kind aid of the Rev. Samuel Hayman and of Mr. Papworth in drawing up the pedigree of De Clare. Mr. Hayman's authority is Burke's "Extinct Peerages." There are great obscurities in its earlier portions, possibly also there may be errors. I shall be glad if those specially acquainted with the subject are able to point out any that have escaped me.

RICHARD FITZ GILBERT, having accompanied the Conqueror into England, participated in the spoils of conquest, and obtained extensive possessions both in the new and old dominions of his royal leader and kinsman. In 1073 (6 Gulielmi Conquestoris) we find him joined, under the designation of Ricardus de Benefacta, with William de Warren, in the great office of Justiciary of England. Along with William de Warren, in three years afterwards, he was in arms against the rebellious lords, Robert de Britelio, Earl of Hereford, and Ralph Waher or Guader, Earl of Norfolk and Suffolk. In several engagements he behaved with great gallantry. At the time of the general survey, towards the close of William's reign, he was called Ricardus de Tonebruge, from his seat at Tonebruge (now Tunbridge), in Kent. This town and castle he had acquired of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in lieu of the castle of Brion. At this time he enjoyed in Surrey thirty-eight lordships; in Essex thirty-five, in Cambridgeshire three, with a few in Wilts and Devon; in Suffolk ninety-five, and among them that of CLARE. From this last-named seigniory, he was sometimes denominated Ricardus de Clare. He married Rohese, daughter of Walter Gifford, Earl of Buckingham; and had issue,

I. GILBERT, his successor.

II. Roger, an eminent soldier in the reign of Henry I. He died *s. p.*

III. Robert, steward to Henry I. He married Maud, dau. of Simon St. Liz, Earl of Huntingdon; and by her had issue,

Walter Fitz Robert, whose son,

Robert Fitz Walter, was one of the most distinguished of the barons who rebelled against John. He was styled "Marshal of the Army of God and Holy Church."

IV. Walter, who had licence from the King to enjoy all he could conquer in Wales. He possessed all Nether-Gwent. He founded Tintern, and died *s. p.*

V. Richard, a monk of Bec, in Normandy, and afterwards Abbot of Ely.

I. A daughter, married to Ralph de Telieres, Lord of Crespin.

II. A daughter, married to Waildericus Teutonicus.

Richard de Tonebruge is believed to have fallen in a skirmish with the Welsh. His eldest son,

GILBERT DE TONEBRUGE, resided at Tonebruge, and inherited all his father's lands in England. This nobleman joined in the rebellion of Robert de Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland; but, observing that his sovereign (William Rufus) was on the point of falling into an ambuscade, he relented, sought the pardon of his royal master, and saved him. We find him, however, subsequently engaged in rebellion, in the same reign. He fortified against the King his castle at Tonebruge; and he lost his estate. Gilbert married Adeliza, dau. of the Earl of Clermont, and had issue,

I. RICHARD, his successor.

II. GILBERT, of whom hereafter (see page 9).

III. Walter.

IV. Hervey, famous in the conquest of Ireland, as Hervey of Montmaurice, who married Elizabeth, widow of Gilbert Strongbow.

V. Baldwin, who had issue,

1. William. 2. Robert. 3. Richard. And a daughter, Margaret.

Gilbert de Tonebruge, who was a munificent benefactor to the Church, was succeeded by his eldest son,

RICHARD, called de Clare from the manor of Clare, in Suffolk, and advanced to the Earldom of Hertford, regno Stephen. This nobleman was leader of many successful expeditions into Wales, where he acquired many lordships, and held several strong castles. In 1124, he removed the monks from Clare to St. Augustine's, Stoke, bestowing on them a little wood called Stoke-Ho, with a doe every year out of his park at Hunedene. He married Evelina, daughter of Ranulph, Earl of Chester, by whom he had,

I. GILBERT, his successor.

II. ROGER, who was heir to his brother.

III. WALTER.

A daughter, Alice, who married Cadwalader-ap-Griffith, Prince of North Wales.

The Earl of Hertford, who had reared the standard of revolt, was slain in a battle with the Welsh. His eldest son,

GILBERT DE CLARE, second Earl of Hertford, is said by Dugdale to have borne also the title of Earl of Clare. But Hornby observes that this means only Earl *at* Clare; for his earldom was certainly at Hertford. This nobleman, in 1145, 8th of Stephen, was a hostage for his uncle, Ranulph, Earl of Chester. Subsequently, being in rebellion against the King, he was taken prisoner, and was held in captivity until he had surrendered all his strong places. He died in 1151, without issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

ROGER DE CLARE, third Earl of Hertford, who is said to have borne the title of Earl of Clare. In the 3rd of Henry II., this nobleman obtained from the King all the lands in Wales which he could win. He marched into Cardigan with a great army, and fortified divers castles there. In the 9th of same reign, we find him summoned by Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, to Westminster, that he might do homage to the prelate for his castle of Tonebrugge. At the King's command, he refused to do so, alleging that he held it by military service, and that the castle belonged to the Crown, not to the Church. He married Maude, daughter of James de St. Hillary, by whom (who, after his decease, re-married with William de Albini, Earl of Arundel) he had issue,

I. RICHARD, his successor.

II. JOHN.

III. RICHARD.

IV. JAMES.

A daughter, Matilda.

This Earl, who from his munificence to the church, and his numerous acts of piety, was called The Good, died in 1173, and was succeeded by his son,

RICHARD DE CLARE, fourth Earl of Hertford, who, in the 7th Richard I., gave a thousand pounds to the King for livery of the lands of his mother's inheritance, with his proportion of those some time belonging to Giffard, Earl of Buckingham. He married Amicia, second daughter and co-heiress (with her sisters, Mabel, wife of the Earl of Evereux in Normandy, and Isabel, the divorced wife of King John,) of William, Earl of Gloucester, by whom he had issue,

GILBERT, his successor.

Joan, married to Rhys-Grig, Prince of South Wales.

This Earl, who was one of the twenty-five barons appointed to enforce the observance of Magna Charta, died in 1218, and was succeeded by his son,

GILBERT DE CLARE, fifth Earl of Hertford, who [after the decease of Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, the second husband of Isabel, the divorced wife of King JOHN, (one of the co-heiresses mentioned above of William, Earl of Gloucester,) and in her right Earl of Gloucester, and her own decease *s. p.* as also the decease of Almaric d'Evreux, son of the Earl of Evreux, by Mabel the other co-heiress, who likewise succeeded to the Earldom of Gloucester] became Earl of Gloucester, in right of his mother Amicia, the other co-heiress. This nobleman was among the principal barons who took up arms against King John, and was appointed one of the twenty-five chosen to enforce the observance of Magna Charta. In the ensuing year, still opposing the arbitrary proceedings of the Crown, he fought at Lincoln, under the baronial banner, and was taken prisoner there by William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke; but he soon afterwards made his peace. Gilbert married Isabel, one of the daughters, and, eventually, co-heiresses of the above-mentioned Earl, in right of whom, (who married after his decease, Richard, Earl of Cornwall, brother of King Henry III.,) he became Lord of the Liberty of Kilkenny. By this Isabel he had issue:—

I. RICHARD, his successor.

II. William, poisoned in 1258, at the table of Peter de Savoy.

III. Gilbert.

I. Amicia, married to Baldwin de Redvers, fourth Earl of Devon.

II. Agnes.

III. Isabel, married to Robert de Brus.

The Earl died in 1229, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

RICHARD DE CLARE, sixth Earl of Hertford and second Earl of Gloucester, then in minority. The wardship of this young nobleman was granted to Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, Justiciary of England, whose daughter Margaret, to the great displeasure of the King, (Henry III.,) he afterwards clandestinely married. From this lady he was divorced; for we find him by the King's order married in the next year to Maude, daughter of John de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln. In consideration whereof the said John paid to the Crown five thousand marks, and remitted a debt of two thousand more. His Lordship, who appears to have been a very distinguished personage in the reign of Henry III., was one of the chief nobles present in Westminster Hall, (40 Henry III.,) when Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, with other prelates, pronounced a solemn curse, with candles lighted, upon all those who should thenceforth violate Magna Charta. In two years afterwards, an attempt was made by Walter de Scotenay, his chief counsellor, to poison the Earl and his brother William, which proved effective as to the latter, while his Lordship narrowly escaped, with the loss of his hair and nails. In the next year, the Earl was commissioned with others of the nobility, by the King's appointment and by that of the whole Baronage of England, to the parliament of France. He was to convey King Henry III.'s resignation of Normandy, and to adjust all differences between the two Crowns. Upon the return of the mission, he reported its proceedings to the King, in parliament. About this period, he had licence to fortify the Isle of Portland, and to embattle it as a fortress. It is reported of this nobleman, that being at Tewkesbury, in the 45th Henry III., a Jew, who had fallen into a jakes, on the Saturday, refusing to be pulled out in reverence to the Jewish sabbath, was suffered by the Earl to remain there on the next day, the Christian Sabbath, and was taken out dead on the Monday following. He suffered from

poison administered to him at the table of Peter de Savoy, the Queen's uncle, in 1258, but recovered. The Earl died in July, 1262. He left issue:—

I. GILBERT, his successor.

II. Thomas, who in the 1st of Edward I., was steward of the forests of Essex. He died in the 15th of the same reign, leaving (by Juliana, his wife, daughter of Sir Maurice Fitz-Maurice),—

1. Richard, buried 1218, at Limerick.

2. Thomas.

1. Margaret.

2. Maud.

3. Isabel, married to Gilbert de Clare.

For their descendants, see Rev. Samuel Hayman's Tabular sheet in Sainthill's *second* Tract on the Old Countess of Desmond.

III. Benedict, who had,

1. Isabel.

2. Margaret.

3. Roesia.

I. Rose, married to Roger de Mowbray.

II. Margaret, married *s. p.* to Edmund, Earl of Cornwall.

III. Isabel.

The Earl was succeeded by his elder son,

GILBERT DE CLARE, surnamed the Red, seventh Earl of Hertford and third Earl of Gloucester. By the King's procurement, he espoused in the lifetime of his father, Alice, daughter of Guy, Earl of Angoulesme, and niece of the King of France, which monarch bestowed upon the lady a marriage portion of five thousand marks. Like his predecessors, this nobleman was zealous in the cause of the barons. Immediately after the defeat of the insurrectionary nobles at Northampton (48 Henry III.) he proceeded to London, to rouse the citizens. Having effected this, he received the honour of knighthood from Montfort, Earl of Leicester, at the head of the army at Lewes. Of this army, he, with John Fitz-John and William de Montchesni, commanded the second brigade. A victory for the barons ensued, the King and Prince were made prisoners, and the whole power of the realm fell into the hands of the conquerors. The Earl procured a grant, under the great Seal, of all lands and possessions in England belonging to John de Warren, Earl of Surrey, a faithful adherent of the royal cause, excepting the castles of Reigate and Lewes, to hold during the pleasure of the Crown. Soon after, with some of the principal barons, he extorted from the captive monarch a commission authorizing Stephen, Bishop of Chichester, Simon Montfort, Earl of Leicester, and himself, to nominate nine persons of "the most faithful, prudent, and most studious of the public weal," as well prelates as others, to manage all things according to the laws and customs of the realm, until the consultations at Lewes should terminate. Becoming jealous, however, of the power of Leicester, the Earl soon after abandoned the baronial standard, and having assisted in procuring the liberty of the King and Prince, he commanded the second brigade of the royal army at the triumphant battle of Evesham, which restored the kingly power to its former lustre. In reward of these eminent services, he received a full pardon of himself and his brother Thomas of all prior treasons. He had also the custody of the castle of Berghavenny, during the minority of Maud, wife of Humphrey de Bohun. Yet he

veered in his allegiance; nor was he sincerely devoted to the royal cause until 1270, in which year, demanding from Prince Edward repayment of the expenses he had incurred at the battle of Evesham, with livery of all lands and castles which his ancestors had possessed, he had all his demands fully complied with. Thenceforward, he became a good and loyal subject of the Crown. On the death of King Henry, this nobleman was one of the lords who met at the New Temple in London, to proclaim Prince Edward, then in the Holy Land, successor to the Crown. So soon as the new monarch returned to England, the Earl of Hertford and Gloucester was the first to entertain him and his whole retinue, with great magnificence, for several days, at his castle of Tonebruge. In 13 Edward I., he divorced Alice, the French princess; but, in consideration of her illustrious birth, he granted for her support during her life, six extensive manors and parks. In a few years after, he married Joan of Acre, daughter of King Edward I., upon which occasion he gave up the inheritance of all his castles and manors, as well in England as in Wales, to his royal father-in-law, to dispose of as he might think proper. These manors, &c., were entailed by the King on the Earl's issue, by the said Joan; and in default, on her heirs and assigns, should she survive his Lordship. The Earl of Hertford left, by the Princess Joan, issue,—

I. GILBERT, his successor.

II. Alianore, married first to Hugh Despencer, and secondly to William, Lord Zouche, of Mortimer.

III. Margaret, married first to Piers Gavestone, and secondly to Hugh de Audley, who was eventually created Earl of Gloucester.

IV. Elizabeth, married first to John de Burgh, son of Richard, Earl of Ulster, by whom she had issue,

William, Earl of Ulster, who married Maud, sister of Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster, and left a daughter and heiress.

Elizabeth de Burgh, who married Lionel Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, K.G., and had an only daughter and heiress.

Philippa Plantagenet, who married Edward Mortimer, Earl of March; and through her, the House of York derived its claim to the throne.

Earl Gilbert died in 1295; and the Countess Joan, surviving, married "a plain esquire," Ralph de Monthermer, clandestinely, without her royal father's knowledge. To this alliance, through the intercession of Anthony Beke, Bishop of Durham, King Edward I. became reconciled, and eventually he took to his favour his new son-in-law,

RALPH DE MONTHERMER, who during the lifetime of the Princess Joan, his wife, enjoyed the earldoms of Hertford and Gloucester, and was summoned to Parliament in these dignities from February 6, 1299, to November 3, 1306, *jure uxoris*. Joan died in 1307, and her husband thenceforward was summoned only as a baron, under the designation of Radulphus de Monthermer. We now return to

GILBERT DE CLARE, who succeeded his father, and at the decease of his mother, Joan, became Earl of Hertford and Gloucester. He married Maud, daughter of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster; but falling at the battle of Bannockburn, in 1314, he left John, who died *s. p.* 1316, when his large possessions devolved upon his three sisters as co-heiresses, and the earldoms of Hertford and Gloucester became EXTINCT.

CLARE, EARL OF PEMBROKE.

GILBERT DE CLARE, second son of Richard, feudal lord of Clare, and brother of Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford, [supra, p. 6], having obtained from King Henry I. a licence to enjoy all lands he might win in Wales, marched a large force into Cardiganshire, and brought the whole country into subjection. Here he soon after built two strong castles; and, his power increasing, he was created by King Stephen, in 1138, Earl of Pembroke. He married Elizabeth, sister of Waleran, Earl of Mellent, and had issue a son^b,

Richard, surnamed Strongbow, his successor.

Basilis, married to Raymond, son of William FitzGerald, of Ireland.

The Earl, dying in 1149, was buried at Tintern, in Wales, and was succeeded by his grandson,

RICHARD DE CLARE, the celebrated Strongbow, second Earl of Pembroke, the invader of Ireland. This nobleman was one of the witnesses to the solemn agreement made in 1153, between King Stephen and Henry, Duke of Normandy, whereby the latter was to succeed to the English throne upon the decease of the former. But the leading part he subsequently had in the subjugation of Ireland, connects him rather with Irish than with English history. He married Eva, daughter of Dermot MacMurragh, and had issue (according to some historians) a son, who, having acted a dastardly part in a battle with the Irish, was executed by his father's orders. Strongbow left a son, Walter, buried at Tintern, whose daughter,

Isabel, became ward to King Henry II.; in 1189 she was given in marriage to William Marshal, who thereupon became Earl of Pembroke^c.

It will be seen by the foregoing pedigree that Richard Fitz Gilbert, conqueror of Ireland, was descended from a second son of, and that his blood finally merged within four descents into that of, the eldest son of Gilbert, surnamed "De Tonbruge." If, therefore, we find the younger branch at an earlier period bearing arms the same with, or similar to those displayed on the seals of the elder branch subsequently, we may reasonably conclude that such was the true blazon of the race in all its branches, although perhaps differenced according to circumstances.

Now, how stands the case?

Seals are universally acknowledged to afford the most trustworthy evidence in heraldic questions. They were in effect

^b In the original charter preserved at Kilkenny Castle Richard Strongbow calls himself "*Comes Ricardus filius comitis Ricardi Gisleberti*,"—Earl Richard the son of Earl Richard, (the son) of Gilbert. As this descent is different from that given in the peerages, I at one time thought it might have been an error of the scribe, and that the second "*Comitis Ricardi*" was redundant. But it seems a serious thing to set aside the distinct statement of so important a charter.

^c William, Earl of Pembroke, in a deed dated at Strigull (Chepstow), March 22, 1223, states that his father was named William, who was the husband of Isabel, daughter of Walter, son of Richard Strongbow.

of equal authority with the signature, "the name and handwriting," of the present day. The nobles and territorial proprietors of the early feudal times were normally men of war, they left the art of writing to the clergy. As men of war, they were covered and disguised by the defensive armour of the period; yet, when in the turmoil and confusion of the battle, it was necessary that their followers should *know* them; hence the origin of the "cognizance" and of the arms on the surcoat and the shield. But they had lands to confer on the Church or on their men, rights to devolve, missives and letters to send. The cleric scribed on the parchment what the man of war ordered him, but it required authenticity. Hence, as the lord could not write, the necessity of the seal. And, as the man of war loved his battle cognizance, he got the cunning worker in metals to carve for him on his seal his portraiture as he rode his war-horse in the charge, or sturdily stood the brunt of the fight on foot. But how was he to be known by this his seal? Truly as he was known in the lists, or on the battle-field. His arms must appear on his shield, and on the trappings of his horse; and so we find it. A mistake in the blazon would be fatal in the field of battle, an error in the bearing engraved on the seal would invalidate the deed. Hence, we can trust to the seals of these mailed men of war. Their trusty shields, that so often turned aside the deadly thrust, or warded off the crushing blow, are dust. The more fragile impressions of their seals have in some instances come down to us. They are heraldic evidence of the highest class, especially when attached to legal deeds of undoubted authenticity.

Fortunately we have preserved to our time a deed of Richard de Clare, Lord of Leinster, with his seal appended, both in admirable preservation. In the muniment-room of the Marquis of Ormonde at Kilkenny Castle, amongst thousands of other little known, but priceless historic documents and sphragistic treasures, there is a small parchment deed (not much larger than this page) conveying to one of Earl Richard's followers, Adam de Hereford, the conquered lands of O'Kelly in Ossory. The elder branch of the De Clares have also left us their seals, and these, with evidence afforded us by the arms on the seal of the Corporation of Kilkenny, will serve (when we return to the subject) to shew what were the real arms of De Clare.

THE ASTURIAS AND ITS ANTIQUITIES.

BY THE REV. H. F. TOZER.

OF all the provinces of Spain, none perhaps is so little known, or so seldom visited by Englishmen, as the Asturias. This may appear extraordinary at first sight, from its comparative nearness to this country; but the strangeness will disappear after a glance at the map, which shews how isolated, and consequently how difficult of access, its position is. The westerly continuation of the Pyrenees, which runs in an unbroken chain from the borders of France to the Atlantic, at a distance of thirty miles, more or less, from the Bay of Biscay, and has been called, for want of a better name, the Asturian or Cantabrian range, forms an effectual barrier, from its height and steepness, to prevent more than a very limited communication between the inland districts and the strip of coastland which forms the Basque provinces, the Asturias, and Galicia. Again, between the main chain and the sea another lower range of mountains intervenes, sometimes bordering the coast, at others, retiring more towards the interior; and the spurs that run off from these two have divided up the whole country into such a confused mass of hills and valleys, as to render it very difficult to penetrate from one part to another, and entirely to prevent any line of traffic from passing by this way. The character of the population also has tended to produce the same effect. In the remote highlands of a country like Spain, which has frequently been overrun by foreign conquerors, we should expect to find samples of the different races by which it has been occupied: and this is exactly what we do find here. In the eastern part the Basque population, who for a long time were a puzzle to ethnologists, are now determined with some certainty to be the remains of the earliest race, akin to the Lapps, Magyars, and other Turanian tribes, by which Europe was originally overspread. In the west, extending to the Atlantic, the Galicians are the purest representatives of the Iberian people. Between these two the Asturians, another distinct race, intervene; whose physiognomy testifies to a large admixture of Gothic blood, as is only natural from the length of time during which this province was the refuge of the Goths, and the head-quarters of their supremacy. But the effect of these distinctions has been to produce even greater isolation, and to lessen still more the communication between one part of the country and another.

Yet, if the traveller is not afraid of a little discomfort and rough living, he will find numerous objects of interest in the Asturias;

more, in all probability, than in any other province of Spain, except Andalucia. The mountain scenery is everywhere striking, the highest peaks rising in places to an elevation of 10,000 ft.; the rivers are numerous and clear, and the vegetation luxuriant. The natives are for the most part the handsomest, and certainly the most hospitable and agreeable to strangers, of all the inhabitants of the Peninsula; and one meets here the unusual phenomenon of real energy and consequent prosperity, such as cannot be matched in any other part of Spain. It has also the honour of being the Principality, the Wales, of that country, the heir-apparent to the Spanish throne having ever since the fourteenth century taken his title from this province. But by far the greatest source of interest is to be found in the Christian antiquities and their historical associations, which are assembled here, as those of the Moors in like manner are in Andalucia. Here is the cave of Coyadonga, "the cradle of Spain," as Spanish poets have called it, where the Moors received the first check in their career of conquest, and where the question was decided, whether they should subjugate the whole country. Here, too, is Oviedo, the mountain capital, which was subsequently founded as the head-quarters of the Gothic monarchy; together with the ancient buildings in its neighbourhood, dating from the earliest antiquity, and yet so little known that antiquaries have hitherto been unable to pronounce on the style of architecture to which they belong.

At daybreak on the 3rd of August, 1863, we found ourselves, my companion and I, at the Puerto de Pajares, the summit of the pass which leads over the Asturian chain from Leon to Oviedo; and were greatly struck with the depth of the valleys that opened beneath us, and the wide extent of undulating country stretching away beyond. It is the peculiarity of Spain, as compared with the other peninsulas of southern Europe, that it rises from the north and south towards the interior in a succession of elevated table-lands, divided from one another by mountain-chains, or *sierras*, running from east to west. No one can fail to be struck with this in approaching Madrid from the south. For instance, in crossing the Sierra Morena, after a long ascent from the valley of the Guadalquivir, you find only a moderate descent before you into the plains of La Mancha; and the same thing occurs in other parts of the route. Consequently, the central plain, in which Madrid stands, being nearly 2,500 ft. above the sea, and at the same time exposed to the heat of a burning sun, is extremely unhealthy, from the rarity of the air, and the sudden changes of temperature. The Spaniards have a proverb, that "the air of Madrid is so subtle, that it will put out the life of man, when it will not extinguish a candle." A friend of mine, when staying there some years ago, was informed in the course of conversation by a gentleman living

in the same hotel, that persons were sometimes affected by loss of voice, and that this symptom was often rapidly followed by death. The next morning he had arranged to start on an expedition to Segovia, but what was his consternation on waking to find his voice completely gone! However, he wisely took no notice of it, and has lived to tell the tale.

It was this same feature in the conformation of the country, with which we were so forcibly struck in the view from the Puerto. Two days before, when we were crossing the plains of Leon, we remarked how low the Asturian chain appeared from that side, notwithstanding its great elevation; and what was still more curious, the mountains seemed to be without sufficient base, the deeply-cleft summits being out of proportion to the mass from which they rose. Again, during our night journey, from Leon to the Puerto, the ascent had not appeared either very long or very steep; but here the descent seemed almost infinite, and the country beyond, though itself mountainous, was spread far below. It took four hours to reach the level of Oviedo by an excellently engineered road; but two high mountain-crests had to be crossed after this before we reached that place; so well defended is it on this side, and so retired in its situation. The scenery of the descent is splendid: it is Tyrolese rather than Alpine, and more like the Bavarian highlands than either. In this part of the Asturian chain even the highest peaks are covered with brushwood and vegetation, while at your feet lie the more fertile valleys, clothed with walnut, chestnut, poplar, fig, alder, and other trees—an extraordinary contrast to the rest of arid Spain. It is a land of rivers and brooks, clear as crystal, and full of trout; and consequently there are rich meadows for hay on the steep mountain sides—regular *alps*, in the proper sense of the word; and the maize, which throughout this district takes the place of wheat, attains an unusual height. Some way down we overlooked an iron mine at some distance below us, and in various places there were signs of coal; for these two products are more abundant in the Asturias than in any other part of the Peninsula. On reaching the second of the two ridges which have been mentioned, we gained an extensive view over the lower mountain ranges towards the Bay of Biscay, though the sea itself was not visible; and then at last Oviedo came in sight, placed on more level ground, but still deeply set among the mountains, of which the lofty Cuesta de Naranco on the north side is the most conspicuous. It is a clean and pleasant town, though it does not bear the stamp of antiquity strongly impressed upon it; it has also an air of business about it, and the streets are lighted with gas, which is far from common even in the larger Spanish towns. There is a short railway from this place to the port of Gijon on the coast; and from thence again another line

runs for a short distance into the interior: this latter was the first railroad constructed in Spain, and though badly made—for it was the work of a native engineer, and has taught the Spaniards to employ foreigners in subsequent undertakings of a similar kind—yet it is a proof of an enterprising spirit among the Asturians.

The day and half that we spent at Oviedo was devoted to the antiquities. Of the cathedral I need say but little, as it does not date from a very early period (the end of the fourteenth century), and has been described by others. Its merits have been greatly overestimated; for though it is a fine Gothic building, yet in France or Germany it would be considered second-rate. The style of the church generally is a late Decorated, with flowing tracery, but the arches of the clerestory windows are much depressed, and there are some features in the triforium which resemble our Perpendicular. The stained glass of the clerestory is superb, especially the greens, a rare colour. The east end is arranged on the *chevet* plan. The one of the two west end towers, which is finished, is rich, and terminates in an open-work spire. The cloisters, though they enclose a small space of ground, are lofty and simple; the tracery of the windows is very rich and bold, partly geometrical, partly flowing; the whole is in a good style of architecture.

Between the cathedral and the cloisters stands the great object of veneration, and the most interesting piece of antiquity in Oviedo, the *Camara Santa*, or Holy Chamber, which was built by King Alonso el Casto in the year 802, as a receptacle for the sacred relics, which had been transported into the Asturias from Toledo at the time of the Moorish invasion. So great is its sanctity, that it contains no altar, and mass is never said there; and Morales, the antiquary who was commissioned by Philip II. to investigate the ecclesiastical antiquities of Spain, when writing his "Journal" in the building, says, "I write this in the church before the grating, and God knows I am as it were beside myself with fear and reverence, and I can only beseech God to give me strength to proceed with that for which I have not power myself." We are singularly fortunate in having an accurate account of the Asturian antiquities, drawn from personal observation and original documents, by so faithful a hand as Ambrosio Morales, as early as the sixteenth century, and further confirmed and illustrated by Sandoval in the seventeenth, and Risco in the eighteenth centuries; these authorities have been frequently consulted in compiling the following notice*.

The *Camara Santa* is raised to some height above the ground, in

* A translation of Morales' account of this building is given in one of the notes to Southey's "*Roderic*," canto xviii.

order to preserve the relics from the effects of the humidity of the climate; beneath it is a chapel, dedicated to the martyr Santa Leocadia, which may be seen from the cloisters—a simple semicircular stone vault, massively built to support the superincumbent weight. The Camara is approached from the south transept of the cathedral by a flight of steps leading through a winding way to a vestibule, from which you enter the chamber itself by a square doorway, descending by a shorter flight of steps. It would seem as if every precaution had been taken to conceal the building and the treasures which it contains. Its dimensions are given as 24 ft. by 16, exclusive of the sanctuary at the further end, the floor of which is one step higher than that of the rest of the building, while its roof, which is of stone, and plain, is considerably lower than the elaborately groined semicircular stone roof of the other part. These groinings spring from pillars with richly foliated capitals, six in number, as there are two bays; and attached to each pillar, forming an integral part of the shaft, are two full-length figures of apostles, elaborately sculptured, making twelve in all. The pavement of this part is richly tessellated. The only window is a small opening at the east end in the upper part of the sanctuary. The ornamental work all through is Lombard or Romanesque; but there is, I believe, no doubt, that the sanctuary is the only remaining part of the work of Alonso el Casto, while the outer part of the chamber, together with the vestibule, is of the time of Alonso VI., the end of the eleventh or beginning of the twelfth century. The Spaniards always apply the name *Gothic* to the Romanesque style, as having been the work of the Goths (*obras de los Godos*); and the term is much more applicable to it than to the Pointed style.

The relics are shewn to the faithful every morning at 8.30, and at that hour accordingly we repaired thither. Several lamps were now lighted, and one of the canons was in attendance, together with a chorister, who named and described the sacred objects. In the centre stands the Holy Ark, in which the relics were originally contained. This is about 5 ft. in length, and 3 ft. in width and height; the top is flat; and both this and the sides are plated with silver, which is richly embossed with figures and foliage, and there is an inscription relating to the relics. Its history is thus given by Morales:—"When Chosroes, the King of Persia, in the time of the Emperor Heraclius, came upon the Holy Land, and took the city of Jerusalem, the bishop of that city, who was called Philip, and his clergy, with pious forethought, secreted the Holy Ark, which from the time of the Apostles had been kept there, and its stores augmented with new relics, which were deposited therein. After the victory of Chosroes, the Bishop Philip with many of his clergy passed into Africa, carrying with them the

Holy Ark; and there it remained some years, till the Saracens entered into that province also, and then Fulgentius, the Bishop of Ruspina, with providence like that which had made Philip bring it into Africa, removed it into Spain. Thus it came to the holy Church of Toledo, and was from thence removed to Asturias, and hidden in the cave of Monsagro; finally, King Don Alonso el Casto removed it to the Camara Santa; and afterwards King Don Alonso the Great enriched it." There seems to be hardly any doubt that it was brought from Toledo to the Asturias, but it may well be doubted whether any of its earlier wanderings are authentic; the settings and ornaments of many of the relics are in the style of early medieval art, and are superb specimens of jewellery and silversmiths' work. The relics themselves, of which catalogues are presented to those who visit them, are more remarkable even than the ordinary collections of such objects; among them are found a piece of Elijah's mantle, some of "the hair with which the Magdalen wiped the feet of Christ," part of the broilèd fish and honeycomb which our Saviour ate after His resurrection, and one of the thirty pieces of silver for which Judas betrayed Him. The most sacred of all is the *sudario*, or sacred handkerchief, which is only shewn three times in the year, when it is displayed to the people in the cathedral from a balcony which communicates with the staircase of the Camara Santa. There were also two ivory diptychs of most curious workmanship; in one of which was a figure of Christ on the cross, very rudely executed, with the legs hanging apart; while the other was extremely rich and well carved, representing scenes from the life of our Lord.

These remains of various or doubtful antiquity are ranged on shelves, and in cases about the walls; there is, however, one among them, the genuineness of which has considerable probability in its favour. This is Pelayo's oaken cross, which he bore in his hand when he sallied forth against the Moors from the cave of Covadonga. The wood is now entirely concealed by the beautiful silver-work, with which it is encased, and which is enriched with enamel, and huge uncut gems. It is nearly, but not quite, a Greek cross, the upright being about 2 ft. high, the cross-piece 18 in., and it rests on a kind of spike. It was covered with silver at Gauzon in A.D. 908, and dedicated by King Alonso el Magno, and has always been regarded as the one borne by Pelayo, which would very naturally be preserved as a relic; but Morales himself remarks that a difficulty arises from there being no mention of this in the inscription, which simply speaks of its dedication by Alonso. "I wish," says the faithful old antiquary, "that the King had stated that it was so in his inscription."

After seeing these we were shewn the cathedral library by one of the canons who was librarian. Whilst I was there, I happened to

refer to Ford's "Handbook," to see whether he mentioned any books as being especially remarkable, and the librarian, who, I then discovered, understood a little English, looked over me; when suddenly my eye lighted on one of those objurgatory passages against the Spanish authorities, in which the author frequently indulges, and which are the principal fault in his otherwise admirable book. It ran as follows:—"The fine old library of the cathedral, of which many MSS. really came from Toledo, had long been left by the chapter as food for worms, so Gil Blas' good uncle was no unworthy dignitary of these stalls." I did my best to divert his attention to another part of the page, but he was not to be decoyed; and I had the pleasure of hearing him read it aloud slowly, arriving at the meaning by easy stages; after which he translated it for the benefit of another portly member of the Chapter who was sitting by. My perplexity was great; I could only remark that it shewed how necessary it was to visit the spot, in order to discover how unfounded such an accusation was; however, the old gentleman took it very good-humouredly, and laughingly remarked that it was not quite as bad as had been represented. And, to do them justice, the books are now in good order, and well cared for.

The most precious MS. is the *Libro Gotico*, a collection of the archives and documents of the early Gothic times, made and illuminated by order of Bp. Pelayo in the twelfth century. The rich illuminations, many of them occupying a whole page, represent the kings and queens of the period, and the costumes of the court, such as those of the royal guards, which are as curious and interesting in their way as the mosaics of Justinian's court at Ravenna. The character of the illuminations corresponds in many respects with the remarkable frescoes on the roof of the Panteon at Leon, which are in all probability of the same date. There were other curiosities in the way of MSS., and the will of Alonso el Casto; but what they prized still more than these was a Roman consular diptych of ivory, with a bust of good workmanship carved in low relief on the outside of both the leaves, which were held together by a silver pin, to which the hinges were fastened.

About a quarter of a mile from the city, in the *Vega* or plain to the north-east, stands another ancient church, which was built for Alonso el Casto by Tioda, the architect of the Camara Santa, a man evidently of great genius. This is dedicated to San Julian or Santulano, "such being the usual corruption of the name in this part of the country," as Morales remarks. Externally it is a cruciform church, but the parts of the building which appear like transepts outside, are in reality chambers, walled off from the rest of the church, and not visible from the inside; one of them is now used as a sacristy, and

they are entered by doorways from the interior^b. At the west end there is a long unsightly porch, which may be a modern addition: there is no tower or lantern over the intersection of the nave and



Plan of Church of Santullano.

A. Porch.
B. Vestibule.
C. Crossing.

D. High Altar.
E. E. Lateral Chapels.
F. F. Transepts.

G. G. Aisles.
H. H. H. H. Closed Chambers.
I. Gallery.

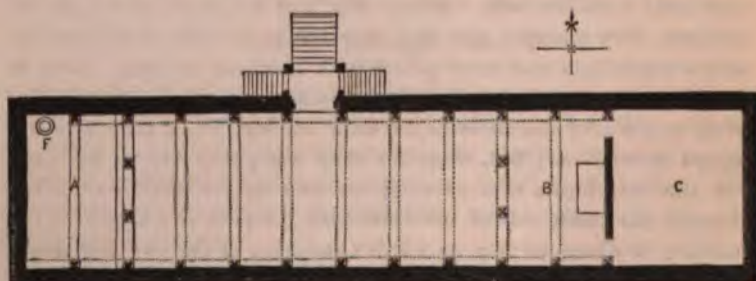
transepts. The buttresses are peculiar, from their projecting so very little from the wall. At the east end are three round-headed windows, now blocked up; and over the centre one is an opening with a triple light and small pillars with Lombard capitals. Both in the body of the church and the transepts there are round arches of brick or tile here and there in the walls outside, which may have belonged to windows; but, whatever they were, they are all built up, and the only lights now existing are two square windows broken through the south side of the clerestory. Inside, the length of the building is about 60 ft.; its width (exclusive of the two chambers) about 35 ft. It consists of a nave and aisles, divided from one another by square columns; and at the east end, on either side of the high altar, are lateral chapels corresponding to the aisles. The arches all through the building are round, except those of the roof, which are

^b I must caution my readers against putting too much confidence in my architectural notes and plans. The notes are the rough jottings of an amateur, and in the plans the dimensions have been paced, not measured, and other slight inaccuracies may be found in them. For the subsequent careful delineation of the plans I am indebted to my friend and travelling companion, the Rev. C. E. Hammond.

very much flattened. At the west end there is a small gallery over the door of entrance. The whole structure is singularly destitute of ornament.

Near to Santullano are the remains of Nuestra Señora de la Vega, which has been converted into a manufactory of arms: it was a church of the twelfth century, and with the exception of two handsome tombs, hardly any of the early work remains. Within the city there are fragments here and there of the older architecture in parts of the more modern churches, and in a tower near the cathedral; all these are distinctly Romanesque in their style, the most marked feature being windows with small pillars, like that at the east end of Santullano.

Two other churches of great interest still remain to be noticed, which lie at some little distance from the city, about half-way up the side of the Cuesta de Naranco. It was here that King Ramiro I. (A.D. 850), the successor of Alonso el Casto, built his palace; and he shewed his taste in his choice of a site, for from this point the finest view of Oviedo is obtained. The city lies below you, on a low hill at the edge of the plain, clustering round the cathedral, which rises above the lower buildings, with its one openwork spire, while behind are seen the gigantic, apparently insuperable masses of the Asturian range. The palace has now disappeared, but the two churches which were built in connection with it still remain; and the Spanish writers are loud in their praise of the royal builder, who constructed the ecclesiastical buildings with so much greater solidity than his own abode. One of these, Santa Maria de Naranco, is situated on the

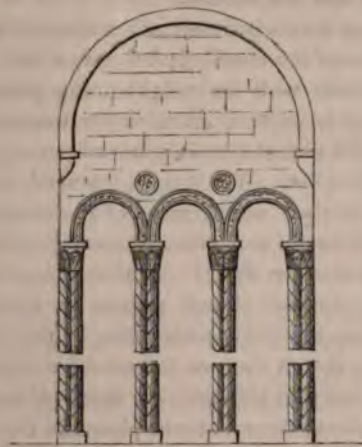


Plan of Church of Santa Maria de Naranco.

A. Western Chamber. B. Eastern Chamber. C. Sacristy. F. Font.

steep hill-side, and has a crypt underneath; which arrangement, Morales says, was common in the old churches of the Asturias. This crypt is a simple semicircular stone vault, similar to that beneath the Camara Santa, with transverse ribs, the arch springing nearly from the ground: at the east end is a stone altar. Both to the east and west of the body of the crypt there is a rude chamber, separated from

it by a wall, that to the west being on a higher level. The crypt is entered from the south side; the upper church from the north side, where the level of the ground is higher; yet from this again you have to ascend by a flight of steps to the porch, which stands in the middle of the north wall. The arch of the doorway is pointed outside, with the dog-tooth ornament, but this is evidently later than the rest of the building, for the marks of insertion are plain. The interior is a simple parallelogram of very massive construction, with a chamber at either end, that at the east end being on the same level as the nave, that to the west raised three steps above it. They are separated from it respectively by three round arches slightly stilted, which rest on columns, and support a wall reaching to the roof. The body of



Stone Screen, Santa María de Naranco.

the church is 15 ft. in breadth, and 36 ft. in length, exclusive of the chambers, for each of which 9 ft. must be added. In that at the east end the high altar stands; the other contains the font, but is otherwise vacant. The pillars just mentioned are very elegant, consisting each of four columns in one block attached together, with a rude sort of cable-moulding running round each of them; the workmanship however is somewhat rude, as if executed by inexperienced hands. The capitals are angular, with incised ornament, representing single figures of dragons within a bead-like tracery. All along the north and south walls runs an arcade with round arches, supported on pillars, like those I have described, engaged in the wall; some of these have lotus-leaved capitals^c. The roof is a round stone vault,

^c Ford says that some of the columns were brought from a Roman temple at Lugo. This would be an important fact, if true; but I can find no authority for it, and I think the writer has misapplied a passage in the *España Sagrada*, where

with simple bands of groining running across from side to side, and springing from plain corbels above round shields of ornament in low relief, covered with interlaced tracery somewhat resembling Celtic art. Beyond the altar is a square vaulted room with small square windows; but it may be doubted whether this was part of the original design, though the arches leading into it are ancient. In the interior of the church there are no signs of windows, though some square holes have now been broken through; outside there are arches in the walls, which appear to have belonged to windows lighting the sides of the two chambers, and at the upper part of the west end wall there are signs of a triple window like that of Santullano. The old font, a round block of marble, hollowed out within, has lately been turned out of the building, and lies outside.

The most puzzling question which arises about this church, relates to the object and use of the chamber at the west end. As the church was built in connexion with the neighbouring palace, I thought at first that this might have been intended for the royal pew; but in that case there would almost certainly have been a private entrance, and of this no sign exists. Was it then intended for a second high altar, and did the original arrangement of the church correspond to that of Bamberg Cathedral and other German churches, where there is an eastern and a western choir? Of this, again, there is no sign; nor does any other Spanish church present an arrangement of this kind; besides which, the higher elevation of the western chamber would seem to shew that it was not intended for the same purpose as the eastern. The fact that the font now stands at one side of it (and it is probable that the modern font was placed in the same position as the ancient one) would seem to suggest that it was a baptistery, and this is very possible; but on the whole, from the existence of western galleries in some of the other early Asturian churches, which look as if they were intended for singing-galleries, I am inclined to believe that this also was devoted to the choir, which would account for its being raised above the level of the rest of the church. I should mention, however, that Señor Parcerisa in his work entitled *Recuerdos y bellezas de España*, which I had not seen when I was on the spot, asserts that by investigating the walls of the Cura's house, which is built on to the outside of the church, he found evident traces of an open arcade of pillars at the extreme west end, which, together with a breast-high stone parapet running between them, are built up in the present west wall, so that the church was originally open at this end; the object of which he considers to have been, that

it is said that one Spanish writer guessed that those in the neighbouring church might have come from there, but that the idea seemed to be groundless.

a large multitude outside might take part in the services. So confident is he of his discovery, that in his view of the interior of the building he has represented it open, with the sky appearing through the arcade; which, as the date 1855 is appended to it, and there is a figure of the author sketching in the foreground, is liable to mislead the reader. Mr. Street has evidently been led by it to believe that this is the present condition of the church. I hardly like to doubt the reiterated assertions of the writer, though the plate just mentioned and his rhapsodical style of writing shew that he can easily draw on his imagination; all I can say is, that the inside of the western wall appears as solid as any other part of the structure; and that unless the ground outside was formerly at least 15 ft. higher than it is now, it would have been impossible for a congregation to see what was going on within, the difficulty being further increased by the elevation of the western chamber above the floor of the nave; not to mention the unsuitableness of an open church to the inclement climate of the Asturias. But if this author's view is correct, it adds still further to the curiosity of the building.

(To be continued.)

DISCOVERIES AT HALLSTADT.—The director of the salt-mines at Hallstadt, M. Ramsauer, has communicated to the French Academy of Sciences the particulars of some interesting discoveries recently made by him. From his statement it appears that he has discovered and explored no less than 963 tombs of the bronze and iron periods at Rudolfsturm, a tower in the valley in which the mines are situated. In some of these tombs the skeleton was found entire, in others only the ashes; in others again the bodies were found to have been only partially burnt, sometimes the head only, and sometimes the feet. When the head only had been burnt, its ashes were placed at the feet of the body. Among the objects found were 182 bronze vases, the largest of which are 90 centimetres in height. In those days soldering seems to have been unknown, since these vases are composed of pieces neatly riveted together. Beside these, there are scarfs and belts, not of skin or textile materials, but of thin bronze with ornamental chasings, similar to those found in Helvetian and ante-Roman tombs, as for instance near Besançon, knives, daggers, swords, and lance-heads, both bronze and iron; hatchets of bronze, of two principal patterns, one called the celt, and the other the *paalstab*, with four blades; amber collars, some few glass beads, two small glass vases, hundreds of fibulae, hair-pins, bronze bracelets, and other trinkets, some of the latter attached to chains not unlike our modern watch-chains; ornamental pottery, a few ivory articles, such as knife-handles and sword-hilts, one of which is inlaid with amber; and lastly, a little gold, but not a particle of silver, and not a trace of money or an alphabet. M. Ramsauer has also traced in the mines themselves the old galleries worked by the ancient race whose traces he has discovered, and the tools with which they had been worked. These tools are bronze pickaxes, and beside one of them there were found a fibula like those of the tombs, with some remnants of woollen stuffs and chamois leather. It appears to M. Ramsauer that these mines must have been worked at least four centuries before the Christian era.—*Galignani*.

CHAUCER; CHIEFLY FROM A FRENCH POINT OF VIEW*.

It can no longer be brought with justice, as a charge against France, that her literary men of the present day take little or no interest in the intellectual condition of other nations, and see with indifference or seek to depreciate the just honours conferred on all writers who do not belong to their own country, or the Augustan age of Louis Quatorze. The republic of letters has become enlarged in its geographical boundaries as well as in its spirit and sympathies; for how is it possible, at a time when all parts of Europe are brought within a few hours' distance of each other, that the intercourse of mind with mind should not be quickened and stimulated by the wonderful change in the means of material transport? France, therefore, has yielded with as good a grace as she could command to the conviction forced upon her that England has writers deserving the laurel crown; that Chaucer and Shakespeare, Bacon and Milton, can no longer be wholly ignored, or passed by with slight marks of recognition, much less misrepresented and travestied.

As is the case with England, so also with other countries more contiguous to France, and likely, therefore, to be more influential in the traffic of intellect. Germany, Italy, and Spain are far better known to the present race of well-educated Frenchmen than those countries were in the days of Voltaire. Kant and Goethe, Dante and Manzoni, Burns and Tennyson, Hallam, Macaulay, and Stuart Mill, are no longer the names of unknown and unappreciated authors, but of men of vast influence, whose works are translated into all the languages of Europe, and are now as well esteemed in France as in Germany, the country, above all others, most celebrated for its speedy recognition of foreign genius and talent. A new race of French scholars has arisen who devote their special attention to England, as if intent to make amends for former ignorance and neglect. The author of the present work on Chaucer belongs to this estimable body of authors, whose good-will and enlightened criticism we greet as a most auspicious token in our improved relations with France, which cannot fail to derive advantage from the better knowledge of a country older than itself in constitutional government and in wise reforms.

Chaucer appeared at a time when England had no literature worthy of the name, and when her people were compelled to feed on the tales and traditions of a period but half removed from barbarism. It forms

* "Etude sur Chaucer, considéré comme imitateur des Trouvères. Par E. G. Sandras, Agrégé de l'Université." (8vo., Paris, 1859.)

no part of our author's plan to dispute Chaucer's share of originality in the invention and composition of his tales, or his claim to high poetical genius, both these features being too well marked and conspicuous to admit of any doubt. M. Sandras has undertaken his present work simply because most of the writers who supplied the materials of Chaucer's poems were Frenchmen, whose claims and rights have not, he thinks, been sufficiently acknowledged. In Chaucer's time England was but emerging from a state of childhood as regards literature, and those among her sons who felt the promptings of genius or the aspirations of lettered ambition, were compelled to look abroad among foreign nations if they wished to know the works which were popular among them, and the themes which had won their applause. In bringing forward from darkness and neglect the names of the French writers who inspired the muse of Chaucer with productions that have immortalized his name, M. Sandras thinks that he has contributed a page to the literary history of his country. A Frenchman, in taking a critical survey of the English language and the works of our great authors, would naturally have his attention arrested at the outset by the works of Chaucer, whose language is so strongly marked with the mixed features of its Anglo-Saxon and Norman parentage. He would probably, in his first feelings of delight at meeting with so many evidences of the old French supremacy, not perceive that Chaucer, when writing in the vulgar tongue, affords the most striking proofs of the dying out of the Norman element and of the growing ascendancy of the Anglo-Saxon. Pursuing his investigations with all the lights derived from modern learning and research, he would soon perceive the deep indebtedness of Chaucer to the French *Fabliaux* and the rich stores of Provençal poetry; and he would be strongly tempted, from the interest of the subject and the new lights bursting upon it, to give it a place among his most favourite studies. English critics knew, in a general way, that the author of the "Canterbury Tales" had imitated the *Fabliaux*, but the French MSS. of the thirteenth century were long imperfectly known, and no comparison had been instituted between the models and the copy. This has now been done, in a very satisfactory manner, by M. Sandras, of whose work the following is a brief outline.

Chapter I., in which we find nothing new, is devoted to the biography of Chaucer. Chapter II. treats of the *Roman de la Rose*, and of its twofold influence on Chaucer's genius. At the commencement of the fourteenth century the work most in vogue was the *Roman de la Rose*. The first part, by Guillaume de Lorris, is an acute and refined eulogy of the feelings belonging to chivalry; the second part, by Jean de Meung, is a violent satire directed against them. By means of Chaucer, whose favourite book, even from his youth, was the *Roman de la Rose*, its twofold influence, literary and philosophical, became felt in England,

where it left an profound traces of its presence as in France. Chaucer's taste was formed on the model of the first part of the *Roman*, but his mind on that of the second part, which contains severe attacks on the monastic orders and on the female sex, and in vivid colours announces the dawn of the *renaissance*. This accounts for its being held in such favour by the men of the sixteenth century. Clement Marot published an edition of it; Pasquier extolled it above all the works produced in Italy, and it was Ronsard's inseparable companion. Chaucer's translation of part of the *Roman de la Rose* seems to have been one of his earliest efforts, and was probably undertaken from the great popularity of that fiction, and composed during his residence at the University of Paris—a supposition which is rendered likely by the preference given by Chaucer to French words. He has not adhered scrupulously to the original, but has amplified it here and there, and given it additional life and spirit.

In the "Pilgrimage to Canterbury," M. Sandras finds unmistakeable evidences of Chaucer's mind being deeply imbued with the biting satire and reforming spirit of Jean de Meung, while in his pictures of the beauties of nature he is often the copyist of Guillaume de Lorris. In imitating the latter he yielded to the taste of the Court; in being inspired by Jean de Meung he followed the bent of his own inclination.

Chapter III. discusses the poems which have a twofold origin in Italian and French. Chaucer writes admiringly of Dante and Petrarch, but borrows little from them. As to Boccaccio, on the contrary, his *Filostrato*, in Chaucer's hands, becomes a kind of epic, devoted to tales of love and chivalry, with the title of *Troilus* and *Cresseide*, while the same gay novelist's treatise *De Mulieribus Claris* furnishes the subject of the "Legend of Good Women," and his *Treseide* supplies the "Knight's Tale." *Arcite et Palamon*, "The Court of Love," and "The Parliament of Birds" are also traced to their originals in this chapter.

M. Sandras enters now into a long inquiry respecting the French origin of Chaucer's "Dream," which he traces to the *Dit du Lyon* of Machault, but we may see in it dim hues of the marvels which animated the legends of Saint Patrick and Saint Brandan, and the poems of Marie de France. M. Sandras is of opinion that Chaucer has failed to impart interest to this poem, the tender and melancholy sentiments contained in it being not in his style, which is properly that of the satirist. "The Booke of the Duchesse," which was occasioned by the premature death of Blanche of Lancaster, in 1369, is found by M. Sandras to be a series of reminiscences of the *Roman de la Rose*, and of two poems of Machault, the *Fontaine Amoureuse*, and the *Remède de Fortune*. Chaucer never met with a more touching subject, and never, M. Sandras remarks, was his muse less inspired. The poem seems as

if made to order, instead of being a tribute of just regret to the memory of a benefactress.

"The Floure and the Leafe" is next noticed, and is considered by our critic to be the most perfect of Chaucer's allegorical poems. Even now it may be read from the beginning to the end as if spell-bound, owing to the harmony of the versification, the witchery of the style, the variety and contrasted character of the incidents and the regularity of the composition. Tyrwhitt's doubts as to its authenticity are wholly unfounded.

Machault in his *Dit du Vergier* has furnished the principal outlines of the opening of the poem, and from him the English poet borrows his descriptions of nature. Eustace Deschamps, a poet who was a pupil and a nephew of Machault, wrote two ballads in which he compares the flower and the leaf, and gives the superiority to the former. One of these ballads has been published by M. Tarbé. It was composed for Philippa of Lancaster, who was married in 1387 to John I. of Portugal. The other ballad is published now for the first time by M. Sandras at the end of his volume. Chaucer perhaps received these ballads from the Princess with a request made to him to write on the same subject. The style, the sentiments, the characters, all shew a composition intended to please at the English Court, where such a style of writing was still in vogue. To sum up, the Introduction belongs to the *Dit du Vergier*; the allegory was suggested by the ballads of Eustace Deschamps, and the conclusion reminds us of the *Lai du Trot*, which was itself inspired by the chronicler Helinand. We may say that the leading idea was quite spontaneous, as well as its accessory embellishments.

Chaucer's obligations to poems of exclusively French origin are treated of in Chapter IV., and here M. Sandras' knowledge of the early literature of his own country finds a most congenial field in which to expatiate, although the fourteenth century in France was far from being rich in poetical works. The imaginative faculties seemed to court repose and to feed on acquired riches. Mere versification, the mechanism of harmonious composition, new combinations of syllables occupied attention. The age gave birth to no poem remarkable either for depth of sentiment or fertility of thought. G. de Machault, the chief name in the poetical calendar of this period, is now almost unknown. In his own time he was the favourite poet of ladies and great lords. Agnes of Navarre, granddaughter of Thibaut, Comte de Champagne, conceived a liking for his muse, if not for himself, and expressed her attachment in lines like the following version :—

"She who never saw you,
But who truly loves you,
Makes a gift to you of her whole heart."

The charming chronicler Froissart, who also took pleasure in rhyming, after his master Machault, became, it is thought, the introducer of the works of his prototype into England, and to the favour of the Court. By this means Chaucer might have become acquainted with the poems of Machault, and in order to please his patrons would make it his study to imitate them. The poems of Chaucer which proceed exclusively from a French source, were all composed for members of the House of Lancaster. "The Complaint of the Black Knight," "Chaucer's Dreame," "The Booke of the Duchesse," form a kind of trilogy on the love-adventures of John of Gaunt, his marriage with Blanche, and the death of that Princess. The graceful allegory, "The Floure and the Leafe," was also written, M. Sandras thinks, to please a daughter of John of Gaunt, Philippa of Lancaster. From the first stanza to the last the poem proceeds in one uninterrupted flow of inspiration.

Chaucer's minor poems reveal, in like manner, his obligations to French sources. The "Prayer to our Lady" was composed at the request of the Princess Blanche of Lancaster, and although it brings to mind, both in thought and expression, the Anglo-Saxon hymns on the same subject, it has also its model in French in the *A B C, Plante-Folie*. The "Ballade of the Village" presents frequent resemblances to passages in the *Roman de la Rose*; to a song of Eustace Deschamps, entitled *Comment Franche Volenté peut résister à tous cas*; and *du Remède de Fortune*. In all these poems Chaucer is proved to be a frequent debtor to Machault; but at the same time the English poet does violence to the natural bent of his genius by accommodating himself to the taste of his friends at Court. Between the "Complaint of the Black Knight" and the *Dit du bleu Chevalier* of Froissart, there exists an entire resemblance, apart from the similarity in the name of the poem. The date of Froissart's poems is very uncertain, which leaves the question of priority quite undecided. Neither of the two poems, however, deserves a serious examination. There is an idyllic species of composition which is often met with in the literature of Germany during the Middle Ages^b, consisting of dialogues between birds of opposite characters. The nightingale and the cuckoo are the chief favourites in this little rural drama, the former representing the harmonious songster and the faithful lover, and the latter being endowed with qualities quite the reverse. In Chaucer's dialogue of this kind the resemblance to the *Roman de Dame Aye* is manifest, and also to a song of Guillaume le Vinier:—

"Trop a mon cuer esjoï
Li louseignols qu' ai oï
Qui chantant dit

^b See Menzel, *Deutsche Dichtung-Natur-Poesie*, p. 212: see also an article by Uhland in the *Germania*, 1858, p. 129, entitled *Rath der Nachtigall*.

Fier, fier, oci, oci,
Ceux par qui sont esbai
Fin amant."

Hist. Litt. de la France, t. xxiii. p. 592.

In the poem of Mars and Venus, Chaucer says that he has literally followed Gransson,—

"Fleur de ceux qui riment en France."

But the productions of Gransson's muse seem to have been very inconsiderable, whatever Chaucer may say of them. M. Paulin Paris quotes a pastoral by him, and M. Sandras says that he has discovered two sets of verses by him in honour of St. Valentine, and a complaint which commences—

"Je souloye de mesyeux avoir joye."

These verses are all by which his name is known to posterity.

Machault wrote:—

"Tu vois la mer quoie et paisible
Aucune fois et puis horrible
La vois et pleine de tourment. . . .
Tout ensi fortune se mue."

Chaucer appropriates this comparison in the following lines:—

Fortune:—"Thou pinchest at my mutability,
For I thee lent a droppe of my richesse;
And now me liketh to withdraw me,
Why shouldest thou my royalty oppresse?
The sea may ebbe and flow more and lesse."

Tanner thinks that the entire piece is merely a translation. "The Complainte of Pity" is quite in the style of G. de Lorris.

In the second division of M. Sandras' work, the "Pilgrimage to Canterbury" forms the chief subject of examination, and he denies all success to the attempts that have been made to render Boccaccio's *Decameron* a source of imitation on Chaucer's part, and says that the *Disciplina Clericalis*, by Peter of Alphonso, a converted Jew, and the numerous versions of the *Roman des Sept Sages*, seem rather to have served as models. The English poet, however, excels his predecessors, not only in his subject, but also in his characters, which are original and strongly marked. His language is clear, rich, and harmonious; and he takes rank, in his pictures of manners, with Aristophanes and Molière. Painter, moralist, and poet, he embraces in his work all classes of his contemporaries. Nowhere can be found a more lively picture of the private life of the English during the reign of the Plantagenets. Gifted with a lively feeling of reality, he describes the various classes that come before him, their manners and dress, with an accuracy that would satisfy an antiquary. Chaucer was a profound student of the human heart, and being of a satirical vein, he sketches the follies, prejudices,

and vices of the times in a style that shadowed forth the approaching reformation. To sum up, being gifted with great powers of imagination, from his rich store of reminiscences he creates original pictures, destined to immortality, and supplying never-failing types for the study of poets, moralists, and novelists. The "Pilgrims' Tales" represent nearly all the departments of literature cultivated in the Middle Ages, down to Machault. The greater part of the original works which the author of the "Canterbury Tales" had at his command, have been made known to the world by the labours of Tyrwhitt, Douce, and T. Wright in England; by Von der Hagen, Liebrecht, and Keller in Germany; and Victor Le Clerc in France. The result of their assiduous investigations has been to prove that the English poet is nowise indebted to the *Decameron*; but that, like Boccaccio, he drew from French sources. M. Sandras traces these at considerable length; and to his learned and interesting work we must now refer the curious reader for further information in this fertile field of literary history.

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS AND ROMAN COINS AT CHESTER.—Within the last few days some workmen employed in repairing one of the buttresses of the city walls, on the Roodee side, near the Dee Stands, discovered a male skeleton, lying north and south, about 3 ft. from the ground surface. There were no indications of any coffin, &c. Other human remains were found near. The skeleton is very perfect, and would measure about 5 ft. 10 in. The teeth were sound and complete in number. Near the remains were found two Roman denarii in excellent preservation. The one reads—*Obv.* IMP NERVA CAES AVG PM TRP COS II PP, laureated head; *Rev.* AEQVITAS AVGVST—usual type. The other reads—*Rev.* IMP M OTHO CAESAR AVG TRP—simple head; *Obv.* SECVRITAS PR—female standing with hasta and garland. Whether or not there has been any connection between the figure and the coins we do not pronounce an opinion; we simply record the fact of the discovery.

DISCOVERY OF A NUMBER OF HORSES' REMAINS IN CHESHIRE.—During the month of June, in making some alterations at a farm belonging to Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Oulton Park, and adjacent to his park wall, the remains of a great number of horses were discovered, more than 200 in number. Evidently they had been all buried at the same time in a large hole prepared for them. The horses appeared to have been smaller than the average size at present. The date when they were buried and how the stud met together remains a mystery. In this "utilitarian age" the *trouaille* was acceptable to the farmer, for without purchase he became the possessor of a few tons of bones to enrich his land.

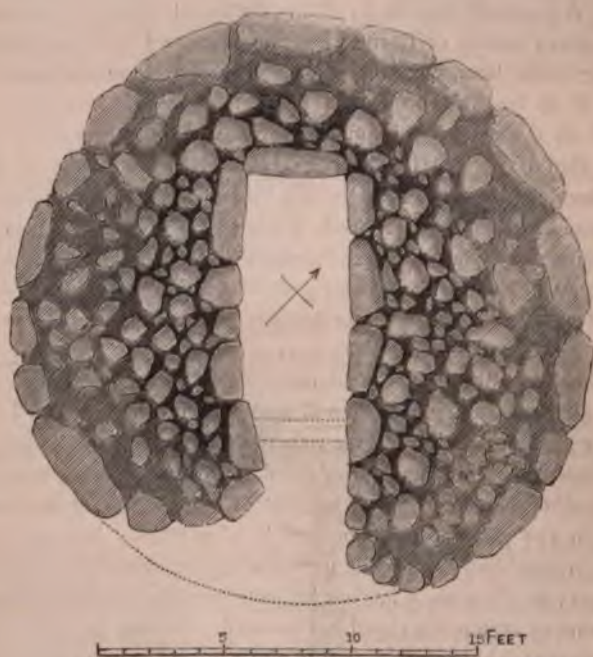
BARROWS IN CORNWALL.

It is rather strange that the labours of Dr. Borlase, in investigating and describing Cornish antiquities, did not incite a similar desire in other Cornishmen who lived soon after his time to search out and explore kindred objects on their own account; for though the Doctor has left behind him the most valuable results of a most industrious life, there were necessarily many important remains which escaped his notice, and are therefore left unrecorded. The Doctor's fame was so great, and so much was he respected, that many probably shrank from attempting to follow in the same path; and so implicit was the faith in him that it was considered he had described everything in the county worthy of notice. A practical illustration of this sentiment occurred not long ago. In a western parish of Cornwall, some labourers were employed in enclosing waste land, when they came across a stone circle, and suspecting it to be akin to others popularly held in veneration, they hesitated to destroy it, and appealed for advice to a mine captain, who decided that if noticed in Borlase it should be preserved, if not, it should be demolished. The Doctor's "Antiquities" being referred to, and no mention of the circle found, it was at once cleared away. Had there been some one to continue the work so well begun by the Cornish antiquary, we should have descriptions of many valuable antiquities now destroyed, and of which no records exist. So recently as 1862, Thomas Cornish, Esq., of Penzance, discovered at Bosphrennis an ancient bee-hive structure, one of the most valuable objects of archaeological interest in the county, and at that time undescribed*. In 1864 the same gentleman directed me to a remarkable barrow in the parish of Sancreed^b; and I am also indebted to Mr. Cornish for introducing me to another barrow of great interest at Pennance (the head of the valley), in the parish of Zennor. It is of particular interest, because so nearly resembling the giants' graves of Scilly, described and figured by Borlase; and because it has not hitherto been known that an example of this kind of structure existed in Cornwall. It may be said to be an intermediate step between the simple rectangular kist-vaen of a cromlech and the subterranean galleries, such as those of Bolleit and Pendeen. It is in fact a walled chamber within a mound, which has a diameter of 23 ft., and is 8 ft. high. On the south-east side the mound has been broken away to give access to the cell, which measures 9 ft. 6 in. in

* For a notice of this hut see *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. ix. Third Series, and *GENT. MAG.*, vol. i. 1864.

^b See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. x. Third Series.

length, is 4 ft. wide, and 4 ft. 4 in. high; the roof being formed of large slabs of granite thrown horizontally across; and the end of the chamber consists of a single slab. The first slab of the roof is lower than the others, the height from the floor to its under surface being 3 ft. 6 in. only, and has the appearance of being designed as a lintel, for probably an entrance originally existed at this end, the chamber being used for repeated interments, as Dr. Borlase suggests with regard to the giants' graves of Scilly, and the opening blocked with large stones. The mound is composed chiefly of stones piled around and over the cell; some earth was used; and the base is encircled by a consecutive series of retaining stones, some of which are of large dimensions. The surface of the mound has become thickly overgrown with vegetation, and thorns and furze-bushes have taken root on the summit.



Ground Plan, Pennance Barrow.

The floor of the chamber is nearly level with the surface of the field in which the mound is situated, and does not appear to have been flagged. All deposits must have been removed years ago, for the barrow has long been in its present condition. Digging, probably, would be of little use; indeed, many of these ancient walled graves have turned out to be disappointing to investigators. Dr. Borlase, re-

ferring to the smaller of two caves which he explored in Scilly, says he found

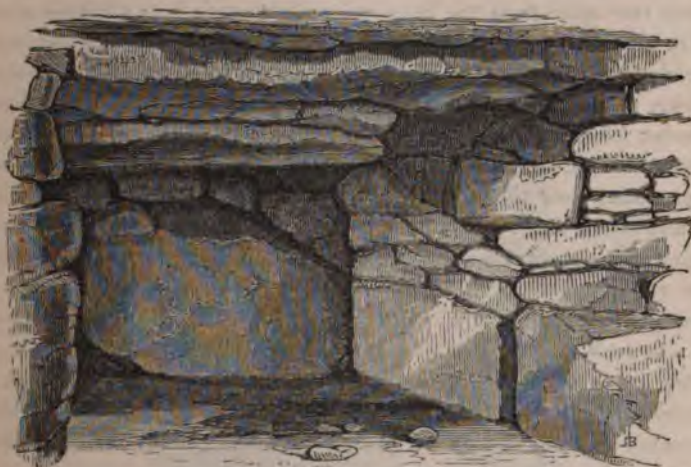
"On one side in the floor a small round cavity dug deeper than the rest; it was covered with flat rocks, as the former. In both these we found neither bone nor



South-East View of Pennance Barrow.

urn, but some strong unctuous earths, of different colours from the natural, which smelt cadaverous."

And here, for the sake of comparing the Pennance with the Scilly



Interior of the Chamber, Pennance Barrow.

barrows, I subjoin Dr. Borlase's description and plan of one of the latter:—

"There is a very singular kind of barrow which obtains throughout all the Scilly Islands: they are edged with large stones, which form the outward ring;

in the middle they have a cavity walled on each side, and covered with large flat stones, and over all is a tumulus of small stones and earth, in some more of earth than stones, in others *vice versa*. Upon opening it in the middle of the barrow we found a large cavity, as represented in the plan, full of earth; there was a passage



Plan of Barrow, Solilly.

into it at the eastern end, 1 ft. 8 in. wide, between two stones set on end. In the middle it was 4 ft. 8 in. wide, the length of it 22 ft. It was walled on each side with masonry and mortar, the side 4 ft. 10 in. high; at the western end it had a large flat stone which terminated the cavity, its length bore east and by north, and it was covered from end to end with large flat stones, several of which we removed in order to get at the exact dimensions of the cavity, and others had been carried off for building '."

On Conquer Down, in the neighbouring parish of Towednack, and about two miles from the barrow described above, was a barrow about 45 ft. in diameter, and 6 ft. high. It could be seen that the base consisted of a circle of enclosing stones, but the mound itself had become thickly turf-clad. In the year 1862, some labourers having to build a hedge for enclosing land, and the line of fence crossing this barrow, they cut into it, and found that it was composed entirely of stones; when approaching near the centre they came on an urn, mouth downwards, on a large flat slab of granite. Within were several fragments of human bones, and signs of the action of fire amongst the neighbouring stones was very apparent. There was no regular kist-vaen formed, but the stones were carefully built around the urn, which was protected above by a larger slab. The urn was removed entire, and taken into a cottage a few yards distant; but the good housewife, in accordance with a general superstition of this district, that the ghost of the ashes which it contained would come after it, insisted on its instant removal, when it was hid in a hedge near the barrow.

On Saturday, May 20, I had the pleasure to accompany a party of ladies and gentlemen, who were desirous of ascertaining what might be discovered by a further investigation of this barrow. Mr. Cornish had

^c Antiquities of Cornwall, p. 207, ed. 1752.

kindly made every arrangement for the exploration, and, being favoured by a remarkably fine day, operations were commenced by continuing the trench southward of the spot where the urn was found. Three workmen were employed, and after digging for two hours, it became evident that nothing of interest was likely to be discovered; there continued to be the same monotonous repetition of stone after stone. We then turned our attention to the eastern side, working towards the edge of the mound, in hopes some secondary deposits might have been made around the principal interment, but with no result.



Section of Barrow on Conquer Down.

This barrow, therefore, appears to have consisted simply of a mound of stones around and over one urn, which was placed in the centre, in the manner described above. The barrow, however, was depressed a little just over the urn, and the person who exhumed it stated that this was found to be the case in other barrows in the vicinity from which urns had been taken.



Urn from Barrow on Conquer Down.

The urn, which was fortunately recovered by Mr. Cornish, is of an unusual form as compared with others found in Cornwall, being nearly

cylindrical, with the upper rim inclining a little inwards, and ornamented with four encircling lines of dotting, with a pretty regular and deep zigzag pattern between. The greater part of the bottom has unfortunately been broken away, and the lower part of one side is also wanting. This urn is composed of a coarse clay of a light greyish brown colour, and sun-dried.

About 94 yds. north-west of the barrow last described is another of less dimensions, measuring 36 ft. in diameter, and 4 ft. in height. To this we now transferred our labours, and cut a trench from the north side, which had recently been broken into by persons wanting stones for hedging, into the centre, which was depressed similarly to the barrow first opened. When near this spot we found traces of burning, and among the stones at the base of the barrow several fragments of bones, some probably of an animal about the size of an ox, with others of a smaller animal^d. No regular cell appears to have been constructed to contain urn or ashes. Near the bones lay the half of a flint pebble, which had been artificially broken.

This barrow, like the first, consisted of stones heaped together without any attempt at order. Its surface was very irregular, owing probably to stones being from time to time carried away; but the spot where the bones lay did not appear to have been previously disturbed.

Although at the time we should have been gratified by the discovery of an urn or a kist-vaen, the result of our labours cannot be considered unsatisfactory. The first barrow was proved to contain only one urn, and in the second it appears that an interment had taken place without any careful protection being made for the ashes of the deceased.

Mr. Thomas Wright records in his "Essays on Archæology," that after bestowing the labour of several men for more than a week on the great tumulus of St. Weonard's, he found nothing more than bones and ashes; and numerous instances of a like result might be given respecting other grave-mounds.

Whilst referring to the St. Weonard's tumulus, it may be worth while to notice here a curious feature in its construction, because a similar instance occurred at Pelynt in Cornwall. Of the St. Weonard's mound Mr. Wright says:—

"One of the most interesting circumstances connected with the cutting itself was that of the regular discoloration visible on the surface, arising, of course, from the employment of different kinds of material, and displaying in a most remarkable manner the mode in which the mound was raised."

The section accompanying the description shews the layers of different

^d At a recent meeting of the Archæological Institute, the Rev. W. Greenwell, in relating the results of his examination of barrows in Yorkshire, stated:—"In one remarkable instance two goats had been deposited with the corpse." See *GENT. MAG.*, June, 1865, p. 730.

material. The barrow at Pelynt, opened in 1845, is described in the twenty-eighth annual report of the Royal Institution of Cornwall. The writer, the late Mr. W. H. Box, of East Looe, states:—

“On completing the trench it was observed that each of its sides were marked by strata of different colours, extending horizontally over 10 or 12 ft. of its centre. The uppermost was a stiff black loam, varying in depth from 3 to 4 in., with large pieces of charcoal imbedded in it; this was separated by a layer of common earth from another of similar dimensions and texture, of a deep orange colour, which, like the former, rested on a vein of earth. Supporting these was a third, about 2 in. in depth, that from its light-grey appearance was at first thought to be sand, but on examination was found to possess more of the character of clay than either of the former. The space beneath to the floor of the barrow, which was 18 to 20 in., was occupied by a bed of the natural soil. The origin of these coloured veins must ever remain a subject for conjecture. Their uniform extent and regularity afford strong evidences of design in their arrangement, and as the surrounding neighbourhood furnishes no soils at all like them, either in colour or conformation, we cannot easily imagine them to be composed of primitive strata.”

Though Dr. Borlase has recorded his experience in opening some barrows in Cornwall, and a few similar narratives may be found in the reports of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, it must be admitted that our knowledge of the internal arrangements of Cornish barrows hitherto opened, has been gleaned chiefly from the labouring classes who have in their agricultural or mining pursuits accidentally broken into them. It would be desirable to investigate others, taking careful notes and drawings of what they might contain, and then restore them, as far as possible, to their original condition, replacing bones and rebuilding the mounds.

J. T. BLIGHT.

Penzance, May, 1865.

A JACOBITE RELIC.—There is now open at South Kensington an interesting collection of miniatures, comprising about 4,000 portraits, many of them of great historical value, ranging from the sixteenth century to the present time. One of these possesses a local interest. It is the portrait of Charles I., set in the King's hair, dipped in blood on the scaffold, an heirloom in the Shelley family, and which belonged to John Winckley, who was executed at Lancaster Castle after the rising of 1715. On the back of this relic are engraved the names of the family, who rose again for the Stuarts in 1745; and the Dowager Lady Shelley, to whom it was bequeathed by her father, Thomas Winckley, Esq., of Preston and Brockholes, remembers to have worn it when a child on some Jacobite anniversary about 1790.—*Preston Chronicle.*

HENRY DE YEVELEY, ONE OF THE ARCHITECTS OF WESTMINSTER HALL.

BY JOHN GORGH NICHOLS, F.S.A.

[THE following paper is reprinted from the "Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society," vol. ii., by permission. It may be a question with some whether the "Yevele," or "Yeflee," or "Iveleghe" of the records may not mean Iffley, and not Yeovil; but however that may be, we trust that some of our readers may be able to add to our present stock of information concerning a man whose handiwork still adorns the metropolis.]

The biography of English artists in general during the Middle Ages has been a subject greatly neglected, to the prejudice of our national reputation in comparison with the continent of Europe; and the names and works of our mediæval architects have shared in the common fate.

In the illustrated edition of Walpole's "Anecdotes of Painting," &c. 1828, the editor, Mr. Dallaway, has given (at vol. i. p. 208) brief notices of some half-dozen "eminent master-masons," of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, but among them is not to be found the name of Henry de Yeveley. And yet this architect was master-mason to three successive kings of England, and to Westminster Abbey; and records are still extant that he was employed in many important works, particularly in the remodelling of the great hall at Westminster during the reign of Richard II., and in the erection of that monarch's tomb.

Walpole it may be presumed discredited, or at least he ignored, the statements of an earlier writer, that Henry Yevell built for the King the London Charterhouse, King's Hall at Cambridge, and Queenborough Castle; and that he rebuilt St. Stephen's Chapel at Westminster. (Constitutions of Freemasonry, edited by James Anderson, M.A., 1738.) And in the earlier edition of the same Constitutions (by J. T. Desaguliers, 1723,) Henry Yevele had been mentioned (p. 31) as "the King's Freemason or General Surveyor of his buildings, employed in building several abbeys, and St. Stephen's Chapel at Westminster."

Preston says he was one of the five deputies appointed by Edward III. to inspect the proceedings of the fraternity of masons.

Some of these statements are indeed probably guesswork. St. Stephen's Chapel was begun about 1330; Queenborough Castle is attributed to the celebrated William of Wykeham.

Some slight notice of Yeveley might have found its way into Walpole's work, either from the collection of Rymer, or from the more popular "Survey of London" by Stowe, where his interment in the church of St. Magnus near London Bridge is mentioned, and he is designated as freemason to Edward III., Richard II., and Henry IV. Stowe says "his monument remaineth;" but he does not describe it further, nor give the epitaph, of which no copy appears to be extant, the original having probably perished in the Great Fire of 1666. Strype, in his edition of Stowe, added a few brief notes from Yeveley's will; and this has now been recovered from the Hustings rolls.

The name of Yevele is evidently local, and it was probably derived from the town in Somersetshire now called Yeovil,—this being one of the many ancient forms under which that place appears. But of Yeveley's immediate parentage or family nothing has hitherto been discovered.

Henry de Yeveley, mason, was director of the King's works at Westminster as early as 1365, if not before, and during the three hundred and sixty-four days from September 28, anno regni 39, to September 27 in the following year, he received the wages of one shilling a day^a. At the same date he supplied 7,000 Flanders tiles, for pavements, at 6s. 8d. the 1,000, and six mouncells of plaster of Paris at 12s. the mouncell^b.

In 1366 the name of Henry de Yeflee occurs as supplying some of the stone required for the works at Rochester Castle. Thirteen tons of Stapleton freestone were purchased of him at 8s. a-ton; and thirty-two tons of Thomas FitzJohn^c.

In 1370 Henry de Yeveley, mason, was employed to retain masons to be sent in the King's retinue over the sea, and was paid the sum of £5 12s. 6d. on that account^d.

On the 1st of July, 1376, at the requisition of Master Henry Yeveley, then tenant of the manor of Langeton in Purbeck, an *inspeximus* was granted of the record in Chancery of the liberties of that manor, as determined by *quo warranto* before the King's justices at

^a Brayley's Westminster Palace, 1836, p. 196.

^b Ibid., p. 189.

^c Fabric Roll from 11 June, 40 Edw. III. to 11 Jan., 42 Edw. III., printed in the *Archæologia Cantiana*, ii. 112.

^d Issue Roll of Thomas de Brantingham, Bishop of Exeter, and Treasurer, 44 Edw. III., as edited by Fred. Devon, 1835, p. 3. Yeveley and the workmen are all called "plasterers" by Mr. Devon; but their designation in the original is doubtless *cementarii*. The *cementarius* was a builder in stone; and *lathomus* or *latomus* a stone carver or cutter: but probably in many cases either term was used for masons without discrimination.

Sherbourn in 6 Edw. I.* It was doubtless as a merchant in stone that Yeveley had become interested in that locality.

In 1381 Master Henry Yevele was employed to engage thirty stone-cutters (*latomos*) for the King's service[†].

In the same year he designed the south aisle then undertaken to be added to the church of St. Dunstan's, in Thames-street, at the expense of John Lord Cobham. The indenture of agreement is still preserved in the British Museum. It was made on the eve of Christmas, 5 Rich. II., between that nobleman and Nicholas Typerton, mason, and the aisle was to be erected *solom la devyse Mestre Henry Iveleghe*, as his name is written upon that occasion[‡], at the cost of twenty-five marks.

In the same year, at Michaelmas, he had received from Lord Cobham (under the designation of *Masoun et citezein de Loundres*) the sum of £20 due to Thomas Wrewk, mason, for the works going on at Cowling Castle, near the junction of the Thames with the Medway; and by another still more interesting document, dated the 23rd of July in the following year, we find that he was employed to measure the work done at the same castle by William Sharnnale, which amounted to the cost of £456, of which £270 10s. 4d. was that day paid[§].

In 1383-4, by letters patent dated Feb. 20, 7 Rich. II., under the designation of *Henricus Yevele, latomus*, he was confirmed in the possession of two shops and four shillings yearly rent, in the parish of St. Martin Oteswiche, formerly the property of Master Excestre, and which he had recently purchased of John Totenham, carpenter. This confirmation was considered necessary because he feared that he might easily lose the property through the procurement of certain rivals, who had endeavoured to cause it, by false colours, to be seized as an escheat to the crown. The King's favour in the matter was conceded in consideration of the great labours which the said Henry daily sustained in the royal service[¶].

By an indenture dated 20th of April, 7 Rich. II. (1383), between Henri Yevele, citizen and mason of London, of the one part, and William Palmere, citizen and horse-dealer (*merchant des chivaux*)

* Rot. Pat. 50 Edw. III. m. 13.

† Rymer's Collections, Brit. Mus., Harl. MS. 4,592.

‡ Hurlerian Charters, 48 E. 43: printed in the Account of the Church of St. Dunstan-in-the-East, by the late Rector, the Rev. T. B. Murray, M.A., F.S.A., 1859, small quarto, p. 10.

§ These documents are printed in the Freemasons' Magazine and Masonic Mirror, 1862, New Series, vi. 404.

¶ "Nos de gracia nostra speciali ad supplicacionem prefati Henrici, consideratione magnorum laborum quos ipse in servicio nostro indies sustinet, statum quem ipse in shopis," &c. The original patent, with the royal seal in white wax, is preserved in the British Museum, Harl. Charters, 48 E. 28.

of the same city, and Isabella his wife of the other, the former party gave to the latter a yearly rent of 40s. issuing from his lands and tenements in the parish of St. Martin Oteswiche, on condition that if Margaret, the wife of Henry, should survive her husband, and ask her dower of a tenement with four shops, together with 4s. of quit-rent issuing from the tenements once belonging to John Tudenham, carpenter, which the said William and Isabella held for their lives, of the grant and lease of the said Henry, by the service of 20s. per annum, then the said annuity should be in force, but otherwise void^k.

In 11 Rich. II. "Master Yevelee" was chief mason of the new work then in progress at the church of Westminster, and received for his fee 100s. a-year, with 15s. for his dress and furs. Henry Zyevely is also named as chief mason in 17-18 Rich. II.^l

At the latter date he was a party to two very remarkable engagements, which are preserved in the collection of Rymer.

The one, dated on the 18th of March, 18 Rich. II. (1395), is an indenture for making, well and faithfully, all the *table* of the walls of the Great Hall within the place of Westminster, on one side and the other: raising them for two feet of assise, and inserting twenty-six *souses*, or corbels, of Caen stone. The parties to this agreement were the King on one part, and Richard Wasshourn and John Swalwe, masons, on the other; and the work was to be done according to the purport of a form and model made by the advice of Master Henri Zeveley, and delivered to the said masons by Watkin Waldon his warden. These terms—*selonc le purport d'une fourme et molde faite par conseil de mestre Henri Zeveley*—surely raise him to the dignity of an architect, and invest him with the credit of having designed some of the more conspicuous features of Westminster Hall^m. The same observation may be made with regard to the word *devyse* already quoted from the document relating to St. Dunstan's-in-the-East. In both cases other masons were employed under his direction.

The *souses*, or corbels, in the hall were clearly introduced for the support of the grand roof, which has been so much an object of the admiration of subsequent ages. We have no authority, however, to attribute the merit of the timber-work to Yeveley. In the division of labour which was then prevalentⁿ, it is probably due to the master-carpenter, and the name of Nicholas Walton is found in that capacity.

^k From the original among the Harleian Charters, 58 D. 30. The seal has been lost.

^l Fabric Rolls appended to Gleanings from Westminster Abbey, by George Gilbert Scott, R.A., F.S.A., 1861, Appendix, p. 26.

^m Rymer, *Fadera*, &c., vii. 794. The name is there misprinted Zeneley. See an abstract of the same document in Brayley's Westminster Palace, p. 437.

ⁿ Some interesting papers on these subjects by Mr. Wyatt Papworth will be

Another indenture, dated on the 1st of April (within a fortnight of the preceding), relates to the "tomb of fine marble" still remaining in Westminster Abbey, which was then undertaken to commemorate the reigning sovereign and his queen, Anne, daughter of the Emperor of Germany, recently deceased. It was made between the King on one part, and Henri Yevele and Stephen Lote, citizens and masons of London, on the other. (This Stephen Lote was afterwards an executor of Yeveley's will.) The tomb was to be made after a pattern remaining with the said masons, under the seal of the Treasurer of England, to occupy in length all the space between the pillars where the said Queen was interred, and to be raised to the same height as the tomb of King Edward the Third. It was to be finished by the feast of St. Michael in the year 1337, at the price of 250 pounds*.

Yeveley died in 1400; and by his will, dated 25th May, 1 Hen. IV., enrolled in the Court of Hustings at Guildhall, by John Clifford, mason, and Martin Seman, clerk, his executors, he left his body to be buried in the chapel of St. Mary, within the church of St. Magnus, where his tomb was then already built. He devised a tenement with houses, shops, &c., on Oyster-gate, in the parish of St. Magnus, at London Bridge, purchased 43 Edw. III. of the executors of John Lovekyn, once Mayor of London; and certain tenements with a quay adjoining, called Fish Wharf at the Hole, in the aforesaid parish of St. Magnus, purchased 14 Ric. II. of John Horn of Northflete, late citizen and fishmonger of London; and also another tenement with a quay adjoining, annexed to the said Fish Wharf within the Hole aforesaid, on the east part, once belonging to Thomas Osbern, son and heir of Gosselin de Clyve, and afterwards to Wm. Polle, fishmonger, purchased of John Devene and his fellows 17 Ric. II.; and an annual rent of 13s. 4d. out of a corner tenement, situate upon Oyster Hill, opposite the church of St. Magnus, and in the said parish, purchased of John Southcote, Esq.,

found in the Transactions of the Royal Institute of British Architects; see that on "Superintendents," &c., 1860, Jan. 23, p. 38; and that on "Master Masons," 1861, Dec. 2, pp. 37—60; with the Index to both papers.

* This indenture is printed in Rymer's Collection, vol. vii. p. 795: "*Memorandum quod xxviii^o die Augusti anno r. R. Ric. secundi xviii^o dominus Johannes Innocent clericus liberavit in Thesaurariam alteram partem cujusdam indenturæ factæ inter dominum Regem ex una parte et magistros Henricum Yevele et Stephanum Lote latomos ex altera parte, pro una tumba marmorea faciendâ et reparandâ pro Anna nuper Regina Angliæ et pro dicto domino Rege.*" At the same time agreement was made for the royal effigies which were to be executed by Nicholas Broker and Geoffry Best, copersmyths of London. (Palgrave Calendars, &c., of the Exchequer, 1836, ii. 50.) Payments to Yeveley and Lote on account of the tomb occur in Devon's Extracts from the Issue Rolls, 1837, pp. 232, 264. On the subject of this monument, and particularly its heraldic devices, see a memoir by the present writer in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxix. pp. 32—59.

21 Ric. II.; all which he devised to Katherine his then wife, for her life, on condition she remained sole and unmarried, and that she should provide two sufficient chaplains to celebrate divine service at the altar of St. Mary in the said church of St. Magnus during all her life, for his soul, and the souls of his late wife Margaret, Roger and Mariona his father and mother, his brothers and sisters, his lord King Edward III., Sir John de Beauchamp, Knt., John Haket, and all to whom he was in duty bound, and all faithful souls.

And after the decease of said Katherine, or her not keeping sole, nor maintaining such two chaplains, he devised all the said premises to Sir William Frankish, parson or rector of St. Magnus, and his successors, and to Edmund Bolton and Peter Blake, wardens of the fabric of the said church, and their successors for ever, for maintaining two chaplains to celebrate divine service at the said altar of St. Mary, for the souls as aforesaid, and to maintain a lamp perpetually burning, day and night, before the salutation of the Blessed Mary in the aforesaid chapel, and to pay yearly to the parish clerk 12d. for keeping and lighting the said lamp when necessary; and to the Rector of the said parish 2s. yearly, for saying or singing with the said chaplains *placebo* and *dirige, cum nota*, and one mass on the testator's anniversary for his soul and the souls aforesaid; and 5s. yearly among all the other chaplains of the said church, to have his soul and the souls aforesaid in their memory; and to the master-clerk of the said church 12d., and to his under-clerk 8d., to do their offices in due manner as to a year's mind belongs; and for bread, or victuals and drink, 6s. 8d. to be spent among the parishioners coming to his *dirige* in the night; and 10s. among the poor to pray for the souls aforesaid; and 3s. 4d. for two new wax candles burning, one to wit at his head and another at his feet, at the time of his anniversary, and afterwards to burn before the image of St. Mary in the said chapel so long as they lasted. And he willed that the said two chaplains should receive at the hands of the said Rector and wardens £14 yearly out of the rents of the said tenements, *id est*, each of them £7 for their salary or stipend. And if it should please the Rector and parishioners to charge the chaplains of the church, or their competent assistants, to sing daily a mass of Saint Mary, with note, or on every Saturday, he desired his said two chaplains might have the appointment, and also to assist in singing nightly the anthem called *Salve Regina*, with note^p, before the same altar, with saying

^p The chantry for singing the anthem *Salve Regina* every evening in the church of St. Magnus had been founded in 17 Edw. III. according to a certificate of which a translated copy is given in Strype's *Stowe*. Five wax lights were burned at the time of the said anthem in the honour and reverence of the Five principal Joys of our Lady aforesaid.

a Collect and *de profundis*; the two churchwardens to receive for this service yearly 13s. 4d. If his tenements, &c., were hereafter let at an advanced rent, the excess was to be placed in a box for their repair. In case of failure of his foundation at St. Magnus, the income to be transferred to the use and maintenance of London Bridge, and to find two chaplains in the Bridge Chapel. He desired that Thomas Hoo, his chaplain, might be one of the said two chaplains, and that he should not be bound to be present at the said canonical hours, nor other charges aforesaid, except according to his power.

To Katherine his wife he left for life his tenement called la Glene, in the parish of St. Magnus, and all his tenements in Basynglane and nnd Cordwaner-street, in the parish of St. Martin Otyswiche, provided she kept herself sole, otherwise she to have her dower only; the reversion (when accruing) to be sold, and the money to be distributed for the benefit of his soul and the souls aforesaid, in celebrating masses, distributing to the poor, mending of ways, marriage of poor maids, and other deeds of charity. His wife Katherine to have also for life all his lands, &c., at Wenynghton and Alvythele, or elsewhere, in Essex, with all his store alive and dead; the reversion as before, and specially in aid of the rebuilding of the old aisle where the sick poor lie within the church of the hospital of Saint Thomas the Martyr, of Southwark; but he wished that Isabella, his wife's sister, should have for life that mansion in which she lived in the said parish of St. Martin Otyswiche rent free. He appoints as executors his wife Katherine, John Clifford, mason, Stephen Lote, mason, Richard Parker, his cousin, and Martin Seman, clerk, and as overseer John Warner, alderman⁹.

FOSSILS AND METEORITES IN MEXICO.—In a letter recently addressed to the French Academy of Sciences, Dr. Cavaroz, of Durango, states that at a place called Los Zapotas, four leagues from Cuquio, Mexico, there is a considerable deposit of the remains of large mammalia; and that at a certain *hacienda* or farm near Zacatecas, the Doctor himself found two enormous teeth of a herbivorous animal, a bone full of holes (most probably the vomer), a fragment of a tusk a metre in length and a quarter of a metre in diameter, at a depth of four metres in a sandy soil. At this same place there is also a block of iron found at Zacatecas many years ago. By dint of immense labour a piece had been cut from it and taken to England to be examined. The remaining block is about 70 centimetres long and 30 in breadth by 25 in thickness, and is of an irregular shape. Its upper surface is broken by small hemispherical cavities, like those which are observable on meteorites, and as the region in which it was found is not ferriferous, and the iron of which the block consists is perfectly malleable, which common iron in its natural state is not, there is every reason to suppose that this block is a meteorite. —*Galignani*.

⁹ Hastings Roll, 1 Hen. IV. memb. 3.

THE ABBEY OF HOLY CROSS, TIPPERARY.

As is known to most of our readers, the Abbey of Holy Cross was situated on the western bank of the river Suir, a few miles from Thurles. The ruins are highly picturesque and of imposing extent. Immediately near the village an ancient bridge of several arches spans the river. Holy Cross Abbey derived its denomination from the circumstance of having been built and endowed with lands by Donogh Carbragh O'Brian, King of Thomond, in 1182, to serve as the depository for a relic of the true cross, which had been obtained from Rome; and it is popularly believed that this precious relic is even yet preserved by a parish priest in an adjoining diocese. The abbey belonged to the Cistercians, and its superior formerly took his place in Parliament, as a mitred abbot, with the title Earl of Holy Cross. The building was of cruciform shape, having a square tower in the centre. A nave, chancel, and transept diverged from this point. Two beautifully groined chapels may be seen on the south side of the choir. A double row of pointed arches, supported by twisted black marble pillars, stands between these chapels. According to an old tradition, the monks were "waked" under the canopied niche here formed; other accounts say that the relic of the true cross was deposited in this place. Two other chapels may be observed on the northern side of the choir. The towers and chapels are highly finished, in an architectural point of view; whilst the coved roof and arches are ribbed and moulded with a superior quality of limestone. The ancient cloisters, extending round a large quadrangular grass-plot, are ruinous, but highly interesting. Several of the old tombs within the enclosure are sadly disfigured; the old inscriptions are obliterated in many instances, and covered over with modern epitaphs. The late very learned parish priest of Clonoulty, the Rev. Thomas O'Carroll, had prior to his death been long engaged on a historical work referring to Holy Cross Abbey: it is to be hoped that this literary production may yet be published. In Grose's "*Antiquities of Ireland*," vol. i., will be found three large copperplate engravings representing the appearance of the interior and exterior, and a ground-plan of this abbey, before the close of the last century.

The people living in immediate contiguity to Holy Cross Abbey entertain an idea that at some future period this religious establishment will be restored to its original purposes by the lord of the manor, and that it will so continue to the end of time. Certain proposals, it is said, were actually made by its Protestant proprietor, at no distant date, to have it restored for purposes of Catholic worship, but the expenses necessary to be incurred were deemed too great for prudential

considerations in reference to this matter. To the gentleman in question every admirer of antiquarian taste in objects of ancient architectural art must feel indebted for a correct although partial effort to preserve Holy Cross Abbey from the slow, wasting process of ruin and decay. Several of the sculptured stones have been reset at his expense. Some of the broken mullioned windows have been cramped with iron or repaired, and the whole of the interior enclosed has been consigned to the charge of a resident caretaker.

Gazing on this beautiful ruin of late, our thoughts took, almost involuntarily, something of a poetic turn, and the following lines were the result. The indulgence usually accorded to such efforts will, no doubt, be extended to them.

THE CULDEE VISION.

WHEN mellowed hues of evening's close spread o'er the distant meadows,
 And on Slieve Felim's mountain-top* the sunlight fades from view;
 When furtive creeps the gathering haze of mystic-wreathed shadows,
 Like diamonds shine the earlier stars that spangle heaven's blue:
 Oft may the pensive wanderer, beside each moulded arch
 That props the ruined abbey-walls, with buttresses so gray,
 List to the magic prelude notes, as forth in solemn march
 Long trains of spectral Churchmen move unseen at close of day.
 The massive turret stands as yet, where ravens find their home,
 And ivy clings around its walls, the river murmurs by;
 The nave, though roofless, screens a choir, not altarless become;
 Amidst tall trees the lightest breeze most musical doth sigh.
 When swells that choral anthem, with tower-bells loud pealing,
 Sweet chimes adown the vales and braes slow lingering toll and last,
 Then may the mind, through fancy's maze, touch every chord of feeling,
 And bring from olden times remote some echoes of the past.
 Man hath a mission of his own, and at a distant time
 Must yet redeem the rapine made upon this noble fane.
 One, whose broad lands and golden hoard may fittingly combine
 To rescue from their ruined state those fragments that remain,
 Shall feel inspired again to raise a pent-roof o'er those aisles,
 And rest the spandril-joists against the gables' pointed walls;
 Again the pattering brumal rain may drip above the tiles,
 And sunbeams pass, through coloured glass, o'er richly-fashioned stalls.

* The Slieve Felim mountains lie in the north-eastern corner of the county of Limerick, adjoining the county of Tipperary. Cullaun, the highest point, rises 1,523 ft. above the ocean level. Separated by a deep pass, the still more elevated Mauher-slieve, or Mother Mountain, extends in a north-easterly direction, and bending thence along the western borders of Tipperary, various heights look over the fertile Golden Vale, through which the river Suir winds. Many objects of antiquarian interest will be found within this district, and among other noted places may be enumerated the grave of Emonaknock, Dermot and Graia's bed, Rathnacloghgal fort, and Laghtseeffin. The latter lies between the copper-mines near Knockbane and the waterfall of Poulanass on Aughnaglanny river.

Then, once again, the Culdee^b strain shall rise at early morning ;
The matin strophe and antistrophe, the lauds, with psalm and hymn,
Shall roll in cadence grand and sweet from floor to oak-ribbed awning ;
At intervals of forenoon shall the chapter hours begin.
Then surpliced *frères*, in ordered ranks, at evening shall intone
Their vesper song and complin psalm, when sinks the setting sun,
And whilst the pendant midnight lamp lights aisles so dim and lone,
Their eyes shall close in blest repose, toil, prayer, and vigil done.

Whilst song and prayer, in upper air, as if from angel bands,
Pour down in holiest harmonies rejoicings of the blest,
A grand refrain must wake again, o'er wide and fertile lands,
Strains plaintive, slow, and solemn, whilst the sons of labour rest.
But like that dazzling brightness, when the sheeted lightnings glance
Athwart the midnight gloom, but with mild effulgent gleam,
The distant canopy illumed, while 'midst the light advance
Those monks of yore, unseen before, now clear as noontide beam.

Around the concave vault of blue, stars paling with a dightness
Of rays celestial, halos crown those habitants of bliss ;
And years may speed the course of time, ere visions of such brightness
Will cease to pour from spirit-world its glorious sheen on this.
Until the patron lord shall reach his span of life decreed,
And heaven recalls the pilgrim to that brighter, better goal,
Which cares foreclose, ambitious aims, when happily succeed
Those fadeless joys, saints raptured deem true pleasures of the soul.

One summer night, in robes of white, whilst mortals still repose,
That Culdee train of spirits blest shall throng around his grave ;
And heard again, one requiem strain, such tones for ever close
From upper air to human ears. Yet still within the nave,
The aisles and choir, so well restored, so loved and cherished long,
In cloistered life to distant age those brethren of that school,
At stated times shall sweetly chant their mass and sacred song,
Regarding well their chastening vows, their rubric and their rule.

LAGENIENSIS.

^b The term 'Culdee' is used by our annalists to denote a monk or friar at a comparatively modern period of our history. In O'Donovan's "Annals of the Four Masters," at the year 1595, we find an application of such term to the Dominicans in Sligo monastery. The reader, who desires the fullest accumulated testimonies and learned investigation in reference to the Culdees, will examine the researchful contribution of the Rev. William Reeves in "Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy," vol. xxiv. It has since been published as a separate tract, entitled "The Culdees of the British Islands, as they appear in History, with an Appendix of Evidences." (Dublin, 1864.)

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

June 2. SIR JOHN P. BOILEAU, Bart., Vice-President, in the chair.

A communication was read relating to the recent formation of a "British Archæological Society" at Rome, under the auspices of Lord Talbot de Malahide, as President. It has been constituted, in great degree, after the model of the Archæological Institute, and chiefly at the suggestion of Lord Talbot and a few members of that body resident during the last winter at Rome, and who had been impressed with the conviction that a rich field of mediæval, not less than of classical archæology, still there remains to be worked out. An active interest in the formation of the Society had been taken by Mr. J. H. Parker, who has successfully explored some early ecclesiastical remains hitherto insufficiently appreciated, by Mr. C. D. Fortnum, lately a member of the Council of the Institute, by Mr. Severn also, H.B.M. Consul, and other gentlemen residing at Rome.

The Very Rev. Canon Rock offered some remarks on this announcement made by Mr. Purnell, and expressed his opinion that great benefits would doubtless result from the institution of such a Society in the Eternal City, especially in regard to early ecclesiastical and mediæval monuments, which had been comparatively neglected through the more striking attractions of the remains of Pagan antiquity.

The Marquess Camden, K.G., stated that a request had been officially conveyed to him, in accordance with a resolution passed by H.M. Commissioners for the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867. It had been notified to them that objects of ancient art and antiquities would be represented in that Exhibition, and their hope was expressed that the noble Marquis would allow his name, as President of the Archæological Institute, to be added to the commission. Lord Camden expressed his readiness to co-operate in any occasion whereby the interests of archæological science might be promoted.

Mr. A. Beresford Hope offered some observations on the objects and functions of the commission, of which he, as President of the Institute of British Architects, had also been invited to become a member.

Brigadier-Gen. Lefroy, R.A., read a notice of the excavations, in August last, of a circular chamber in the Torwood, Stirlingshire, on the estates of Lieut.-Col. Dundas, of Fingask, about three miles north of the wall of Antoninus. At the extremity of a range of hills commanding an extensive view there is a hillock, where a rudely-formed opening in the surface had long been noticed, half concealed amongst luxuriant heather and large stones, not far from the stronghold of the thirteenth century known as Wallace's Castle. A flight of steps

was brought to light leading to a cavity within, and on further excavations at the top of the mound a circular chamber, 106 ft. in circumference, appeared, as shewn in a plan brought with other illustrations by General Lefroy. This curious structure and passages connected with it are formed of massive blocks of sandstone, and it was supposed that the chamber had been rudely vaulted, possibly by stones stepped over, beehive-fashion. In this case the interior height may have been 40 ft. Among the *débris* in the chamber three stones were found marked with incised concentric circles, similar to those on rocks in Northumberland and Scotland. A few bones were collected; a pair of querns and three single quern-stones, fragments of pottery, perforated clay balls, a hone, &c. General Lefroy is disposed to assign these remains to the period between A.D. 170 and 426.

Mr. C. Sprengel Greaves then read a memoir on a remarkable Greek inscription, of which he had received a facsimile from Mr. Frank Calvert, by whom it had been discovered in a mosque, but it was originally at the town of Sestos on the Hellespont. It consists of one hundred and six lines, wholly in capitals, and with few exceptions there are no divisions between the words. The inscription is cut on a slab of white marble, 5 ft. long and 2 ft. wide; it is in fair preservation, two lines only at the beginning, and a few words or letters in other parts, being damaged. Mr. Greaves stated that the inscription contained a decree of the Senate and people of Sestos in honour of Menas, the son of Menes. This decree was proposed by Menander, the son of Apollas; Mr. Greaves was satisfied that the word following Menander is a proper name, as Mr. James Yates had discovered the same name in another inscription. The inscription contained a prolix enumeration of the meritorious actions of Menas. It is stated how, from the dawn of his youth, he deemed it honourable to render services to his country; that he spared no expense, and avoided neither danger nor suffering, but thought everything secondary to the intense love of his country; that he performed many embassies to the kings, probably the Attali, kings of Pergamos, transacted business with Strato, commander of the Chersonese and Thrace, and rendered him useful to his country; that, after the death of the kings, when the city was in danger through the Thracians and other circumstances, he persevered in saying and doing the best and most honourable things for his country, undertook embassies to the commanders sent by the Romans into Asia, and effected what was serviceable to his country. He was chosen priest of King Attalus, and well discharged the duties of the office, paying attention not only to the citizens, but also to strangers; being chosen gymnasiarch, he provided admirably for the good order of the Epheboi and youths and other matters of the gymnasium; furnished the bath and the temple of Mercury (and probably that of Hercules), and dedicated a statue of white marble; that on the birthdays of the king in every month he sacrificed and instituted games. In return for which things the Demos deemed Menas worthy of a vote of praise; the Epheboi and the youths crowned him, and he bore the expense himself. The Demos determined to use its own brass money, marked with the emblem of the city, and Menas bestowed the necessary care upon it. Being again elected gymnasiarch, he sustained the office in troublous times, when many were afflicted by incursions of the Thracians and the wars, in which everything was carried away from the pastures, and the arable land re-

remained unknown, whereby the Demos in general and each individual citizen were brought into distress; that Menas sacrificed to Mercury and Hercules on behalf of the Demos and the youths; celebrated games, and, having sacrificed with propitious omens, invited not only the citizens but strangers to the sacred feasts. He dealt favourably with all that attended teaching, wishing to acquire glory for his country from those who were instructed; and he took care of the education of the Epheboi and youths; he celebrated games in honour of Mercury and Hercules in the month Hyperberetæus, giving, as prizes, splendid arms, on which the names of the victors were engraved; he also gave prizes for good order, energetic action, and a good habit of body. In order, therefore, that the Demos might appear to honour good and worthy men, and to approve of those who, from their youth, had been zealous for the commonweal, and that others might be induced to emulate the most honourable, it was decreed by the Senate and the Demos that Menas be praised on account of the things aforesaid, and for the goodwill which he continued to entertain towards the Demos; that it be granted to him to dedicate arms bearing inscriptions, and to be crowned by the Epheboi and youths, and also by the whole Demos, in the Assembly, with a golden crown, the herald making proclamation:—The Demos crowns Menas, who has twice honourably and magnificently discharged the duties of gymnasiarch, on account of his virtue and goodwill towards itself. And it is decreed that a bronze statue of him be erected in the gymnasium, on which shall be inscribed,—The Demos and the youths crown Menas, who has twice honourably discharged the duties of gymnasiarch, and been a good man towards the Demos. Also that he and his descendants be called to precedence in every game which the Demos celebrates, and that the agonothet for each year make proclamation of the crowning. And since Menas, on account of the existing pressure on the public, wishes to gratify the city even in this, and undertakes the expense of the statue out of his private means, let as handsome a statue as possible be provided, and let this vote be inscribed on a pillar of white marble, and placed in the gymnasium.

Such, Mr. Greaves observed, is an imperfect outline of this inscription. As to its date, Mr. Greswell, the highest authority on such a subject, had fixed it between B.C. 133 and B.C. 126, for the following reasons. The inscription mentions King Attalus, and the deaths of the kings, also a time of confusion and distress after their deaths, in the course of which Roman commanders had been sent into Asia. There were three kings of Pergamos of the name of Attalus; the second died B.C. 138, and the third B.C. 133: he bequeathed his dominions to the Roman people, but Aristonicus, claimant by right of succession, maintained a contest for them for six years with the Romans. The war began B.C. 132 or 131, when L. Crassus was sent against Aristonicus; and the triumph over him by M. Aquilius was on November 20, B.C. 126. From this time the dominions of the King of Pergamos were called Proconsular Asia, and in any contemporary Greek decree its commander would be called *Ἀνθύμαχος*. Therefore the date of this inscription seems to be between B.C. 133 and B.C. 126. About an inch of the first line is wanting, and the first letters are . . . *ος*. Greek inscriptions, it may be observed, commonly begin with a mention of the chief officer in the State at the time, and this inscription may have commenced *ἐφ' ἑπιπύας*, like two similar decrees of the Amphictyons men-

tioned in the oration of Demosthenes *De Coronâ*; such being the case, probably the beginning was "when Glaucias was the Priest of the Cillæan Apollo." In the Macedo-Hellenic Calendar Hyperberetæus was the last month, and the only month of which the name began with $\nu\alpha$; consequently there can be little doubt in regard to the month mentioned, especially as there is an inscription from Pergamos, (*Corpus Inscr.*, vol. ii. p. 846,) which has that month in the second line. The form of the decree accords with that of others, several of which are cited by Demosthenes in his Oration *De Coronâ*, and especially one for crowning Demosthenes himself; but that decree is not a sixth of the length of the inscription found by Mr. Calvert; in substance, as regards the crowning with a golden crown, they are very similar. In the decree at Sestos, the $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$ $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\theta\acute{o}\varsigma$ occurs repeatedly in various forms; in that relating to Demosthenes, the $\kappa\alpha\lambda\omicron\kappa\alpha\gamma\alpha\theta\acute{\iota}\alpha$ —the concentration of all that is honourable and good—is a primary cause of the vote. With regard to the games mentioned, we have races, $\delta\iota\alpha\delta\rho\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, and the long race, $\mu\alpha\kappa\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ $\delta\rho\acute{o}\mu\omicron\varsigma$. We have the casting of spears, $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\tau\iota\sigma\mu\omicron\varsigma$, the shooting of arrows, $\tau\omicron\chi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\alpha$; also $\delta\iota\alpha\kappa\omicron\upsilon\tau\iota\sigma\mu\omicron\varsigma$ and $\delta\iota\alpha\tau\omicron\chi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\alpha$; the former seems to denote casting a spear through something, possibly a ring, and the latter may refer to the similar performance with arrows.

Mr. Joseph Wilkinson gave an account of the late discovery of a Roman coffin of stone, pottery, coins, and other relics at Old Ford, near Bow, adjoining the station on the Great Eastern line, and in an old meadow now being broken up for building purposes. The interment lay east and west, with the feet of the skeleton to the west.

Sir Jervoise Clark Jervoise, Bart., stated further particulars relating to the white calcined flints found in heaps near Idsworth Park, Hants., on Sir Jervoise's property adjacent to the ancient Forest of Bere. These flints are locally termed "milk-stones," and in one of the heaps was found a chipped implement or celt. These vestiges are attributed to the "stone-boiling" period of remote times, when heated stones were used for culinary purposes before vessels were formed suited for boiling by the ordinary exposure to fire. Extracts were read from Tyler's "Early History of Mankind," which throw light on these curious prehistoric remains, to which it is very desirable that more careful attention should be invited. In regard to the cracked surface of the flints, Mr. Octavius Morgan offered some remarks on the process by which cracked porcelain is made in China, and he believed that the state of the "milk-stone," shewn by Sir Jervoise, had been caused by some similar action of heat.

Mr. B. Williams exhibited, on the part of the Hon. R. Fulke Greville, of Castle Hall, Milford, the grant by Henry VIII., date June 26, 1549, of Slebyche Pill, now called Milford, with other estates in Pembroke-shire, which had belonged to the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

The Rev. Greville J. Chester brought a Jacobite ring, with a miniature of King George on the exterior face, and one of the Chevalier with his wife on the inside. Also two Hebrew MSS. obtained in the East, one of them being the Song of Moses, the other the book of Esther. Mr. Chester exhibited also a collection of Kabyle charms and ornaments obtained from the Berbers of North Africa, in the territory of Algiers.

A contemporary portrait of Charles I. on panel, was contributed by Mr. Ashurst Majendie; a beautiful enamelled ring, set with flowers,

1546
H. 1200
2. 500

and with the posy, "If love can merit I shall inherit," engraved within the hoop, was brought by Sir Jervoise C. Jervoise, Bart.; it had been dug up near his residence at Idsworth, Hants. He exhibited also a pedigree of the Lee-Warner family. Mr. C. Keane brought a silver matrix, a seal bearing the arms of an Ipswich family named Sparrow.

A beautiful collection of photographs of objects of archæological interest in Dorset, especially of Corfe Castle and other remains which will be visited by the Institute at their next annual congress, was exhibited by Mr. F. M. Good. The meeting, to be held under the presidency of the Marquis Camden, will commence on August 1, at Dorchester. The programme will speedily be issued.

At the concluding meeting of the session in London, on July 7, communications will be read,—On a large discovery of Roman coins near Falmouth, by J. J. Rogers, Esq., M.P.; On the supposed traces of anthropophagism in Britain, by C. Sprengel Greaves, Esq., Q.C.; On dwellings raised on piles in the lakes in Switzerland, by John E. Lee, Esq., and a notice of recent discoveries of gold ornaments in the remote West of England.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

May 24. T. WRIGHT, M.A., F.S.A., V.-P., in the chair.

The Rev. Thomas James, of Netherthong Parsonage, Huddersfield, was elected an Associate.

Presents to the library were received from the Royal and other Societies.

Mr. Murton exhibited further specimens of the pottery found at Silverdale. Dr. Walling of Preston stated that the marl pits, whence the clay was obtained, were visible at the beginning of the present century, and known as "Clay Holes Moss," being between thirty and forty in number.

Lord Boston exhibited some specimens of Memento Mori carved in ivory, of the fifteenth century; two scrivener's erasers, with Florentine work of the sixteenth century; miniatures in oil of James II. purchased at Rome, and of Clementina Maria Sobieski, wife of the Old Pretender.

Mr. J. T. Irvine sent delineations of sepulchral crosses at Durham, Gloucestershire, Somerset, and Dorset; also the upper part of the shaft with portion of the arms of an Early English cross found in a buttress at Berkeley Church, and a monumental slab of a child 3 ft. 7 in., in the same church, with an elegantly designed cross composed of four arms ending in fleurs-de-lys, belonging to the fourteenth century. Two similar monumental slabs of children from Bath Eastern Church, Somersetshire, were also exhibited, of the same date.

The remainder of the evening was occupied in the reading of the obituary notices for 1864, written by the Treasurer, and comprised memoirs of Mr. Alfred Thompson, Dr. Murray, Capt. Amiel, Mr. George Wentworth, Mr. Mogg, Mr. White, Mr. Dilke, the Duke of Newcastle, the Right Hon. Thomas Erskine, Mr. Hudson Gurney, Mr. David Roberts, and Mr. J. H. Markland.

June 14. J. R. PLANCHE, Esq., *Rouge Croix*, V.-P., in the chair.

Richard Henry Wood, Esq., of Crumpsall, Manchester, was elected an Associate.

Presents were received from the Canadian Institute, the Royal Society, Society of Antiquaries, Kilkenny Archæological Society, Mons. De Caumont, &c.

Lord Boston exhibited miniatures of Charles I., and James, Duke of Monmouth, formerly in the possession of Cardinal York.

Mr. George Vere Irving produced rubbings of the chair of Cardinal Beaton, which has recently passed into the hands of Mr. Sim, a member of the Association.

Mr. J. T. Irvine sent a coloured drawing of the Roman pavement found at Bath in 1864. Also sketches of further architectural remains from the church of Bradford-on-Avon, consisting of portions of Saxon crosses richly sculptured with interlaced strap-work and bases, and capitals of Norman columns. Also a sepulchral slab of the fourteenth century, and a sketch of the north aisle of the church with thirteenth century work.

The Rev. Mr. Simpson exhibited a series of gally-tiles, and promised some explanatory notes for a future meeting.

Mr. Cuming read some notes on ancient spear-heads of bone, with illustrations from his own collection and those of Mr. Gunston, and the Rev. Mr. Simpson.

Mr. Warren, of Ixworth, exhibited eight fine specimens of flint celts obtained in Suffolk, varying greatly in size and in weight.

The Rev. Mr. Kell exhibited a portion of a tile found at Clausentum near Southampton, and presented to him twenty years since. The upper surface was covered with glaze, the pattern being Moorish, formed of crescents, though the workmanship is probably Dutch.

An elaborate paper by Mr. F. J. Baigent of Winchester was read, detailing the various wall-paintings found during the restorations at the hospital of St. Cross. Upwards of thirty beautiful drawings illustrated this communication, and will be published by the Association. This occupied the remainder of the evening, when the Chairman adjourned the Society to November next, reminding the members of the Congress to be held at Durham, in August, and congratulating the Association upon the great number of papers and exhibitions produced during the past session.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

May 29. A. J. B. BERESFORD HOPE, Esq., President, in the chair.

The Royal Gold Medal for the year 1864 was presented to James Pennethorne, of 7, Whitehall-yard, Fellow, by the President; who afterwards made some remarks on the Art Exhibition intended to be held during the months of July, August, and September, at Alton Towers, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury, in aid of the funds for erecting the Wedgwood Memorial Institute at Burslem, and invited members of the Institute to send in coloured architectural drawings as contributions.

A discussion on a paper read by Mr. G. R. Burnell, Fellow, on the 24th of April, "On the Present Tendencies of Architecture, and of Architectural teaching in France" followed, in which Mr. Edward Hall, Mr. Pennethorne, Mr. T'Anson, Professor Kerr, Mr. Cates, and the Hon. Secretaries, Messrs. Seddon and Hayward, took part.

ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 5. A committee meeting was held at Arklow House. Present—A. J. B. BERESFORD HOPE, Esq., the President, in the chair; J. F. France, Esq., Sir John Harington, Bart., Rev. H. L. Jenner, Rev. J. C. Jackson, Rev. W. Scott, Rev. J. H. Sperling, and Rev. B. Webb.

E. W. Godwin, Esq., of Bristol, was elected an ordinary member.

Mr. Lightly met the Committee, and exhibited drawings of the Austin Friars Church as restored by him, and as refitted for the use of its present Calvinist occupants. He also laid before the Committee the beautiful photographs of French churches issued by the Architectural Photographic Association for the year 1865.

Mr. Withers met the Committee, and explained his drawings for a small English church at Wildbad. He also exhibited the drawings of a new parsonage for Tremaine, Cardiganshire, of the new church of St. Michael, Hull, and of new schools for the parish of St. Philip, Clerkenwell.

Mr. W. Smith laid before the Committee his plans for repairing the old oak seats of St. Leonard, Misterton, Leicestershire, for the restoration of All Saints, Norwich, and for rebuilding (except the tower) the church of All Saints, Gilmorton, Leicestershire.

Mr. Heaton laid before the Committee cartoons for an east window in the church of Chilton Canteloe, Somersetshire, and for some mosaic heads in the reredos below it; also some mosaics for a reredos in Chester Cathedral, and also some excellent tiles (like the old Dutch tiles) with humorous subjects vigorously sketched in two colours on a white ground.

Mr. Burges shewed the Committee some proofs of the plates of his projected work, "Architectural Drawings*."

The Rev. J. H. Sperling laid before the Committee Mr. Ferrey's design for a new high screen in Westbourne Church, Sussex.

Sir John Harington brought forward for discussion the subject of the proposed position of the organ in Worcester Cathedral: Mr. Scott having suggested the introduction of a light screen (like a Jube) to carry it between the choir and the nave. The present state of the works in the Guildhall, London, was described by the Rev. J. C. Jackson. The officers were appointed a sub-committee to decide upon the day of the anniversary meeting.

The Committee examined numerous designs and drawings; among them, Mr. Clarke's designs for the reparation and completion of the noble Romanesque tower of St. Clement's, Sandwich. Mr. Clarke also sent for inspection his drawings for some mosaics, to be executed by Messrs. Harland and Fisher, for the eastern apse of the chapel of the House of Charity in Soho-square. Messrs. Harland and Fisher sent also a specimen of their mosaic work, representing a Byzantine Madonna and Child.

Mr. Jesse Rust laid before the Committee some specimens of mosaic of his own manufacture, and also some excellent patterns of glass and coloured materials, clouded and streaked, for use in painted windows or opaque mural decoration.

Messrs. Lavers and Barraud laid before the meeting their designs

* *GENT. MAG.*, March, 1865, p. 357.

for a window placed in Easton Church, Wiltshire, in memory of Mr. Lewellyn, the surgeon of the "Alabama;" also the cartoons for a window representing the Ascension, in Meltham Church, Yorkshire, and for a window representing the history of Joseph, in St. Mary Redcliffe's, Bristol, and for another window representing the Resurrection and Ascension, recently placed at the east end of the north aisle of St. Alban's, Strangeways, Manchester. Besides these, there was a cartoon of a window, filled with Scriptural scenes, for Ealing Church, Middlesex.

June 15. The twenty-sixth annual meeting of this Society was held at the room of the Architectural Exhibition, in Conduit-street, Regent-street. The Rev. W. Scott occupied the chair, in the place of Mr. Beresford Hope, the President, whose absence was caused by the death of his brother-in-law, Lord Cranborne. The annual report was read by the Rev. B. Webb, one of the honorary secretaries. In that document the Committee congratulated the members on a year of average progress, and on the continued propagation of better principles of design in almost every branch of art and manufacture. The chief works of construction and restoration in Church architecture were briefly noticed, and nearly all were mentioned in terms of approval. Referring to architectural works on the Continent, it was stated as a noteworthy fact that several leading English architects are at this moment engaged on large works in Italian cities.

The report was received and adopted.

Mr. France, the Treasurer, read the statement of accounts, by which it appeared that the amount received during the half year amounted to £166 8s. 10d., and that the expenditure for the same period amounted to £73 12s. 8d.; leaving a balance in hand of £92 16s. 2d.

The adoption of the Treasurer's report was moved by the Rev. George Williams, seconded by the Rev. Thomas Helmore.

The following gentlemen were elected to serve on the Committee:—The Rev. William Scott, Chairman of Committee; Mr. France, Treasurer; Rev. Benjamin Webb, Honorary Secretary; Mr. Jenner, Mr. Ackroyd, and Mr. Francis Dickenson.

The auditors were also appointed.

The Chairman, in a complimentary speech, proposed that Archdeacon Freeman should be elected Vice-President of the Society. It was a matter of personal gratification to him to be able to salute him by the name of Archdeacon, a dignity which had been worthily conferred upon him by that noble-minded patriarch of the West, as he is somewhat sentimentally called, his esteemed friend the Bishop of Exeter.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman said, the official business having come to an end, it remained to them, in the absence of the incisive remarks and the genial wit of one who ought to be occupying the chair, to carry on as best they could the subject of the evening—Restoration, Conservative and Destructive. The subject in itself is a delicate one, because the lines cannot be very severely drawn between what is true restoration and what is destruction. It would be very easy, of course, to lay down some general canons which when you come to practise very frequently break down; canons which might be construed with equal plausibility to meet either view; canons which on one hand would

speak for the practical advantages, as they are technically called, of making a building useful, simply ornamental, clean, and the rest of it; and, on the other hand, what to many might seem to be mere pedantic devotion to mutilated specimens of ancient art which were only valuable because they were ancient. All that might be said on one side, while on the other, experts and those who are well skilled in art will tell you that it is something like sacrilege to interfere with the divine work of one whose mind has been thoroughly impressed upon his work. All these considerations may have their influence upon different minds, while at the same time it is quite conceivable—at least, it seemed so to him—to carry out the principle of the protest against destroying under the name of restoring art to an undue and impolitic extent. For example, there must be much in ancient work which is of a purely mechanical character. It seemed to him that mere mouldings and shafts could certainly be restored, and restored wholesale, without any violation of the principle of true restoration. At the same time to say this would not be saying that we have a right—to take an example from classical art—under the name of restoration to interfere with the divine works of Phidias, in which every stroke and every chisel-mark represents his own mind. All these matters would be brought before them, and he could not do better than go to the fountain-head at once, Mr. Parker, of Oxford, who has paid considerable attention to this matter, and who from his recent visit to Rome would be able to give them some information, and perhaps some melancholy illustrations of the devastation which has been inflicted upon ancient works of art under the name of restoration, in the place which ought to be the metropolis of art.

Mr. Parker was sorry to say that any report he had to make upon restoration in Rome at the present time, could only be an unfavourable one. He was inclined to believe that the intentions of His Holiness are the best. He is the most amiable and excellent man that can be, and means to do everything that is right; but he is, unfortunately, surrounded by a set of architects as ignorant and as conceited as are to be found in Europe. The character of the restorations carried on in Rome during the last few years are exactly such as were carried on in England in the days of King George III. The architects of Rome at the present time are the personification of the churchwardens of the reign of George III. Christian art of every description has been destroyed, and is being destroyed wholesale. Since his former visit, five years ago, quantities of frescoed paintings of the thirteenth and fourteenth century have been wantonly destroyed, and mosaics of every kind also. These persons profess openly that they consider no art after the fifth century as worth any notice; therefore, they ignore the existence of Christian art entirely. We all know that the history of art in Rome is different from that of any other place. It is of exceeding interest. You have two distinct schools, two distinct periods to notice. First, you have the gradual, slow decay of Pagan art during the first millennium of the Christian era, till you come down to the tenth century, when the only building you have is as debased as you can conceive; and the eleventh century, and the only building of that period is of herring-bone work. After that time, since the great revival in the second millennium of the Christian era, Rome was always a century behind the rest of Europe. They did introduce, to a certain

extent, our mediæval Gothic style, copying the style of England and France; but they had one great advantage which you have nowhere else, which was carried out by a single family for three generations—the Cosmati family, who flourished from the latter part of the twelfth century to the middle of the fourteenth. They carried out a great number of beautiful works in Rome and its immediate neighbourhood; and had the good taste to take the exquisite forms of the thirteenth century from England and France, and decorate them with the everlasting mosaics of Rome, such as you can get nowhere else. The tombs and other works executed by that family are unrivalled. He was sorry to say that their works are utterly neglected and despised in Rome. He himself saw a most beautiful porch, erected by that family, which has been wantonly and wilfully destroyed by an architect, who professed in the most public manner that his restoration would be the most conservative that it was possible to be, and that he would not pull down a stone where he could help it. Yet he walled up a door where it was wanted, and entirely destroyed this beautiful porch, which had an open colonnade on each side, on detached shafts, the bases and capitals with a sort of ribbon mosaic round them—a thing perfectly unique; yet that was destroyed, and the fragments of it were lying on the pavement of the cloister, when he was in Rome in January. He happened to call attention to it rather warmly, and the fragments disappeared. He ordered photographs to be taken of them, but he was too late, they were gone, and he did not know what had become of them. They pride themselves on carrying out the rules of Vitruvius. The remains of the interesting historical church of St. Paul, left after the great fire, were entirely destroyed; and the architect prided himself that the present church of St. Paul is the most perfect carrying out of the rules of Vitruvius—forgetting that the rules of Vitruvius were laid down for a Pagan temple and not for a Christian church. The carving over the altar of the old church is a beautiful work of the fourteenth century. It is true that it is preserved, but it is preserved in the most ludicrous manner; they have treated it as a baby's toy, as it were, in the middle of the church, and built a Pagan temple over it. At the present moment, one of the most valuable works of art in Rome has been ordered to be destroyed. The last week he was in Rome he heard that His Holiness had decided it should go. The matter had been under debate all the time he was in Rome. At first the Pope said he could not afford it; but at the last he heard that it was to be done. If this Society had any influence in Rome, he hoped their influence would be exerted to preserve it, if possible—he meant the beautiful mosaic picture at the end of the church of St. John Lateran. The whole of the end of that church, which is of the fourteenth century, is immediately to be destroyed, in order to enlarge the choir; and they intend to make a Pagan choir in order to correspond with the paganized nave, destroying every bit of historical interest in the church. That is to be the work of this summer. The same kind of thing has been going on everywhere. One church, with marble columns, has had all those columns enclosed in square brick piers. The same kind of thing may go on throughout; and if some sort of influence is not brought to bear upon them, every vestige of Christian art in Rome will disappear entirely.

Mr. Edwin Nash asked if an Archæological Society had not been established in Rome.

Mr. Parker said, the British Archæological Society had been established in Rome, partly under his influence. It was a very successful society. They had sixty members immediately. All the leading persons of the Catholic Church, as well as of their own community, joined them very readily. Monsignor Talbot was one of them. Unfortunately, the Society incurred the displeasure of His Holiness, quite unintentionally on their part, and Monsignor Talbot withdrew his name from the list of Vice-Presidents. He (Mr. Parker) gave offence to His Holiness. It was reported that he was poking his nose in every church in Rome. He certainly poked about everywhere; and among other places into which he poked his nose, was one of the earliest Christian churches in existence, a church of the second century; according to Baronius, the church was consecrated in the year 160 of the Christian era. This church, which is underneath one of a later date, is filled up with loose rubbish, which has been carted through the windows, done by order of a Pontiff in the time of Raphael and Michael Angelo, when they first began their restoration of classical art—but what he called Pagan art. He groped his way into this church on his hands and knees. He got permission to make passages in it, and find out what there was there. Having ascertained what was to be done, he applied for leave to have the earth emptied out; and it was decided that he should have the required permission provided it obtained the signature of His Holiness. When it came before him, His Holiness refused to sign it. He understood the reason of this refusal was, that a week or so before he had spoken of the churches as a discovery, and the Pope hearing of it, said they were no discoveries at all, that he had known of them a long time. His Holiness was right; they were not discoveries at all. At the time, Mr. Parker thought they were discoveries; but since he had come home, he found that Baronius mentions their existence in his time. But none of the guide-books mention them; and when he found them he spoke of them as discoveries. It was mentioned to the Pope. He was angry, said he knew them years and years ago, and that Mr. Parker was a very impudent person to talk of them as discoveries. The circumstance had been a check to the Society at Rome. Among other things the authorities forbade him to lecture to his English friends there.

Sir Charles Anderson said they were exceedingly obliged to Mr. Parker for all he had told them about Rome. Every one must feel the greatest interest in the preservation of these ancient Christian monuments there. But he proposed to confine his remarks to our own country, with reference to one or two cases which had come under his own eye, and chiefly with reference to his own diocesan Cathedral of Lincoln. Though there are many opinions on the subject, he must say that the present mode of conducting what is called the restoration of that building is not quite conservative. It has been said that it is necessary to clean the old stone when new stones are put to replace those which have been decayed. He himself does not think that that is the case. The stone of Lincoln is, on the whole, extremely good, an oolite, very firm, much like the stone of Peterborough and Ely, though perhaps not so good. But he can speak with reference to the commencement of this mode of scraping, which has been going on for some years. The west front has been nearly entirely scraped, as well as the south side of the building, and also the great tower. What has been done in the west

front was in consequence of certain pilasters of the arcades, which had been put in some years ago of Yorkshire sandstone. It has been said that they were put in at the time of the restoration by Essex, but he does not think that is the case. He has known the building from his childhood, and he can recollect about the year 1811 that there was a scaffolding over the whole of that west front, and he believed the pilasters were put in at that time. At that time the building was not scraped. He did not think that the system of scraping ever began till Mr. Wilson, the surveyor, was discharged from his office, when a person was put in who had been a land agent, and who knew no more about architecture than any ordinary person. His belief is that the system of scraping came in with him. It was thought at the time they replaced decayed stones that it was necessary also to scrape the ashlar and other pieces of carved work, in order that the whole might be of one colour. That, he thinks, was the beginning of the system, and a very vicious one it is. He would point to the neighbouring minster of Beverley, which is built of extremely good stone, of much the same character. He can recollect the restorations there. They were not under the guidance of any architect; they were under the guidance of simple Yorkshire common sense. When a stone was decayed, they put in a fresh stone; but they never touched any of the stones near it, they simply oiled the stone that was put in, under the idea that it would bring it sooner to the colour of the surrounding ones. If any one will go and look at Beverley and compare it with Lincoln, they will see how much superior it is in colour: Lincoln looks very spotty. It is perfectly true that there are a great many chimneys rising up there, and a great deal of smoke, which blackens the building necessarily; but if that is used as an argument for scraping the building, why it will be necessary again to scrape it. It had better be left as it was. He should like to hear some remarks upon that point. In his opinion, with regard to restoring old buildings, so much depends upon the quality of the stone, that in one case what would be destructive becomes conservative, and in the other case what is conservative becomes destructive. Worcester Cathedral and Chester are built of soft sandstone, where the whole surface decays: if you restore it at all it must be entirely *de novo*, because the whole surface is entirely destroyed. But in the case of good oolite, like that of Lincoln, he saw no necessity to scrape at all. He might just as well think of scraping the west front of Peterborough. Having known the cathedral from childhood, it had annoyed him very much; he could not but think that the system was a vicious one.

The Chairman said, no one could read Mr. Street's book without remembering his very indignant protest against the restoration falsely so called of the present day. Perhaps Mr. Street would favour them with some observations on a subject which to some extent he had made his own, especially with reference to the destruction of fine works of art, images, statues, foliage, which has been going on at Lincoln, and which in many other places is going on. The most egregious instance of it had come under his own knowledge in Exeter Cathedral, where, under the name of restoration, two very famous statues of the Courtenay family—the greatest and oldest family in Europe, to whom has been dedicated the famous chapter in "Gibbon's History," and who among our nobles represent the Eastern Empire here—have been stripped, not

to the very skin, but one whole series of stone-work has been fairly chipped off them. The statues are in their old places; the features of Bohun Courtenay, Earl of Devon, are *in situ*; but the features of the face and every part of the statue have been taken down one-eighth part of an inch. So the restoration is the diminution of old works of art, in some instances nearly a quarter of an inch, and this in our own days, within the last twelve months, and under the auspices of a family so famous as the Courtenays, and in a place like Exeter. Therefore an indignant protest against such a barbarism is certainly wanted from us.

Mr. Street said at the first meeting of the Ecclesiological Society that he ever attended, there was a discussion upon Conservative and Destructive Restoration. Our excellent friend, Dr. Neale, partly challenged discussion by announcing himself a destructive. Unfortunately, we could get no one to come down and say so now. It is impossible to be too conservative in the restoration of our old buildings. One of the simplest receipts one can give to an architect would be to leave the building as much as possible in the state in which it was in the year 1550. One of the commonest faults of the present day is the removal of ancient work, which has interest, in order to put the building into a state in which it is supposed to have more interest. However right that may be in the hands of some men, it is a dangerous system in the hands of any, and ought as a rule never to be sanctioned. Therefore, in laying down a rule, the Society could not go far wrong in saying that every piece of ancient work in this country is so sacred that it cannot be touched in the way of alteration. If it is the case that they are tooling the stones all over at Lincoln, in order to get a uniform surface, one does not know what is too strong to say—one could only hope to get the Dean and Chapter there, and tool them all over. Nothing short of that can arrest them. One makes a joke about it, but it is not a matter of joke. We are trustees for a short time of these ancient buildings. The difference between our country and America is, that we possess them in common with other institutions, and it is our business to preserve them. He should like to take the opportunity of recommending a paper issued by the Institute of British Architects, and which is practically the result of very grave consideration on the part of a good many architects engaged in church restoration, as to the mode in which short directions and suggestions can be given to restorers generally to prevent their doing mischief. They will find the tone of these remarks excessively conservative, and that they really suggest more in the way of the right direction of restoration than any other papers which have ever been put out. There are certain kinds of restoration in which it is excessively difficult, and almost impossible, to avoid to a certain extent being destructive. The other day he had a case in which there was the most odious window ever seen, of 1790, in the east end of the church. When he came to cut away to find out the jamb, he came to the jamb of a fifteenth-century window, the possible restoration of which was certain because it was absolutely identical with the jambs of some other gable windows in the same building. He cut away again, when he found the jamb of a thirteenth-century window, as far as one could judge, in point of art very superior to the other. The end of it was, he found a sufficient number of stones almost entirely to reconstruct the design in the eastern triplet. One is not quite so certain of that as of a fifteenth-century window. That is

a kind of destructive restoration that he would advocate. - The case illustrated in a mild degree the difficulties which church restorers have to encounter, in deciding which part of ancient work is to be taken as the work which you are to copy. The protest in his Spanish travels, to which the Chairman had referred, was called forth by the circumstance that in Spain hardly anything has been done in the way of church restoration, and he felt he could not speak too strongly before much was done. Though committees and vestries, in their collective wisdom, thought that alteration must be improvement, it is a very sound maxim for us to insist upon that we will not agree to any alterations; that, however inconvenient it may be to preserve old work, it is absolutely better to keep it. In the interior arrangement of churches we constantly find that. He does not know anything that distresses him more than to witness the destruction of old screens, as the result of church restoration. There has been found a certain inconvenience in church screens, and the clergy, bishops, and archdeacons have insisted upon their being removed. That is the reason why architects want somebody outside their own body to assist them in these matters. He has frequently objected to the removal of a screen, but he cannot sit upon the screen bodily to prevent its removal; and when his back has been turned, it has been removed. He has a case in hand at the present moment, and he has no doubt when he goes down again, he shall find it has been removed, because people do not like it. Many people think it a fine thing to have a clean sweep, and to be able to look through a building from one end to the other. Some people object to the church of St. Margaret, Westminster, standing so near to the Abbey. Now, our ancestors would not have placed these small churches near cathedrals without good reason, and unless they harmonized with them. There is another kind of restoration which it is very difficult to speak about, and that is the over-restoration of very interesting monuments in which you find traces of painting and traces of decoration. He wished we could persuade the clergy and church restorers generally, to feel that if they have the privilege of ancient churches to worship in they might put up with some incidental disadvantages which follow from the building being ancient. For instance, if people take the whitewash off walls and find paintings which are not so ornamental and smart as if they had been done in the present day, what we want is that the public should feel that these paintings in their rough state are still monuments which they have no right to touch. That is a most difficult thing to obtain. Right and left, wherever we go, our churches are covered with paintings, and often in the process of restoration, against the advice of the architect and when his back is turned, these paintings are cleaned off the walls carefully; or, if they are not cleaned off, people make up their minds to restore them, and then you have such a quantity of paint, gilding, and decoration, in all colours and all shades of colours, put upon an ancient monument, that it loses its value altogether as an architectural monument. Cases occur in which the whole value of an ancient monument has been destroyed by too elaborate restoration. We had only to look round that room to see what has been done in the way of church building; we know that the architects of the present day have every opportunity to shew all their skill and talent in new buildings; but what we have to do so far as old buildings are concerned, is to leave well alone as far as they

possibly could. As a rule there is no reason for taking any other course. The difficulty which an architect, who is honestly conservative, has to contend with generally is, that people outside his art are not so conservative as they ought to be. Therefore, if amateurs rather than architects would take the matter in hand at these discussions, his professional brethren, he was sure, would be excessively grateful to them. One other point on the restoration of works of art in the higher sense of the word is that in which the personal work of the sculptor and painter is visible. We have no right whatever to touch these. The restoration of them would be a piece of atrocious barbarism, and we are absolutely bound wherever we find sculpture to leave it as we find it. He fished a Crusader out of a farm-yard. He restored the figure, *minus* one of his legs, to a place of honour on the north side of the altar. He does not believe that anybody who goes into the church will discover that he has not both his legs; and he is quite sure that anybody who knows anything about sculpture will be more pleased to see it in a state in which it cannot disgrace the merits of the sculptor than if he saw it polished up and with a new leg. That is a kind of work which we can make a definite rule against, and in which the Ecclesiological Society can do very good work by protesting against it in the most vigorous manner possible. If the restoring of a cathedral has involved the scraping of carved or moulded work, then it appears to him to involve the entire destruction of the old sculpture, and also an entire alteration of the old mouldings. At Durham at the beginning of the last century the whole surface of the cathedral was cleaned in that style, and an inch was taken off; consequently the relative proportions of the various parts were absolutely altered. At Lincoln, if they are taking off the surface of the stone, the same thing must necessarily follow. He most heartily agreed with Sir Charles Anderson that there is no reason for the sake of the appearance of the stone to clean the whole surface of the building. On the contrary, he thinks the patching does no harm whatever, and that a few years would remove all difference between the old and new. He would go further than Sir Charles Anderson, and say, that in the case of a cathedral like Worcester it would be much better if the exterior of that cathedral were left alone. The other day he saw the north-west angle was being pulled down, and the whole value of the work was being entirely destroyed; not only its whole value as an architectural work, but its whole beauty in colour and texture was being destroyed. As a rule, when little damage is done to the work, a simple architectural moulding, and so forth, it is better to leave it than to attempt to repair it. In France one sees an enormous stone, 10 or 12 ft. long, with a gargoyle carved upon it, taken down and condemned to be cut up for other work because, perhaps, the dog has lost one of his ears. It is a most foolish thing to do, yet it is being done constantly—patching and repairing, where the body of the work is perfectly able to stand for another five hundred years without our touching it. It is a misfortune to put a new face on old work. In his own experience it is most dangerous, because, if you take off the face of old work, there is much more risk of decay than if you let the stone alone. He would not trouble them further on the subject. He came entirely unprepared to say anything, and he rather hoped to hear some arguments on the subject. He hoped some one would tell him that he was wrong; that it is a foolish thing to stand up for the con-

servation of ancient buildings; and that what people want is to see art developing, and the old buildings of the thirteenth century knocked about in the way of church restoration. He ventured to say that if anybody did so rise, there would be hundreds of men ready to answer him ^b.

The Chairman thought that prayer was scarcely likely to be answered; from what he remembered of the occasion when Dr. Neale spoke, many years ago, that gentleman was merely citing the example of our forefathers of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, who, whenever they had anything to do with the great cathedrals, most ruthlessly destroyed what had gone before. Whether Dr. Neale meant that we should adopt that for our example, he did not know, but Dr. Neale cited it as a case. The fact is certain, that whatever they could destroy, they did destroy. All that one can hope is, that we have grown wiser than those giants of the middle ages. While Mr. Street was speaking of some Crusader who was left without his leg, a more dignified and more royal specimen of a mutilated and truncated figure occurred to him; and he should much like to know what Mr. Street would do with the statue of that famous sovereign, George II., in Leicester-square, which remains at this moment without legs or arms.

Mr. Street would only say one word about Dr. Neale. He did not for an instant mean to say that Dr. Neale held those sentiments. He merely threw them out as a suggestion in order to raise a discussion. He would be as much horrified as anybody to propose destructive restoration.

The Chairman said he would ask Mr. Williams to introduce to them his friend the Count de Vogüé. Here we should have at any rate the advantage of contrasting the benefits of the conservatism of the climate of the East as against the savans and the Christianity of the West. The Count would tell them, perhaps, that the best friends to the churches there, and the truest preservers and conservators have, perhaps, been the Moslems themselves. Climate had done much, and a happy neglect, and a happy apathy, have done perhaps more, to preserve them. Here our too much knowledge, and our too much science, especially in the place to which Mr. Parker has referred, have been their destruction. It would be well, perhaps, if in these matters we were not quite so learned; the churches of the West might not then have to deplore their injudicious friends, while the churches of the East have in many cases to congratulate themselves upon the apathy of the enemies of the Cross.

The Rev. George Williams was anxious to say a few words, because he felt that it would be cowardly to remain silent. A short time ago he was at Lincoln. He had read a ferocious attack in some of the architectural papers upon what was going on there, and he went there in fear and trembling. Before, however, speaking of his visit to Lincoln, he adverted to a monument in his chapel at King's College, Cambridge, a screen of which people often said, "What a pity that screen is there." He is a conservator of that screen; he would not remove it on

^b SILVANUS URBAN cannot help expressing a wish that Mr. Street and other leading architects would be more careful to practise what they preach about restoration. The old walls, the original construction of the fabric, are as much a part of its history as the mouldings and ornaments, and any change of the original plan of the building is certainly *not* restoration.

any account. He said this to propitiate Mr. Street, because, as he was about to speak rather contrary to what that gentleman said just now, he was anxious to propitiate him, for he knew what his fate would be if he were to run a muck at him. He was glad to hear what Mr. Street said about the conservatism of screens. With regard to Lincoln, he was happy to say that they were not tooling the work all over to give the work a new surface. It would remove some misapprehensions to state that they had not done that. They have used soap and water and washed it, and scraped it with an exceedingly rough scraper. They have not attempted to restore the sculpture; they have only restored the ashlar work where the faces are entirely perished. They have not cut down the face of the old stone, they have put new stone there; and they have not scraped the sculpture with a tool, they have washed it out. With regard to the attempt to make a uniform appearance of the whole front, he certainly feels some difficulty. At King's College Chapel they have been obliged to do something of the sort. He advocates it; he does not like to see a church crumbling to pieces. From some cause or other the mullions in some of the windows at King's have gone, and he thought it was a right thing to restore those mullions. That has been done. It struck him that it was not desirable to leave those new mullions in their crude state by the side of the old work; it was an offence to his eye; therefore he recommended that the colour should be toned down, and it was done. He thinks he should have done it at Lincoln to a still greater extent. With regard to the shafts which they have been restoring, the work certainly is most admirably done. The carving was imitated from fragments of old shafts found in the town. He thinks the Dean and Chapter have done wisely in leaving that beautiful double Early English door on the north-east of the cathedral. It opens almost at the eastern extremity of the north aisle of the choir. They have left that door restored, but not scraped, not cleaned. He is certainly better satisfied with the effect of the west front than he is with the tower, for that presents what he can only call a mottled appearance. It will be many years before it becomes of an uniform hue; and he thinks it would have been wise to bring the two surfaces to meet half way, as it were, if that could have been done. He should not have carried the cleaning process so far as it has been done at Lincoln; but it was necessary to some extent, and not contrary to the principle of conservative restoration, he was fully persuaded. Having stated these views in print, he felt it would not have been straightforward to sit still and hear the observations of other gentlemen without stating that he is still of the same opinion that he was a few weeks ago. He was now called upon to say a few words by way of introducing Count de Vogüé. We have all known his interesting work on the Churches of the Holy Land, in which he brought under our notice, for the first time, many of the ancient remains erected by the Crusaders during the time they occupied the country. It was a great satisfaction to him to be the first to introduce these recent discoveries of his in Central Asia to an English audience at the Architectural Museum, only a few weeks ago; it was also a great satisfaction to him that the Count was present at the anniversary meeting of the Ecclesiological Society; and he was sure it would be a great satisfaction to the Count, interested as he is not only in mediæval architecture, but in modern architecture, to have been present, and to have heard the remarks that had

been made upon the subject. How he would recommend us to proceed, supposing Christians should get possession of Syria again, which is a consummation most devoutly to be wished, and British architects were called upon to advise as to the restoration of the churches in that land, is a matter of very great interest to us, if the Count would be so good as to tell us what he thinks would be the proper way of restoring those churches. Certainly, they have had an advantage over many of our cathedrals, especially those built of red sandstone, that the stone of which those churches and cities are constructed, instead of getting more and more decayed, in process of time, gets more hard. That accounts for the admirable preservation in which many of them stand at the present day. He told the Count that he was not under any obligation to address the meeting; but if he should feel disposed to say a few words, they would be very pleased to hear him.

Count de Vogüé said he never felt deeper regret than he did that evening at not possessing a better knowledge of the English language, so that he might express his grateful feelings for the kind reception that had been accorded to him. He believed those words of kindness had been inspired by that spirit of hospitality which is characteristic of the English, and of which, since he had been in this country, he had had an agreeable experience. With respect to his work on the Holy Land, it should not be forgotten that Mr. Williams was the first who turned attention in that direction. His book on the same subject remained the best that had been written in this country. If he had added anything to that information it was because he came after him, and worked under the direction which he had given. He had been requested just now to say a few words upon the restoration of monuments which he was happy enough to visit and see in Syria during the last year. He might say that if the country should be at any time in Christian hands, the work of restoration would be very easy, for most of them were so entire that the skill of the greatest architects would be useless. Most of the buildings want nothing but a roof; to put roofs on to the gables would be all that is requisite. However, some of them are not in so perfect a state. A great number have been shaken down by earthquakes; but in that case the stones are generally at the foot of the building, therefore the only thing wanted is to take them up and put them on to their different places. Under these circumstances the restoration would be very easy, and there would be no discussion on the matter. But if we were to study these buildings for the sake of science, history, and a knowledge of ancient architecture, in that respect they would have a certain interest, as most of them have been built in a period which is the most unknown of all architectural periods—the period which existed from about the third century till the seventh and eighth century; that is to say, between the emancipation of the Christian Church and the great invasion of the Mussulmans, which has been the great cause of the ruin of the country. These monuments give us a very good illustration of what was the life of Christian society immediately after its emancipation. We have the specimens not only of churches, but also of private dwellings, of towns, of all sorts of public buildings, of tombs, of the monuments of an early civilized society. At that hour of the evening it would be useless to enlarge upon the subject, therefore he would only say two or three words about the most important of these buildings, which is the church of St. Simeon Stylites,

situated between the two cities of Aleppo and Antioch. This church is not a discovery. It was mentioned by an Englishman of the last century, Pococke, who wrote a very good book for his time on those countries. He has passed along that church and has given a rough design of it, but he has not sufficiently noticed its importance. It is a great building, about six hundred feet on each side, composed of four chancels, meeting with a court-yard in the middle open to the sky. In the middle of the court-yard stood the column of St. Simeon Stylites. The great importance of that building is that we are perfectly certain of the date of its erection. St. Simeon died in the middle of the fifth century, and at the beginning of the sixth century a Christian author visited the spot and discovered the church exactly as it is now, therefore you may be perfectly sure that it was built at the end of the fifth century. Now we can study its architecture upon a good basis, and if we study it closely we see that the principle on which that church was built was to some extent what we call the classic principle, but appropriated to new wants—changed in some way, so that we can see by a glance the beginning of the changes which belong to Byzantine art. For instance, the naves are made of columns which support the roof, and those columns support arches, and all those arches rest on capitals without any other material. If he were aware of the technical expressions in England he could go more into detail, but with his imperfect knowledge of the language he felt it rather difficult. He would only add that we find in these buildings a great many changes which gave us the origin of features which we find at a later date in art. At that time the Occidental kingdoms were under the rule of a heavy barbarism, and there was a great intercourse carried on between the East and the south of France and Italy, which exercised an influence on the production of art which can be traced in the south of France, and which in some respects has contributed to the formation of modern art. Certain mouldings, certain cornices, and certain capitals, whose origin it was very difficult to trace, we can now trace to the architecture of the East. He hoped renewed searches would enable us to throw more light on these questions of architecture, which in this country was being studied with so much success.

Mr. Nash said, before separating he should like to add one word to what Sir Charles Anderson and Mr. Street had said with reference to scraping the exterior of stone-work. He believes it to be one of the most dangerous and destructive elements in church restoration, that infatuated desire for refined, clear, new-finished, sharp surface. It takes away all the associations of ancient work, it brings the building back just to that state where we all say it is a fine building now, but he should like to see it when it is toned down a little by age. That it is perfectly unnecessary is shewn by Mr. Butterfield's restoration of the tower of Winchester College, where he replaced stones in their old position, and the colour of that slightly brushed over perfectly harmonized with the new stone-work. He believes that no tool, no scraper, no instrument whatever, ought to be used for the surface of old work, harder than a common clothes-brush, more especially for the surface of sculptures, which are thereby utterly ruined. He thinks this is a thing that we must try to impress more and more upon the laity of the nation, for wherever we go we find more and more a hankering after it.

Mr. Street wished to say one word of personal explanation. Mr.

Williams thought he was answering him throughout, but he had forgotten that he, Mr. Street, started by saying if it was true he did not make any charge against the Dean and Chapter. He knew nothing about circumstances. He only put it as an instance.

Mr. Williams said he quite understood what Mr. Street meant.

Sir Charles Anderson said, as one who has known the cathedral from his childhood, he must say that he knows it is true that there has been a great deal of scraping. It was utterly impossible for the building to have the appearance it has after this restoration without the surface of the stone being removed, because the whole was a cream colour like new stone, and the public, who nine times out of ten admire white colour rather than a dark one, say it looks like new work. There are a great many people who, if Westminster Abbey were to be white-washed to-morrow, would say, "How beautiful it looks."

Mr. Parker said there was one word he wished to say before the meeting separated. Mr. Street reminded him of it in an expression he used in the early part of the meeting, that we should not alter anything after the year 1550. It so happens that precisely the same rule was laid down by the Oxford Architectural Society in the first year of its existence. They also called attention to a subject talked about this evening; that is, the great mischief which has been done by the formation of museums: all sorts of works of art have been removed from their proper places in order to be put into museums. That practice is continued in Rome—Rome being a century behind other places. They are now doing what we did one hundred years ago. They have removed everything they find in the Catacombs—statues, sarcophagi, and other works of art, and put them into museums. The Catacombs now are miserable wrecks.

Count de Vogüé remarked that this has recently been stopped by Signor de Rossi, a most valuable antiquary, now charged with the care of the Catacombs.

The Chairman said it remained for him to sum up the discussion of the evening. The question between Mr. Williams, Mr. Street, and Sir Charles Anderson is simply one of fact. It was satisfactory to find that Mr. Williams did not differ from the other speakers, but he was bound to say at the same time that the weight of testimony as to what old work is and what new work is, and what restoration is and what the reverse is, is directly opposite to the testimony of Mr. Williams in the matter: still it is a question of fact. There are those who had told him over and over again that they have seen not only the surface stone, but actually sculptured stone which was in good preservation, removed bodily. It remained for him to advert to one matter, which he did with commendable pride on the part of the Society. Mr. Street called attention to a very good paper published by the Institute of British Architects, full of valuable and important matter. When he saw it he could not but remember that in the year 1842 one of the earliest publications of this Society was "Advice to Workmen employed in Restoring a Church." It has been followed pretty accurately, he would not say servilely, but certainly in an amicable spirit, and with a proper regard to literary copyright, by the authors of the present paper. Twenty years ago, almost in the same words, and certainly in the same spirit, the Society did anticipate this excellent paper, and on all these matters they offered that excellent advice which has now been adopted by a

much more responsible body, the "Institute of British Architects." He hoped it was not with an undue pride that he called attention to a work which existed long before he had connection with this Society. On the part of the Society he begged to tender their welcome to the Count, with thanks to him for his excellent observations. He might be assured that in what remained for them to do, under God's providence, in their place, they would be animated in doing very much by the kind sympathy so often shewn to them by distinguished foreigners and distinguished antiquaries, archæologists, and ecclesiologists of other lands. He also begged, on the part of the Society, to tender their respectful sympathy and love to the President and his wife on the affliction which has befallen them, and until this day next year, when he hoped they would be better represented than they had been that night, he bade them heartily farewell.

ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

June 13. J. CRAWFURD, Esq., President, in the chair.

Professor Nielssen read a paper "On Stonehenge." Having visited Stonehenge on the occasion of the last British Association meeting*, the author compared that remarkable monument with others of the same class, especially with one formerly existing in Sweden. After reviewing the opinions of Stukeley, Charlton, Gibson, Brown, Thurnam, and other English antiquaries, the author propounded his own views, which were that Stonehenge was a temple of the early fire-worshippers, and of pre-Druid origin—belonging, in fact, to that early age the "bronze period" of the northern archæologists. It has been unanimously agreed upon, he says, that the structure in its original and complete condition formed a circular temple, the massive stones of which were connected by horizontal imposts, united by mortices and tenon-joints. Possibly these stones were ornamented with figures, the Professor thinks, and that these may have been weathered entirely away. In some cases such figurings have been under favourable circumstances discernibly preserved, as at New Grange and Dowth, in Ireland. Since all traces of solar worship in Scandinavia have invariably been found to be connected with the bronze age, it could not fail, the author considered, to be of interest to examine whether Stonehenge is also to be referred to the same age. The remains of Stonehenge are placed not on the summit, but on the declivity of a hill surrounded by numerous barrows, from which bronze articles have been exhumed with others of flint, but never any of iron. Stonehenge is generally supposed to be a monument of the time of the Druids, and connected with their religion. This view the author does not accept. He considers the true fire-worshippers to have preceded the Druids in Britain and Gaul, and he quoted facts to prove that the religious rites of the Druids were not in accordance with the design of these stone circular structures. He next quoted various ancient authors on this point, and also gave what he considered numerous proofs of the building of such stone open temples by colonies of Phœnicians settled in the country. Circles of large stones exactly identical in description with those called Celtic or Druidical are found in countries where neither Celts nor Druids ever existed.

* GENT. MAG., Dec. 1864, p. 740.

From these and other considerations the author thinks there may be sufficient reason to regard these remains as Phœnician, and connected with the rites of Baal, like their congeners at Tyre and in the Valley of Berthel.

EXETER DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

May 18. The eighteenth annual meeting was held at the College Hall: JOHN CAREW, Esq., of Knightleys, occupied the chair.

There was a large attendance of members and friends of the Society. The report was read by Lieut.-Colonel Harding, one of the Hon. Secretaries. After a few preliminary observations, it proceeded to detail the work that is in progress in the diocese, and remarked on the rebuilding of St. Mary Majors, one of the principal churches within the walls of the city:—

“The elevation will be handsome and appropriate, and the accommodation equal to supply the requirements of this large and important parish. But while your committee rejoice in the advantages thus about to be derived, they cannot refrain from expressing their regret at the contemplated destruction of almost the only Norman remains that are left in this ancient city; of course putting aside the towers of our noble cathedral. The tower of St. Mary Majors is, indeed, far from being in its original state; still the remains are of too interesting a nature to prevent an expression of more than ordinary regret at the arrangements that have been made for its removal.

“Your committee are sorry to feel themselves bound to remark on the destruction of St. John's Bow, the most ancient arch in the city of Exeter, the removal of which has been reckless and unnecessary. St. John's Church has been robbed of its chancel, and the accommodation necessarily curtailed.

“From these expressions of regret, your committee turn with satisfaction to the work which is progressing in this diocese, as regards building and restoration of churches. Since the last report was made, Bideford, Withycombe-Ralegh, Uplowman, and Thorverton churches have been restored, or rebuilt, and again opened for Divine service. The churches of South-Molton, Hockworthy, Sampford-Peverel, and Dunkeswell, are in progress of restoration; in the district church of St. John's at Torquay the chancel has been rebuilt, and a considerable enlargement of the building contemplated; and steps are being taken to place the dilapidated church in the important parish of Holdsworth, in thorough repair. Neither can we pass over the arrangements that have been made for building a chapel-of-ease in the large parish of St. David's; and a parsonage house, (so much required in this large and important parish,) is in course of erection. All this will be effected, together with an endowment, by the great benevolence of William Gibbs, Esq., of Tynesfield, near Clifton.

“In Cornwall much is doing, and more is contemplated. A church is on the point of being commenced at Treleigh, in the parish of Redruth, to supply the requirements of a poor mining population of 2,500. At Altermun the restoration of their parish church is under consideration; and at St. Clether, considerable advance has been made towards the restoration of their church under the direction of Mr. Hayward. At St. Michael Penkevil, the parish church has been almost entirely rebuilt at the sole expense of Lord Falmouth, and under the direction of an able architect, and member of our Society, Mr. Street.

“The earliest record of this church is that of its consecration by Bp. Bronescombe, August 13, 1261, in honour of St. Michael. During the progress of the work the original foundation-stone was discovered in the north-east angle of the chancel. It is a piece of granite about 5 in. in thickness, and 2 in. by 5 in. square, and the inscription is on one side. The church appears to have had considerable additions made to it under the direction and at the charge of Sir John Trigage in 1319, who succeeded to the manor of Fentongollan by marriage. He founded, at that time, a chantry for an arch-priest and three chaplains, whose perpetual prayers were to be offered up for himself, and others of his family, for the King, and Walter Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, who approved and confirmed the

foundation. The church is cruciform, with a western tower and south porch. The side chancel windows belong to its original construction. The whole scheme of the building is remarkable. In this small church, in order to provide for the four chantry priests, four altars were required; the first already existed at the east end; the transepts provided for two others, and for the fourth the large and stately tower was brought into use, and on its first floor, under the arch in the wall, the fourth altar was built, with its little eastern window over it, opening just above the ridge of the roof. Over the porch was another chamber, probably the sacristy, and entered from the same staircase that leads to the altar. Mr. Street considers this was not intended for a residence of one of the priests, as has been suggested, because the arch-priest and the three chaplains lived together in a collegiate house; and Hals describes 'the convent-house in the churchyard for the chantry residence,' as still standing in his time. In the tower chapel before-mentioned, under a recessed segmental arch in the eastern wall, stood the altar, built up of solid masonry, with a piscina by its side. Over the altar is a small vesica-piscis-shaped window, enclosed outside within a square panel, formed by the label moulding. This arrangement was too curious to be destroyed; therefore the architect had all the stones carefully replaced exactly in the old form in the new tower.

"Of the body of the church, your committee will only observe that the north transept has the founder's tomb, and two sedilia in the *north wall*, and a third seat is placed in the *eastern wall*, on the left hand of the altar. Sedilia in the north wall are extraordinarily rare, if not unique, and in the eastern wall Mr. Street considers them to be quite so. The stained glass in one of the windows is by the hand of Lady Falmouth, and the execution is extremely good.

"St. Michael-Carhayes has been painted in a very creditable manner; much of the glass, and the banners and weapons carried at Bosworth Field, have been restored to the castle aisle.

"The restoration of Ladock^d is completed, and your committee believe in very good style. Plans have been formed for the restoration of Filley or Philleigh Church, near Truro; and St. Clement's is to be re-seated and improved.

"Your committee have much pleasure in noticing the contents of the forthcoming part of this Society's Transactions, forming the second part of vol. i., second series. The reason of this change in the title is in consequence of a large accumulation of stock, and being beyond the Society's accommodation, added to the great inequality of some of the parts. Its contents, your committee are gratified in hoping will meet the approval of the members. The 'History of the Church and Parish of Clyst St. George,' by the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, its Rector, is not only calculated to excite interest by accuracy and extent, but to form a valuable addition to the local records of Devonshire.

"The paper 'On the Mural Decorations of the Little Church of Pen-y-Mynydd, in the parish of Hawarden, Flintshire,' by the Rev. P. Williams, will be read with interest; while the account of the churches in the beautiful island of Jersey, by Mr. Hayward, is calculated to excite interest, and form an example for others to follow.

"Your committee, in conclusion, consider themselves called on to express their great regret at the loss this Society has met with by the death of two of its oldest members. The Ven. Archdeacon Stevens became attached to this Society from its earliest formation. He was always kind, and ever ready to render assistance where it was required of him. In the Rev. W. J. Coppard, Vicar of Plympton St. Mary, the Society has experienced a loss that must leave a blank, not easily filled. Always ready to oblige, and contribute his papers for the benefit of the Society, he became a ready help both here, and as Secretary to the Plymouth branch of this Society. Their loss is ours only, for they are gone, we trust, 'where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest.'"

On moving that the report be received, a resolution was unanimously passed, relating to the Norman tower of St. Mary Major's Church, and a strong wish expressed that this interesting specimen of antiquity, one of the very few remaining in the ancient city of Exeter which has es-

^d Vulgarly called Lassick.

escaped the destroyer's hand, should be allowed to remain, feeling justified in believing that every needful arrangement might be carried out effectually, without the destruction of the tower. The resolution was as follows:—

"That this Society fully and entirely concur with the committee in their expression of regret at the contemplated removal of the existing tower of St. Mary Major's Church: and they venture to express their hope that the plan for the proposed new church may be so modified as to permit the tower to remain."

Mr. Tucker, Secretary to the British Archaeological Institute, then read a paper "On Broadhembury Parish," from which we extract the following interesting particulars:—

"Broadhembury is situated in a fertile valley, extending to the upland slopes of the lofty range of the Blackdown Hills, its boundary being the well-known camp called 'Hembury Fort,' in the adjoining parish of Payhembury. Towards the north-west, the parish includes the point called 'Upeatt-Pen,' and the range of excavations from which the whetstones are quarried, in the green-sand strata of that district.

"In the Domesday Survey, Henburie is noticed as 'Terra Baldwini Vice-Comitis.' The manor was subsequently held by the baronial family of Torrington, and William, Baron of Torrington, gave it to William Lord Brewer, (an uncle of the Bishop of Exeter of that name,) who bestowed it on the Abbey of Dunkeswell at its foundation by him in 1201.

"King Edward I., in the eighteenth year of his reign, 1290, granted a weekly market 'for Buckland-Brewer, and for Broadhembury,' and a fair for three days at the feast of the Assumption of the Virgin.

"1 Rich. III. (1483) Thomas Dullton, Abbot of Dunkeswell, leased to Thomas Gent, and two others, for their lives, a tenement 'in Colleton, infra Manerium nostrum de Brodehembury,' with a water-mill called 'Fog-Mille,' and also the piece of land called 'The mill-place,' rent 20s. 8d.

"John Ley, the last Abbot of Dunkeswell, surrendered his convent, &c., into the King's hands, 14 Feb., 30 Hen. VIII. (1539). On the 4th of July following, the King granted the site of the Abbey, and other lands, including Broadhembury, (amounting to 1,600 acres,) to John, Lord Russel. It appears, however, that shortly after, a great part of this property again reverted to the Crown, (most probably in exchange for Tavistock Abbey, or the Black-Canons in Exeter); for in 1545, the King granted parts of it to John, Earl of Bath, and about the same time, the manor and lands of Broadhembury, to Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton. The Earl's grandson sold the same to Edward Drewe, Serjeant-at-law to Queen Elizabeth, from whom it descended to the present possessor, Edward Drewe, Esq., of Grange.

"Serjeant Drewe possessed and lived at Killerton, in Broadclist, and was interred in the church of that parish, where a handsome monument is erected to his memory. He was Recorder of Exeter in 1592, and surrendered that office on his being appointed Recorder of London. Sir Thomas Drewe, his son, sold Killerton to the Aclands of Columb-John, the adjoining property. He was knighted at the coronation of King James I., and in 1634 was Sheriff of Devon. His descendant came into possession of the family estate in 1773, and a few years afterwards began the alterations of the mansion as mentioned hereafter.

"At the inquisition, *post mortem*, of Henry Duke of Lancaster in 1360, the jury found, *inter alia*, that Dunkeswell Abbey and Hembury Court, were parcels of the Duchy of Lancaster. King James I. confirmed Broadhembury Tything to the Duchy, which consists of five honors or seignories in the county of Devon, viz. 1. Broadhembury; 2. Spreyton; 3. Witheridge; 4. Goodleigh; 5. Holsworthy.

"To these were subordinate an indefinite number of manors or tythings; courts-leet, or views of Frank-pledge, were duly holden for them by the feodary or steward; presentments were made, constables sworn in, and amerancements imposed and collected.

"The tenants of the Duchy, on producing their charter of privileges, were exempted from the payment of tolls at fairs and markets, as also from serving on juries, unless summoned by their own bailiffs—exemptions that are peculiar to tenants in ancient demesne.

"Appointments of steward or keeper of the courts and franchises continued to be made by the Crown, with consent and advice of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, down to the reign of William IV.

"Broadhembury Court comprises thirteen tythings, to which are attached various farms and houses, including the town of Broadhembury, and the villages of Linton and Colleton.

"The manor of Carswell, in this parish, was, according to Leland, sometimes a small cell for two monks, dependent on the Cluniac monastery of Montacute in Somersetshire. The foundation of this cell was nearly contemporary with that of the monastery. In the taxation of Pope Nicholas, the Priory of Carswell was valued at £2 18s. 8d. It was found upon an inquisition, 22nd Edward III., that this cell received its endowment from Matilda Peverell, who gave lands to the monks of Montacute serving God at Carswell.

"King Henry VIII., Sept. 7, 1546, in consideration of £322 3s. 4d., granted to John Etteridge, Esq., 'All that our late cell, and capital messuage of Carswell, in Carswell, except all the bells, lead, and all superfluous houses, of the church and chapter-house, cloister, and frater, within the precincts of the said late cell.' John Etteridge soon after sold this property to William Rowsell, Solicitor-General to Queen Elizabeth, whose grandson, Sir Henry (knighted by Charles I., Sept. 22, 1625), by indenture dated Sept. 30, 1634, demised to John Pratt, of Broadhembury, yeoman, the capital messuage and mansion-house known by the name of Carswell, otherwise the late priory house of Carswell, to hold the same for the term of two thousand years.

"August 13, 1692, Edward Hill, only son and heir of Thomas Hill, Esq., of Hills Court, in Shropshire, gave by will the priory in Broadhembury parish to his wife Catherine for her life, with the remainder to Edward, son of Richard Hill. He died unmarried, July 13, 1730, aged 30, when the priory devolved on his sister Hannah, wife of Richard Nutcombe, and secondly of Buckland Nutcombe Bluett. This Hannah, by will, May 1, 1747, gave the priory, *inter alia*, to her sisters Mary and Grace, wife of Humphry Sydenham, from whence it passed to George Fursdon, who had married Grace Sydenham, his daughter; and their son, George Sydenham Fursdon, sold the Priory about the year 1807.

"In 1822 it had become the property and residence of Mr. Hellings. The manor of Carswell cum Delvett or Dunford now belongs to the Drewe property.

"The Dean and Chapter of Exeter are the patrons of the endowed vicarage of Broadhembury, and owners of the great tithes.

"About 1810, the late Thomas Rose Drewe, Esq., then proprietor of the Grange, cut down the magnificent avenue of Scotch firs, which led from the turnpike road up to the entrance gates. They were coeval with the building of the mansion, and one of its greatest ornaments. An avenue of noble silver firs decorates the grounds, some of the finest specimens of the kind in the county, or perhaps in the kingdom.

"Fog mill, before mentioned, which stood a short quarter of a mile from the mansion (mentioned in Domesday Survey), continued to carry on its useful operations down to the year 1830 or 1831, or thereabouts, when it was thought desirable to remove it altogether, and it is extremely to be regretted that no memorial of this most ancient and useful appendage to the manor and parish for upwards of 800 years has been placed on the site to record its position and destruction.

"The present mansion occupies the exact site of the grange or farm, of the rich Abbott of Dunkeswell, and hence its name.

"This building, the present seat of the Drewe family, was erected by Sir Thomas Drewe, Knt., son of the sergeant before mentioned. The house, as then completed, was after the fashion of the times, in compliment to James I., in the form of the letter I, and having three fronts to the east, south, and west, and must have been very picturesque with its gables and pinnacles, mullioned windows and tall chimneys. The whole was of stone. The south end was formed by the hall and the great parlour or oak room, with spacious chambers over. The body of the letter was occupied by the entrance and staircase, and a fine court enclosed by ironwork of considerable beauty, extending from the angles of the projecting gables on the west, and from north to south.

"The northern portion of the letter was occupied by a parlour and drawing-room, both looking to the east, with a spacious kitchen to the west, forming one side of a quadrangle. The other sides were occupied by offices, stables, &c.

"From the east side of this quadrangle projected a second of smaller size, which was a part of the old grange of the abbots; this was taken down about thirty-four years since, and in some reparations lately made on this side of the building, a pointed window, supposed to have belonged to the chapel, came to light.

"Some few years ago a great change was made in this interesting mansion, and almost everything was altered except the oak room, before mentioned. This room, now the drawing-room, is 32 feet long, with windows south and east. It is fitted entirely with fine oak wainscoting, and decorated with a variety of curious and elaborate carving. At the entrance end is a rich façade composed of canopied recesses, on either side the door, in which are smaller doors between carved columns supporting elaborate entablatures. The subjects carved on the small doors are the twelve signs of the zodiac, six on each side-door, and in the circular head of one is the story of Romulus and Remus, with the Tiber, and city of Rome. On the other, the contest of Ajax and Ulysses for the arms of Achilles, the disappointed Ajax throwing himself on his sword. Curiously enough, the sign Cancer is not represented by a crab, but by a crab-apple-tree with fruit on it, a singular bit of 'Devonism,' where apples are so abundant.

"Around the entire room is a rich cornice of oak, supporting a carved arcade, and in each arch is a shield of arms. Below this cornice is a narrow frieze in low relief, with various mythological subjects. The cornice is supported by pilasters, carved in oak, and charged on their faces with various designs of foliage, fruit, &c., &c.; amongst them are the letters J. R. with a royal crown over a fleur-de-lis, and the date of 1610. Others have the armorial bearings of the Drewe family. The ceiling is very richly ornamented in corresponding taste, and has three carved pendants for chandeliers. The panelling, pilasters, arcades, and friezes are of the Jacobean period, but the carving in the window-recesses, entrance-door, and on the two small doors, are of a much earlier period, and may probably have helped to adorn the abbot's apartments at Dunkeswell Abbey. At the south-east corner of this fine room is an opening to a smaller apartment, similarly fitted up, which may have been the lady's bower.

"A peculiarity in the kitchen is a gallery, approached from a chamber-floor, whence the lady of the house could inspect the domestic arrangements, and give her orders, without descending amongst the servants below.

"Another relic of old time is the roasting apparatus, which was set in motion by a wheel driven by a small stream of water which passes under the floor*. This has long given place to modern contrivances."

Mr. Hayward, the Society's architect, then read a paper on the Church of Broadhembury, from which the following extracts are made:—

"The parish church at Broadhembury is recorded by Dr. Oliver to have been consecrated in 1257, and dedicated to St. Andrew, but, like the greater part of the churches in Devonshire, it was extensively altered, and indeed almost rebuilt at a subsequent period. The general character of the architecture is Perpendicular, and the only evidence of there being any earlier work is the north wall, which contained two windows of the Decorated period, one of which is still to be seen blocked up.

"The walls of the chancel (rebuilt in 1847) were probably as early as the date given by Dr. Oliver, but no mouldings or architectural remains were discovered to identify them with any particular period, and the opinion of their age is founded principally on the old and dilapidated state of the masonry.

"The church consists of a western tower of three stages, chancel, nave, south aisle, extended eastwards as far as the end of the original church, and a north porch.

"The lower stage of the tower contains a four-light window over the western doorway, the middle stage two-light windows on the north and south aisles, and the belfry stage three windows of three lights, and one of two lights, the whole being crowned by a battlemented parapet and pinnacles.

* This mode of arrangement was adopted when the motion of the wheel was influenced by a little dog, well known as a "turnspit," for which purpose two of these little animals were kept.

"The nave is divided from the chancel by a moulded arch, and from the aisles by an arcade of four bays. It has the usual cradle-roof of the county, and plastered between, by which the ribs of the mouldings are partly concealed. On the north side is a window of three lights of rather a peculiar and interesting character, inasmuch as the mullions have, at the springing line of the lights, sculptured heads boldly standing out from the face of the window. The horned head-dresses of these figures, as well as the architecture itself, leads to the inference that the great alteration before alluded to was effected in the reign of Henry VI., or probably Edward IV. The chancel roof is similar to the nave, with a four-light window of debased character at the east end, and a modern screen, which was evidently substituted for the original rood and screen.

"The aisle roof is similar to that of the chancel and nave, and lighted by six windows of three lights on the south, and one of four lights at the east end.

"The church is a handsome well-proportioned building, with excellent detail of the Perpendicular style. The tower is a very fine one. It has a base of about 24 ft., and measures 81 ft. to the top of the parapet, and 92 ft. to the top of the pinnacles.

"In 1846 Mr. Hayward was requested to inspect and report on the state of the church, and in consequence a new chancel was built, 4 ft. longer than the original one, and a handsome window of five lights replaced that before mentioned. The roof is cradle-form, with a richly carved and a good full-sized timber-roof, open to the ridge, and like the former roof, covered with lead.

"The seats and communion rails are of oak, and the sacarium is lined with encaustic tiles. The chancel-arch was rebuilt, the pillars and arches of the arcade taken down, and set upright, and the windows repaired and newly glazed: the south aisle had a new roof, and the old inconvenient sittings were replaced with oak open seats like those in the chancel.

"In the nave the high pews remained until 1853, when it was newly seated to correspond with the chancel and aisle; and as the old gallery at the west end could not be spared, the plan adopted was to open the tower-arch, and put seats both on the floor and in the new gallery, setting the front back clear of the piers of the arch. The effect is good, and provides ample accommodation for the parishioners. At this time the two eastern windows of the church, and a small one in the children's gallery, were filled with stained glass. The chancel window relates principally to St. Andrew, the patron saint, whose figure occupies the centre light,—St. John pointing out our Lord to St. Andrew as the Lamb,—the call of St. Andrew, his preaching and martyrdom, completing the window. The east is a memorial window, and another has been recently added; all are by Hardman and Co., and are excellent examples of their work."

A controversial paper was then read by Mr. Henry Ellis as to the original position of a wooden figure of St. Peter, that has long occupied a place at the corner of North-street, in Exeter. The figure is represented bearing the keys in his right hand, grasping the church, which also rests on the bent knee, and the Bible in his left; Satan, the type of heathendom, being under his feet.

In 1863 a short paper was read by Mr. T. G. Norris on the subject of this figure, conjecturing that its original position was nearly where it is now placed. Mr. Ellis has taken a different view of the subject, and considers it probable the figure originally occupied one of the brackets on the throne in Exeter Cathedral. The position maintained by Mr. Norris is founded mainly on the following facts.

In Bishop Stapledon's Register, fol. 170, is an ordinance, dated March 2, 1321-2, for the maintenance of his obit. His brother, Canon Thomas Stapledon, granted also a rent of £1 4s., charged on a tenement that once formed the *corner-house* of High-street and North-street in Exeter, for the maintenance of his obit, and the obits of his family.

The fabric rolls of Exeter Cathedral contain the following:—

"Obventions at Pentecost, and on the feast of St. Peter (ad Vincula), were dropped into the red box (*area rubra*) placed in the nave for that purpose, and

into another box lying at the feet of the figure of old St. Peter (*ad pedes veteris Petri*), which figure was repainted in 1426 by John Budd, an Exeter artist."

And he proceeds to draw from these facts the inference—

"That the zeal of the citizens, in admiration of their beloved and murdered prelate, Bishop Stapledon, which occurred in 1326, may have erected the effigy of the patron saint of the Cathedral Church, which contain the remains, in the most frequented part of the city, the quatre-fois, and against the very house yielding money value, towards the observance of his obit, to his pious memory."

Mr. Ellis, on the other hand, considers it more probable to have been one of some four or five figures originally occupying brackets on the throne, and continues,—

"Without a careful examination (which cannot well be made in its present situation), it would be unwise to express a decided opinion whether or not it is the figure of St. Peter which, I think, may formerly have occupied the principal canopy of the throne; but the measurements I have had taken satisfy me that it is the size required to fill the space in the most suitable manner. The extreme height of the figure, inclusive of the block at the back of the head is 7 ft.; its extreme width 2 ft. 5 in., and its depth 1 ft. 11 in. The available space within the canopy is between 7 and 8 ft. by about 2½ ft.

"It has been stated by competent authorities, 'that the throne is of earlier date than Bishop Booth (1470),' and the three large canopies within the main body of the throne are in keeping with the sedilia in the choir of the cathedral, said to have been the gift of Bishop Stapledon; it is therefore not at all impossible that the figure of St. Peter, repainted by John Budd in 1426, as stated by Mr. Norris, once occupied the large canopy in the throne. Our late excellent antiquary, Dr. Oliver, considers the throne to have had a figure of the Virgin Mary in the small canopy at the back; and it has been suggested by Mr. Goldie, the eminent architect and antiquary, that the front canopy most probably contained a crucifix, and the brackets on either side, small figures of St. John and the Virgin Mary; I submit, therefore, that the figures of the throne may have been destroyed in 1559, by the commissioners, and that St. Peter was respected by them, either from its being less offensive to their tastes, or from some greater difficulty in removing it; and that at about the time of the Restoration it was placed at the corner of North-street,—or that it may possibly have been removed from the Cathedral to the Conduit, and subsequently to the corner of North-street. This figure of St. Peter has, from time immemorial, been repaired and painted at the cost of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter."

Mr. Goldie, before mentioned, after reading Mr. Ellis's paper, gave it as his opinion that

"The character of the figure itself, both as to the general style of costume, and yet more as to the *pose* and expression of the figure, would give the impression that it is about the date 1480 or 1490, resembling the statues existing in Henry the Seventh's Chapel,"—and "in this opinion Mr. Charles Goldie, the well-known artist, fully concurs."

"I may here remark, that the evidence of this figure having been painted in 1426, by order of the Dean and Chapter, and acknowledged to have been at this time at the corner of North-street; the position he assigns to the figure on the throne, high up in the canopy; and the dimensions given of the figure itself, rather bears against Mr. Ellis's theory. And further, Mr. Ellis gives proof of the existence of the figure some time at least before 1426, yet brings to his aid the high authority of Mr. Goldie, who, judging from circumstances, considers the age of the figure to be from 1480 to 1490; and this, added to the belief that the upper portion of the throne is in keeping with the beautiful sedilia, before mentioned, leads me to consider Mr. Ellis's theory to be unsatisfactory, and that he very rightly remarks, 'by drawing the attention of antiquaries to this subject, more definite information may be obtained as to what figures filled the empty spaces when this unique and magnificent throne was first completed.'"

HUDDERSFIELD ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION¹.

June 3. The general meeting was held in the rooms of the Literary and Scientific Institution, Huddersfield, W. TURNBULL, Esq., M.D., in the chair.

A Roman hypocaust discovered at Slack, some forty years ago, by Dr. Walker, and of which a portion has been re-erected on the lawn at Greenhead, the seat of Mr. Beaumont, was visited previously to the meeting, when some particulars were given by the discoverer, preparatory to a paper on the subject. The Rev. George Lloyd (Hon. Sec.), exhibited a perspective representation of the hypocaust as it was found at Slack, drawn by the late Mr. T. Taylor, of Leeds, architect, who was then building Trinity Church for the late B. H. Allen, Esq. The sketch had been lent by J. W. Allen, Esq., of Cheltenham, and it is to be lithographed for the use of the Association.

When the company assembled at the Institution, the Chairman stated the programme of the day's proceedings; after which J. K. Walker, Esq., M.D. Cantab., F.S.A., of Scammonden, read a paper on "The Roman Hypocaust discovered at Slack."

After some preliminary remarks, tending to prove that the site of Cambodunum, which for many ages formed the subject of the most celebrated antiquarian controversy of modern times, is to be found on the Eald-fields, at Slack, within the parish of Huddersfield, Dr. Walker gave the following description of the discovery:—

"With regard to the hypocaust at Slack, it is difficult to form a correct judgment of its dimensions in its perfect form. It may not have been so large, or have communicated its warmth to so many apartments as some elsewhere. That it did, however, distribute heat through certain flues was clearly shewn on examination, the heat from the hypocaust being first conveyed by upright tubes, then into funnels laid horizontally above the floors of the houses above. I believe one of the best examples of the manner in which the Roman architects contrived in their hypocausts to combine the twofold objects of conveying warmth to their baths and to the adjoining houses was found at a Roman villa about five miles from Gloucester (the Roman Glevum). According to this plan, several of the walls still exist to the height of from 4 ft. to 5 ft. 4 in., and most of the doorways are preserved. They are said not to be on so large a scale as the baths in the Roman villa at Bignor, but of these, little remains above the level of the floors. In some remains of a hypocaust at Isuriun (Aldbrugh) on the south end of the bath were discovered a large quantity of oyster-shells and bones, and amongst them a bronze oyster-knife. It seems there were eating-rooms attached to the baths, as it was not unusual with the Romans to eat immediately after bathing.

"It is sufficiently apparent from what yet remains of each of the various hypocausts which have from time to time been brought to light, that in some there are a greater variety of apartments, more decorations, and a greater supply of the means of luxury, yet in all of them the first object has been to convey warmth to the baths and neighbouring dwellings. Of a truth these conquerors of the world seemed to be very sensible of the rigours of our climate, and did their best to compensate themselves for the loss of the sunny climes of the south.

"We do not know what destruction may have taken place in the station at Slack in former ages. There is no doubt, however, from what was discovered there, that the hypocaust answered the same purposes as in other stations, as in most other cases the discovery was the result of accident. Some labourers in search of stone for the repair of the fences, after turning up a variety of fragments of

¹ For an account of the formation of this Association, and its proposed course of action, see GENT. MAG., Sept. 1864, p. 324.

stone and brick, laid open an extensive pavement, not less than 10 ft. wide, and the remains of a walk on either side, which might originally have been part of a room, intended for some purpose in connection with the hypocaust, as it was at a considerable depth. On this pavement were found many pieces of bone imbedded in a mass of charcoal and cinereous matter. One portion of bone more perfect than the rest was not unlike a sphenoid bone, which, from its situation in the skull, might sustain less injury from the flames. Among other remains there were some of what seemed to be iron nails, coated with mortar. The remains of what had been a small key was also found. The Romans usually interred their dead at a distance from their station, therefore it is difficult to acquiesce in the conjecture that this had been a burying-place. In the plan of the hypocaust in the villa near the Roman station at Gloucester to which allusion has already been made, there is a room similarly situated, in which a number of bones were found, and the learned commentator¹ who published an account of this Roman station, considers it a kind of chapel or place of worship, and the number of bones found there he considers to be those of victims. Might not the same be the case here? At the same time, seeing in various parts of the fields so many marks of this, some may rather be of opinion that the Roman station, like many others, has been sacked and destroyed by fire. Among other things which attracted my attention was the appearance of a flagstone of great thickness, through which there was a groove, possibly for the admission of air. After its removal with a large mass of Roman cement, we penetrated a cavity, which, on further examination, left no room for doubt what the true character of this structure was, for we found seven tiers of pilasters, of which there were seven to each tier. So far, no disturbance had taken place. The roof of the furnace was composed of square stones, above which was a layer of Roman bricks, of a handsome appearance, each 21 in. square. But what seemed to attract the admiration of the spectators was the series of closely-cemented flues, which nearly surrounded this quadrangular structure, some of which being scored very regularly gave it an air of neatness and symmetry that was compared by the bystanders to the front of an organ. The tubes or flues still standing were about 12 in. long, and at the end 6½ in. by 5 in. The perfect state in which some of these parts were found was owing to their subterranean situation. But the report of the workmen gives us further particulars, and states that one room in the building discovered by them was 4 yds. long and about 2½ yds. broad. The floor is described to have been between 3 and 4 yds. below the present surface of the ground, and the pavement was nearly a yard in thickness, composed of lime and brick brayed together exceedingly hard. The report adds that in one corner of the room was a drain about 5 in. square, into which as much water was conveyed as would have turned an overfall mill, yet no vent could be discovered, nor did it raise a large spring about 20 yds. below, and about 4 yds. lower than the foundation of the building. The late Mr. Taylor, the architect, who at that time was superintending the building of Mr. Allen's church, was kind enough to make a drawing of the entire structure for my use, before it was removed to Greenhead, the then residence of Mr. Allen, to whom the property belonged upon which the hypocaust was found. It now stands in the grounds adjoining the mansion now the residence of Mr. Beaumont, under an arch composed of stone, tile, &c., found at Slack, over which ivy has grown, giving to the whole a venerable appearance."

Mr. Hastings had proposed to read a paper by the late Mr. Joseph Hunter, on "The Antiquities of Clay House," but Dr. Walker explained that it had already been communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by the author, whose object was to shew that the site of Cambodunum was at or near Clay House. He (Dr. Walker) had before that time inserted some remarks in the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* to prove that Slack was the site of the station. In consequence of that Mr. Hunter did him the favour to send a private copy of his paper on the subject, and that was the paper now in Mr. Hastings' possession. It was in Mr. Hunter's own handwriting. Afterwards he received some lengthened remarks of

¹ Vide an account of a Roman hypocaust discovered in the parish of Great Witecombe, Gloucestershire, by Samuel Lysons, Esq., V.P., F.R.S.

Mr. Hunter on the later antiquities of Clay House, and those would be an acquisition to the Society, if Mr. Hastings would be good enough to cull them out of his manuscripts. The last evidence found in behalf of Slack as the Cambodunum, was a fine medal of Hadrian, which had been brought to him. He had given an impression of it to some persons in Halifax. He (Dr. Walker) had many things to say about Slack, when the Association favoured him with a visit.

The Rev. George Lloyd remarked that they purposed making a picnic party to Slack, in July or August. Such excursions were among the objects of the Association. He might also mention that Dr. Wollaston had kindly presented to the Society his work on *Thermæ Romano Brittanicae*, which was at the service of any member who wished to peruse it. Nothing shewed more the state of the civilization to which the Romans had arrived than the *Thermæ* of their towns and camps. Wherever they dwelt they built them as matters of necessity.

The Rev. Charles A. Hulbert thought there could be no reasonable dispute that Slack was the Cambodunum of the Romans, for two reasons stated by Dr. Walker: 1st, the fact that the site of the ancient Roman roads could be traced through Slack; and 2nd, the very strong evidence of the name of Scammonden itself. How the name could originate he could not decide, except from that of Scammonden itself, as a corruption of Cambodunum. He was of opinion that the evidence was pretty strong, seeing that we had traces of Roman remains at Slack.

The Rev. George Lloyd begged to say that they had for the inspection of the members and friends, the copy of the Almondbury Parish Registers made by John Nowell, Esq., of Farnley. It was a wonderful work for a gentleman of his time of life. The loose papers from which he copied them were so old that they looked and felt more like tinder than anything else. He had often to use the microscope to decipher some of the entries. The date extends from January, 1557, to September, 1652*. Parish registers had been shamefully neglected in many places: he knew of one parish, not very far from Huddersfield, where the old registers were knocking about in various directions, one being used as a sort of footstool in a pew. He took this opportunity to read a short extract from Archdeacon Musgrave's Charge last month, on the subject. The Archdeacon very kindly sent him a copy; and requested him "to make any use he might desire of the part relating to parish registers."

"An iron safe for the custody of the registers and parish records is of yet more serious and general concern. If these are loosely kept, or left open to interpolation or erasure—to removal or destruction, who can estimate the inconvenience or confusion, the injury and loss, which may fall with severe and irreparable hardship on unsuspecting families? We have the authority of some of the most eminent of her Majesty's judges—to quote their own words—pronouncing from the bench that 'all the property of this country, or a large part of it, depends on registers,' and insisting on the inexpressible importance of their safe deposit. And yet, to speak again of my own experience as Archdeacon. In the exercise of my duty I had to assist in recovering some registers carried off to a far distant part of the country by a late incumbent, and long detained, to the great uneasiness and apprehension of the parish. I might tell also of a missing register—the one in use immediately before the present Marriage Act—which at the cost of much anxious enquiry I traced to another riding, and eventually found among the books and papers of

* For a notice of this most praiseworthy labour by a gentleman of very advanced age, see GENT. MAG., Sept, 1864, p. 325.

a deceased Incumbent. Or I might advert to a mass of neglected, mutilated sheets, with no cover, incidentally discovered by myself in an outhouse of a parsonage in Craven; or to add but one other instance, which, if it were not too irreparable a mischief, might provoke a smile: I have seen the entries of half a century cut away in shreds from a parchment register by a sacrilegious parish clerk, to subserve the purposes of his ordinary occupation as a tailor."

After the inspection of Mr. Nowell's book, which received much praise, the Association proceeded to pass the amended rules, and to admit several new members.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

June 12. Mr. JOSEPH ROBERTSON, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair.

On a ballot, the following gentlemen were admitted Fellows:—Mr. James Horsburgh, of Lochmalony; the Rev. James Campbell, Minister of Balmerino; and the Rev. John Ryley Robinson, Dewsbury, Yorkshire.

The following communications were next read by Mr. Stuart, secretary:—

I. "On some Remains of the Stone Period in the District of Buchan, Aberdeenshire." By T. F. Jamieson, Esq., Ellon. It appeared that on both banks of the river Ythan, not far from the sea, various spots occur marked by great quantities of flint-chippings and flint-flakes, the debris, as it were, of a manufacture of stone weapons; and that similar appearances have been remarked on the seashore at Belhelvie, and in the fields near Ravenscraig Castle on the banks of the Ugie. Flint arrow-heads used also to be found on the surface all over the district in the course of agricultural operations; and there is a ridge which stretches about eight miles inland from Peterhead, which is full of pebbles of flint, from which the flint-workers might have got their materials. On the sides of the estuary of the Ythan there occur mounds of shells, amid which flint-chippings also are found. These mounds have not been thoroughly examined, but they seem to be of the same character as the Kjekken-moddings of Denmark, and to be remains of early habitations.

Mr. Jamieson made some interesting remarks as to the elevation of the coast, and to the later period of the shell-heaps, and went on to describe traces of the hut settlements of an early people which occur in the parish of Forvie, now mostly overblown with sand, and at the Den of Boddam, near Peterhead; concluding with some notices of the cists which occur in the district.

II. "Notice of some Human and other Remains recently found at Kelso." By William Turner, M.B. These remains were discovered at the Knowes, near the east end of the Abbey, in the course of drainage operations, and afforded very various specimens of interment. One was a short cist, which contained only an urn; others were coffins of stone containing human remains, and of full length. In one of them a piece of the mortcloth remained, which appeared to have been made of some vegetable fibre. Besides these, quantities of human bones were found so disposed as to lead to the belief that a trench had been dug, and the bodies thrown indiscriminately into it. Not far from the stone coffins a number of coins of Edward VI. were found, of debased metal, one of which had on the reverse the legend, TIMOR DOMINI FONS VITE. MDLIX.

Mr. Stuart concurred in Mr. Turner's opinion that the mass of human remains in a trench marked some of the many occasions in border warfare when Kelso Abbey was a place of defence; referring specially to two attacks, the one under the Earl of Hertford, and the other under Lord Eure, in the time of Edward VI. He referred also to the normal state of war on the borders as giving value to the skill of the surgeon, citing as an illustration a letter under the Privy Seal of Scotland on 26th October, 1527, to Patrik Hardy, chirurgian, burges of Jedburgh, which, after setting forth "how neidful it was to have scherurgianes and barbouris on the borders, especially in time of war," and the good qualities of Patrik in these respects, granted him "ane monkis portioun within her graces abbey of Melrose, with fische, flesche, habit siluer, fyre, chalmer, coll, candill, breid, drink, victellis, and vthir stuffe sick-like as ony monk of the said abbey has."

III. "Description of an Eirde-House at Eriboll, in the Parish of Durness, Sutherlandshire." By Dr. Arthur Mitchell, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot. This underground house is in a field near the house of Eriboll. It is approached by a long narrow passage, of which 33 ft. still remain, and which at its entrance is less than 2 ft. in width and under 4 ft. in height. At the extremity the passage widens out into a pear-shaped chamber, as in the case of the eirde-houses in Aberdeenshire; but the peculiarity of the example at Eriboll is the extreme smallness of this chamber, its greatest width being $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and its greatest height $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. It appeared that in the district such houses are called *Loabidh fholaich*, or "hiding beds," and that similar structures are to be found in other parts of Sutherlandshire.

IV. "Notice of Flint Flakes found in the Parish of Abernethy, on Speyside." By Dr. Arthur Mitchell. There are several places in this parish where flint-flakes may be found by digging for them. Those referred to by Dr. Mitchell were found at Elachaig, near the river Nethy. They are found below a layer of peat, several feet thick, which covers several acres of ground, and rests on water-worn gravel and sand. Some of the flakes occur in the gravel at the depth of a few inches, and along with these last was found a chip of wood, which appears to have been cut with some sharp instrument. Dr. Mitchell concluded that the peat was not in the position of growth, but that probably some flood had carried it down from the immense peat-fields which are found higher up the Nethy.

V. "New Readings of some of the Runic Inscriptions in the Chambered Tumulus of Maeshowe." By Ralph Carr, Esq., of Hedgeley. The inscriptions in question form Nos. xix. and xx. in Mr. Farrer's recent account of Maeshowe. Mr. Carr concurs in the readings already given, which shew that at the time when the inscriptions were made the "howe" was abandoned, that it had been opened by "Jerusalem-wenders," or crusaders, and that great treasure was hidden to the northward of the "howe." He differs from the earlier readings of certain words which follow the reference to "Lothbrok." He conceives that these are descriptive of a race of kilted harpooners, and that from the whole inscription we gather that the Celtic people who were inhabiting Orkney until driven out by the Norsemen wore no trews or breeches, and that their legs were hairy. They were expert in the use of the harpoon, and successful in slaying the great bearded whale, or possibly the walrus. To them was the erection of the

"howe" attributed by the writer of the runes. In conclusion, Mr. Carr inferred the additional probability of the Gaelic *ore*, 'a whale,' being the etymon of Orkney, and that a people using that term were there in the time of Mela at the beginning of our era.

VI. "Note of two Bronze Swords recently found under Moss in South Uist." In a letter to Mr. Stuart from Captain F. W. L. Thomas, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot. These swords were dug up at Iochdar, in the north-west end of South Uist, when cutting peat. They were found under a depth of peat of from 10 to 12 ft., and were lying upon the soil, which is boulder clay. The swords were leaf-shaped, the largest being 24 in. in length. They are said to have had wooden handles, which crumbled to dust when they were touched, and to have had leather sheaths, which were not preserved. Captain Thomas, having previously demonstrated that many of the stone monuments of the Outer Hebrides were placed before the peat had begun to grow, was disposed to regard the position of the present find of bronze weapons under a great depth of moss as another valuable fact in drawing any conclusion about the rate of its growth.

VII. "Notice of Flints from Caves in the Wady Meghara, in Arabia, in a letter to Mr. Stuart, Secretary." By John Turnbull, Esq., of Abbey St. Bathans. These flints were procured by Mr. Turnbull when travelling in the Sinaitic peninsula in 1862, from a gentleman occupied in turquoise mining, to whom they were given by the Arabs in his employment. These Arabs found them in the caverns which exist in the sandstone rocks of the district, and which are sometimes of great size, and except the flints no other manufactured article is known to have been found in them except a wooden model of an elephant and a broken finger-ring of bronze set with turquoises. The flints are evidently shaped artificially, and in their general appearance are not to be distinguished from flint weapons found in this country or Ireland.

VIII. Dr. John Alexander Smith, Secretary, read a note "On the Use of the Mustard Cap and Bullet in the North of Scotland." Till comparatively a late period it was almost the universal custom in the north of Scotland for a householder to grow a patch of white mustard in his garden. The seed was afterwards ground by the bullet in a wooden vessel or cap. Mixed with a little water, or occasionally with milk or cream and salt, this preparation was the condiment to the potatoes or other vegetables which formed the simple repast. Dr. Smith adverted to the then prevalent use of salted meat as another reason for the consumption of mustard, and pointed out an early instance of its use, in an obligation by one of the vassals of the abbey of Arbroath, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, to pay annually to the abbot half a boll of mustard-seed.

This being the last meeting of the session, the Chairman congratulated the members on its success. He referred to the abundance and excellence of the papers, the additions to the list of members, the continued interest evinced in the proceedings, and the rapid progress of the museum.

Several donations to the museum and library were announced.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

CORONA LUCIS OF BAYEUX.

MONSIEUR,—Peut-être les lecteurs du G. M. trouveront-ils quelque intérêt dans l'inscription suivante qu'on lisait encore au XVI. sur la couronne de lumière de Bayeux. Son symbolisme s'accorde avec celui de celles que vous donnez dans le compte rendu du livre du Ch^e. Bock et sur quelques points peut le compléter; de plus cette couronne était un présent du frère du Conquérant (l'évêque Odon), et probablement de quelques années antérieure aux autres. Voici comme elle est décrite dans l'inventaire du 1476 :—

“Item en la nef devant le crucifix, est une couronne ronde de grant circonvite, pendante a une grosse chaîne de fer, laquelle est très excellente et de très grande estimation; faite de fin et chier métal, escripte toulte environ en mètres, a lanternes haultes de diverses façons, et toulte dorée; et au bout de bas de la dite chaîne qui la porte à une grosse pomme de semblable matière et toulte dorée.”

“Urbs ab Angelicis semper possessa colonis,
Nomenque est Urbis: supernæ Visio pacis
Hanc contemplari debet cujusque fidelis
Mens, et in arcano memori recondere templo,
Cujus ad accessum non est temere properandum
Sed aspirando, flendo, commissa luendo.
Ejus amore pium bellari, vincere sanctum,
Dulce triumphare, atque sic sine fine beari.
Hujus in excubiis qui sollicitè vigilabit,
Regem judicii securâ mente videbit.
Hoc est quo tendit, quod pastor prædicat omnis;
Sed quod lingua sonat raro doctrinaque cessat,
Quod canitur legitur, populoque rudi reseratur,
Verborumque loco Signo sociatur in isto,
Ut quod verba docent, exempla fidelia monstrent.
Cordis in aure situm patiens devotio plebis*
Urbis in exemplum decorant diademata templum
Horum custodes duodeni bis seniores.
Turres virtutes, fidei de rupe tenentes;
Illis est murus fidei fundamine nixus.
Culmen Apostolicum complens numerum duodenum,
Atque Prophetarum totidem primordia legum

* Il semble manquer un vers.

Clamant assidue: gens sancta, venite, venite;
 Currite, ne fiat tardata diu fuga vestra.
 Horum concives, ipsorum jussa sequentes.
 His ab spiritibus inimicis insidiatur;
 Namque quis ut fiat civis dum mente laborat,
 Atque fere totum perfecit iter monitorum,
 Sollicite vigilant, curant ut ad ima reducant
 Et de prostrato lætantur ab arce colono.
 Horum namque dolo parturit cæca Cupido,
 Invidiam causans, et judicialia jura.
 Ergo pugnatur vitii luctamine virtus;
 Magnum namque malis favet aurea gratia summis,
 In quorum linguâ fiunt falsissima vera;
 Verum si loquitur pauper, mendax reputatur;
 B us pauperum atque potentum.
 Sedit Rex Agnus, quem Virginis edidit alveus,
 Qui dum mactatur, mactatur enim, satiatur
 Corde fidelis homo, qui percipit esuriendo,
 Namque Caro verus cibus est, Sanguis quoque potus;
 Et manducatur totus bibiturque, futurus
 Idem, semper idem, patre non divisus eodem.
 Circulus et turres, certum quod significantes
 Judicio nostro nil signant certius isto.
 Munere pro tanto, Venerandus Episcopus Odo
 Lætitiæ palmâ potiatur in arce superna."

Ces quarante-sept vers étaient gravés autour de la couronne, au-dessus on lisait :—

"Pax et honor vobis cœlestis civibus Urbis;
 Spes redeat mundo, Lupus superatur ab Agno."

Cette couronne qui portait dit-on 96 cierges a été détruite en 1562 par les Calvinistes, mais l'inscription avait été conservée dans un des manuscrits du chapitre. Nous la donnons ici d'après le *Memoire de M. le Chanoine Laffetay sur les fondations les obits et les sepultures de la Cath. de Bayeux.*

Caen, Juin, 1865.

G. BOUET.

INAUGURATION CHAIRS, &c.

Sir,—He would be a man of some presumption who should imagine that he could add anything to the interest of the able papers upon the above which have appeared in your Numbers for this month and last. It is not in the least with any view of supplementing them that I would beg you to allow me to address you with a line or two in connection with those papers. It is just to point out a feature in them which has particularly struck myself, and I have no doubt it has struck others also. They suggest, here and there, a great deal more than their text directly expresses. Who, for example, can read of the instances (cited at p. 552) of the openings to the ancient stone-circles having been arranged so that they might ever, throughout the year, catch

the very first rays of the rising sun, without recognising the fact that the practice of the orientation of churches among Christians has been derived from a very primitive tradition of the kind which existed ages before the birth of Christ; and without seeing that such a practice in those primeval ages was significantly typical, so to speak, as an anticipation of the rising of the Sun of Righteousness?

Then, again, when he is citing (at p. 436) the passages of Scripture in which allusion is made to the custom of loosing the shoe, as accompanying the act of investiture into office, Mr. Brash leads us along with him till he makes us feel almost disappointed that he has not admitted Mark i. 7 and its parallels, among the texts which he has quoted. Those passages cannot be mistaken: their plain and generally accepted meaning is a true one. St. John the Baptizer did indeed make use of an expression which implied deep humility; and so we are right in interpreting the passages to mean that he would not have considered himself worthy to perform any the most menial act of service to our Saviour; such an act, viz., as the tying or the untying of a shoe among us, might be considered; but in the light of Mr. Brash's commentary (shall I call it?) I, for one, and I dare to say many besides, will see also now, in those passages, something besides this: there is clearly an allusion to the practice of loosing the sandal, or shoe, at the time of investiture into office, &c., and so the passages will be, henceforth, somewhat more full of meaning to us than they were. The Baptizer signified that he was not worthy to have been even the forerunner of the Saviour; not worthy either to go before Him, or to follow Him, in any office or capacity whatever.

On the allusion to the custom of taking off the shoe in holy places (Josh. v. 15, Exod. iii. 5) at p. 436, it may interest some of your readers to know that this outward mark of reverence is still in use in Algeria upon entering the mosques. The shoe or slipper is

invariably left at the door. Serious offence would be given by any who should presume to enter the sacred precincts in boot or shoe, and summary ejection would ensue. I may mention, however, by the way, that the ingenuity of our fair countrywomen—equal as it is to every emergency—has contrived, in some degree, to evade the stringency of this rule. In winter the cold flagstones, even when covered with cane-matting, or with carpeting, would not be agreeable to the constitution of European invalids; they provide themselves, therefore, each with felt slippers, which fit close over their ordinary stocking; then over these they put on another warm stocking of worsted work—the more brilliant it is in colour the better,—and over these again they put on loose goloshes or carriage boots of cloth. These last they ostentatiously take off and leave at the door of the mosque, and as they thus walk or stand among the worshippers, they appear to be divested of their shoes entirely, though they have a light shoe or its equivalent underneath the worsted stockings in which alone they seem to be standing.

After presenting us with some examples of very ancient stone seats of honour, Mr. Brash mentions some of mediæval, and of yet more modern date. Allow me to invite attention to one which I have met with; it is of more modern date, I imagine, than any he has mentioned. It is in the island of Malta. As you will have anticipated, however, from my claiming for it no very great antiquity, it is not among those exceedingly interesting stone-circles of Hagiar Khem, or of El Minnandra, (commonly attributed to Phœnicians,) in the neighbourhood of Casal Krandi. In each of these circles, indeed, there are large blocks of stones, so arranged as to make recesses, some open to the sky, others covered by large slabs, and these recesses may, some of them, have served for seats of honour, or for standing-places, upon occasions of ceremony. I am inclined to think they did. It is generally considered,

however, that they have all been altars for sacrifice. This some of them would seem doubtless to have been; for traces may be seen of holes and of grooves cut in the flat altar-slabs which may have served to drain off the blood of the victims. So much attention, however, is just now being paid to these stone-remains,—a society is directing excavations in the neighbourhood of them; the Bishop of Gibraltar (Dr. Trower) and other local archaeologists are shewing such interest in them,—that I will hope the pen of some one more competent than myself may, ere long, be engaged in giving you fuller particulars of their supposed past history and their present condition.

But to return to the comparatively modern stone chair in Malta, which I would introduce to your notice. It is at Casal Lia, there. It serves, at present, for the chair of the porter who receives the names of the visitors who are admitted into the S. Antonio Gardens, at the governor's country-house, and it

may never have served any higher purpose, before it was placed there for this, when the Grand Master De Paulo built the palace and laid out those fine gardens. It is a chair, however, which is not unworthy of a brief notice; it is very capacious, not incommodious, and it is in very good preservation, and cared for as it is at present it is not unlikely that it may remain so for centuries. Who knows but that the SYLVANUS URBAN of some year in the twentieth century may refer to some Number of yours in the nineteenth to fulfil a somewhat painful duty, in the interests of truth, in order to dispel a tradition which may in the mean time have sprung up, elevating this example of mine of a comparatively modern stone chair, to the honour of being the identical chair in which the Grand Master De Lisle Adam may have sat when the island was ceded to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem in 1530?—I am, &c. E. W.

Exeter, May, 1865.

FRANCIS THYNNE, LANCASTER HERALD.

SIR,—There appeared fair grounds for supposing that Francis Thynne had been, as alleged by Wood, a member of the University of Cambridge; we therefore prepared a memoir of him for *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*. Just as the article was going to press, we discovered that he states he was never brought up in any University. As our memoir contains some information about him not before generally known, we are unwilling that it should be altogether lost, and therefore send it you in a revised form, in the hope that it may not be deemed unsuitable to your columns.

C. H. AND THOMPSON COOPER.

Cambridge.

FRANCIS THYNNE, who sometimes called himself Francis BOTEVILE, alias Thynne, only son of William Thynne, Esq., of Erith, in Kent, who served Henry VIII. as clerk of the kitchen, and was afterwards master of the royal

household, and his second wife, Anne, daughter and co-heiress of William Bonde, Esq., was born about 1545, certainly in Kent, and probably at Erith.

His father, who is well known by his edition of Chaucer's works, died Aug. 10, 1546.

He was at Tunbridge School under John Procter, a man of considerable ability, and is commonly reputed to have subsequently had his education at each of the English Universities. It will appear in the sequel that this is an error, although Wood has given him a place in *Athenæ Oxonienses*.

He was sometime a member of Lincoln's Inn, where he formed an intimacy with Thomas Egerton, subsequently Lord Ellesmere and Lord High Chancellor. He was admitted an attorney, but it is supposed did not practise to any extent. He was devoted at the outset of his life to poetry and general literature, and eventually pursued with

ardour the study of the history and antiquities of his native land.

About 1567 he was residing in the country, which circumstance occasioned a poetical epistle to him from George Turberville. He certainly lived once at Poplar, which had not in his day been absorbed into the great metropolis.

In 1573 his residence was in Bermondsey-street. Towards the close of that year his books were dispersed, and he was sent to the prison called the White Lion, in Southwark, for a debt of £100.

On March 13, 1575-6, he wrote from the White Lion to Lord Burghley, to help his distress. He had then been in confinement two years and two months. It appears from this letter that his adversaries were by name and nature his kinsmen, who under the colour of providing for the assurance of his wife's jointure had withholden from him two hundred marks a-year for four years.

On the 19th of the same month he wrote again from the White Lion to Lord Burghley. In this rhapsodical epistle, which is interlaced with heraldic allusions, he states that he contemplated a treatise to be dedicated to his Lordship, but that poverty and want of liberty tied him by the foot. He alleges that he was famished for want of sustenance, and destitute of apparel and means of maintenance.

His countryman, William Brooke, Lord Cobham, went as ambassador to Flanders in February 1577-8. Francis Thynne was then living at Longleat, in Wiltshire, and in that out-nook of the little world did not hear of the embassy until two days after his Lordship's departure, so that he could not accompany him, as the rest of his kindred and friends did. This, he says, bred some corse of a melancholy conceipt in him, by reason of his foolish negligence, that would not oftener direct his letters to crave intelligence from London, and by reason of the unkind forgetfulness of his kindred and friends remaining there, who would not vouchsafe so much courtesy in a matter so much desired by

him, and of so small a trouble to them, as to direct their letters to him thereof. On Lord Cobham's return he presented him with a discourse respecting ambassadors. It is dated Longleat, Jan. 8, 1578-9. In it he expressly says that he was never brought up in any University. In conclusion he observes, "I deemed it my dutie to congratulate your return with some such poor gift as the reliques of my spoyled librarie in the time of mine impoverishing, and infortunate trouble, would yield mee abilitie to bestow."

In 1588 he had taken up his residence on Clerkenwell Green, where he appears to have remained for the residue of his life. There is a letter from him to Lord Burghley, dated Clerkenwell, Nov. 15, in that year, wherein he attributes to the froward influences of the heavenly bodies the overthwart proceedings of the two first triplicities or progressions of his life, then almost ended. He laments not having been appointed to an office in the Herald's College; the office of Norroy was gone before he came, the place of Chester was granted before he sued. He sued, but the door was locked; he knocked too late, and so slept with the five foolish virgins. He adds, that he will not anatomize every man's default, lest he be counted one of the foolish sons of Martin Marprelate, and enumerates the characteristic qualities of every officer of the Herald's College.

On Dec. 2, 1593, he again wrote to Lord Burghley, requesting to have the place of one of the Kings at Arms. In this letter he states that he had brought his work on the Treasurers of England down to the reign of Henry IV., and hoped to finish it before Easter; he also alludes to his being engaged on certain pedigrees of the Earls and Viscounts of England.

His desire to enter the College of Arms was at length gratified. On April 22, 1602, he was created Lancaster Herald in the Council Chamber at the palace of Greenwich. His patent did not pass the great seal till Oct. 24 fol-

lowing, but by its terms his stipend was payable as from Lady-day preceding.

It is said that he had been previously *Blanch Lion* pursuivant. The truth of the statement may be questioned.

In a discourse written in 1605 he refers to that cruel tyrant the unmerciful goat, which had painfully imprisoned him in his bed, manacled his hands and fettered his feet to the sheets for nearly three months.

The death of this able and indefatigable antiquary occurred in or about November, 1608.

He married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas de la Rivers, of Bransby, Yorkshire. She died without issue in 1596.

The family name was originally Botfeld. That of Boteville was assumed from an imaginary ancestor, Geoffrey Boteville, a Poictevin, who came to England to assist King John against the Barons.

Subjoined is a list of the works ascribed to Francis Thynne:—

1. "A pleasant Dialogue; or, Disputation between the Cap and the Head." Lond., 8vo., 1565.

2. "An epistle dedicatorye of the booke of Armorye of Claudius Paradyne. —A dyscourse uppon y^e creste of the Lorde Burghley. — Another discourse uppon the Philosophers Armes," MS. Ashm. 766, f. 2—88. The first article is dated from Barmondsey-streathe the 2 of Auguste, 1573.

3. "Dissertation on the subject *Homo Animal Sociale*," sent to Lord Burghley 1576. MS. Lansd. 27, art. 37.

4. "Application of certain Histories concerning Ambassadors and their Functions, taken out of Sir Robert Cotton's Library." Lond., 12mo., 1561. Some copies have the following title:—"The Perfect Ambassadors, treating of the Antiquitie, Priviledges, and behaviour of Men belonging to that Function." Lond., 12mo., 1652. Dedication to William Lord Cobham, dated Longleat, Jan. 8, 1578-9.

5. "Newes from the North. Other-

wise called a Conference between Simon Certain and Pierce Plowman." Lond., 4to., 1579, 1585. Dedicated to Sir Henry Sidney.

6. "The debate betweene Pride and Lowliness, pleaded in an issue in Assise: And howe a Jurie with great indifferencie being impannelled, and redy to haue geuen their verdict, were straungely intercepted, no lesse pleasant than profitable." Lond. (Joh. Charlwood), 8vo., n. d. Reprinted, with an Introduction and Notes, by John Payne Collier, Esq., F.S.A., for the Shakespeare Society. Lond., 8vo., 1841. Cf. *Athen. Cantabr.* ii. 133.

7. "The Annales of Scotland in some part, continued from the Time in which Holinshed left, Being the Yeare of our Lord 1571, vntill the yeare of our redemption, 1586." Lond., fol., 1586. These Annales comprehend "Catalogues of the Protectors, Gouvernors, or Regents of Scotland during the Kings Minoritie, or his insufficiencie of government, or during his absence out of the realme; A Catalog of all the Dukes of Scotland by creation or descent; The names and times of certeine Chancellors of Scotland; A Cathalog of the Archbishops of Saint Andrews; A General Catalog of the Writers of Scotland, with the times in which they liued."

8. "The Cardinals of England, collected in the yeare of our Lorde 1585." In Holinshed's Chronicle, 1586. 4to., edit. iv. 147.

9. "A Discourse of the Earles of Leicester by succession," [compiled 1585]. In Holinshed's Chronicle, 1586, but suppressed in most copies. In 4to. edit., iv. 630.

10. "The Liues of the Archbishops of Canterbury; written in the yere of our redemption, 1586." In Holinshed's Chronicle, 1586, but suppressed in most copies. In 4to. edit., iv. 660.

11. "A Treatise of the Lord Cobhams, with the Lord Wardens of the Cinque Ports; gathered (as well out of ancient records and instruments, as out of our Histories of England) in the year of our redemption, 1586." In Holins-

hed's Chronicle, 1586, but suppressed in most copies. In 4to. edit., iv. 777. The original MS. of the Catalogue of the Wardens of the Cinque Ports was, according to Archbishop Nicolson, in the library of Moore, Bishop of Ely. A portion in MS. Addit. 12,514.

12. "The general answer to all such precedent as Mr. Edward Neville produceth to prove the title of dignity of a barony upon one entail of the land to the heir male in the collateral line, to descend accordingly to that heir male, and not to the heir female in the direct line being heir general, against the claim of the Lady Fane to the title of the barony of Abergavenny, 1588." MS. in State Paper Office.

13. "Of Sterling Money," [1590]. In Hearne's "Curious Discourses," 2nd ed., i. 13.

14. "Of what Antiquity Shires were in England," [1591]. In Hearne's "Curious Discourses," 2nd ed., i. 21.

15. "Of the Antiquity of the Houses of Law," [1591]. In Hearne's "Curious Discourses," 2nd ed., i. 66.

16. Pedigree of William Lambarde, Esq., compiled 14 Feb., 1591-2. Exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries May 22, 1862.

17. "A Discourse of Arms, wherein is shewn the Blazon and Cause of divers English, Foreign, and devised Coats, together with certain Ensigns, Banners, Devises, and Supporters, of the Kings of England." MS. formerly in the library of Ralph Sheldon, Esq., of Beoley, and given by him in 1684 to the College of Arms. Dedication to William Lord Burghley, dated Clerkenwell Green, Jan. 5, 1593-4.

18. "The History, Lives, Descents, and Succession of the House and Barons of Cobham, of which Line were three famous distinct Families, being the Lords of Cobham, the Lords of Rondale, and the Lords of Sterborow Castle, in Surrey. Collected according to the most approved truth, Records, Evidences, Histories, and Monuments of most reverend Antiquity," &c. MS. formerly in possession of John Verney.

Dedication to Hen. Brooke, Lord Cobham, dated Clerkenwell Green, Dec. 20, 1598. A part of the original draft in MS. Addit. 12,514.

19. "Animaduersions vpon the Annotations and Corrections of some imperfections of impressions of Chaucers Workes (sett downe before tyme and nowe), reprinted in the yere of our Lorde 1598." In Todd's Illustrations of the lives and writings of Gower and Chaucer, from a MS. in the library at Bridgewater House. Dedication to Sir Thomas Egerton, Lord Keeper, dated Dec. 20, 1599. The animaduersions themselves are addressed to Master Thomas Speighte, and dated Clerkenwell Green, Dec. 16, 1599. Cf. Todd's Introduction to the Illustrations, pp. ix., x.

20. "Miscellanies of the Treasury, with the history of the lives of some of the lord treasurers." Written to Thomas Lord Buckhurst, 1599, but not completed. MS. formerly in the possession of John Anstis, King at Arms. Extracts from the Lives of the Lord Treasurers in MS. Phillipps, 4,853.

21. "Of Epitaphs, Nov. 3, 1600." In Hearne's "Curious Discourses," 2nd ed., i. 251.

22. "Emblemes and Epigrames." MS. in library at Bridgewater House. Dedication to Sir Thomas Egerton, dated from the author's house in Clerkenwell Green, Dec. 20, 1600.

23. "Of the Antiquity and Etymology of Terms and Times for Administration of Justice in England," [1601]. In Hearne's "Curious Discourses," 2nd ed., i. 33.

24. "The names and armes of the Earles Marshall of England, collected in the yere of our redemption 1601." MS. Ashm. 856, p. i.

25. "Notes on and corrections of Chaucers works, and materials for Chaucers Life." These he had intended to have published as supplementary to his father's edition of that author, but he gave them to his friend Thomas Speght, who made use of them in his edition of Chaucer's works, 1602.

26. "Upon the picture of Chaucer." A short English poem prefixed to Speght's edition of Chaucer, 1602.

27. "The Antiquity and Office of the Earl Marshall of England," [Feb. 12, 1602-3]. In Hearne's "Curious Discourses," 2nd edit., ii. 113.

28. "On the Antiquity, Authority, and Succession of the High Steward of England," [June 1, 1603]. In Hearne's "Curious Discourses," 2nd edit., ii. 24.

29. Collection of pedigrees written 1603 and 1604. MS. Harl. 774.

30. "The Case is Altered. How? Aske Dalio and Millo." Lond., 4to., 1604, 1605, 1608, 1609, 1630.

31. "The Plea between the Advocate and the Ant'advocate, concerning the Bathe and Bachelor Knights, wherein are shewed manye Antiquities towching Knighthood." MS. Addit. 12,530, MS. Lambeth 931, f. 42. The former is the presentation copy to James I., signed by the author at his house in Clerkenwell Green, April 2, 1605. There was a copy in the library formed at Naworth Castle by the famous Lord William Howard. An imperfect copy in Univ. Libr. Cambr. Mm. 6, 65.

32. "A Discourse of the Dutye and Office of an Heralde of Arms, written the third daye of Marche, anno 1605-6." MS. Ashmol. 835, p. 327; 840, p. 79: Hearne's "Curious Discourses," 2nd ed., i. 139. It is in the form of a letter to some Lord, whose name does not appear, and was written at Clerkenwell Green.

33. "Matter [of record] concerning Heralds and the Tryall of Armes, and of [the] Court Military." MS. Ashm. 835, p. 355. It seems to be an Appendix to the preceding Discourse. Cf. MS. Harl. 4,176, f. 170 b.

34. "Collections out of a book entitled *Donus Regni Angliæ*; containing the orders of the Kings house, chiefly concerning the Lords Steward and Marshal, in the time of K. Edw. IV." MS. Cott. Jul. C. viii. 89.

35. A tract on heraldry. MS. Cott. Tit. C. i. 454.

36. "Collection of arms and monu-

mental inscriptions in Bedfordshire Westminster abbey, &c., with notes from chronicles, church registers, and the year books, and historical, genealogical, and miscellaneous matters." MS. Cott. Cleop. C. iii.

37. *Commentarii de historia et rebus Britannicis, in quibus multa quoque continentur de familiis nobilium, et præsertim de comitibus Huntingdoniæ et Lincolnæ et ducibus Norfolciæ: tomi duo.* MS. Cott. Faust. E. viii., ix.

38. "Discourse of Bastardy and Heralds." MS. Harl. 4,176, f. 139 b.

39. "On the antiquity of the name of Barons in England, and on the form and antiquity of tenures." MS. Lansd. 254, f. 38.

40. "On the antiquity of Viscounts and on fealty with arms." MS. Lansd. 254, f. 45.

41. "On the origin of arms, and the garnishing of shields, commonly called crests." MS. Lansd. 254, f. 53.

42. "Description of the earldom and county of Pembroke." MS. Lansd. 254, f. 61.

43. "On the Gentry, Yeomen, and Esquires of England." MS. Lansd. 254, f. 67.

44. "Epitaphia, sive monumenta sepulchrorum tam Angliæ, Latine, quam Gallice conscripta: ab illo in suo Angliæ peregrinatione collecta, et variorum librorum lectione. Item de Episcopis Eboracensis." MS. Addit. 3,836. This appears to have formerly belonged to Sir Henry St. George, Clarencieux King at Arms.

45. "Collections relative to alchymy, heraldry, and local history, 1564—1605." MS. Addit. 11,388.

46. "Annals of England from about A.D. 926 to A.D. 1017," (imperfect). MS. Addit. 12,514.

47. "On precedency of Knights of the Bath." MS. Phillippis 8,979, from the library of Sir George Naylor. We presume this is the work, a copy of which is stated to have belonged to John Anstis, Garter King at Arms.

48. Catalogue of the Lord Chancellors of England, MS. From this cata-

logue and others formed by Robert Glover, Somerset Herald, and Thomas Talbot, Clerk of Records in the Tower, John Philpot, Somerset Herald, framed his Catalogue. Lond., 4to., 1636.

49. "Collections out of manuscript historians, registers of abbies, ledger books, and other ancient manuscripts." MS., 4 vols. fo.

50. "Discourse concerning the Basis and Original of Government, with the absolute Necessity of it; wherein the Excellency of Monarchy above any other kind is demonstrated." Lond., 4to., 1667.

51. Letters. The number known to be now extant appears inconsiderable.

Arms: Barry of ten or and sable.

Crest: On a wreath a reindeer stantant or.

Ayscough's Cat. of MSS. Bernard's Cat. of MSS. Black's Cat. of Ashmol. MSS., 263, 520, 559, 625. Blakeway's Sheriffs of Salop, 116. Botfield's Stemmata Botevilliana, 29, 51—53, 56, 59, 66, cxxxvi., clxxvi., cccxlii. Collier's Bridgewater Catalogue, 217, 311, 312. Collier's Rarest Books, i. p. xlii.° 334; ii. 25, 427, 432, 450. Collier's Reg. Stat. Comp., ii. 101. MS. Cotton. Gough's Topogr., i. 473; ii. 42, 563. MS. Harl. Hearne's Curious Discourses, 2 ed. i. 13, 21, 33, 66, 139, 251; ii. 24, 143, 444. Herald and Genealogist, i. 74. Herbert's Ames. MS. Lansd. Lemon's Cal. Dom. St. Pap., ii. 487, 559, 564. Lowndes's Bibl. Man., ed. Bohn, 2, 682. Moule's Bibl. Herald., 119, 309, 324. Noble's Coll. of Arms, 184, 188, 213. Reestita, i. 548. Ritson's Bibl. Poet., 361. Rymer, xvi. 471. Todd's Cat. Lamb. MSS. Topogr. and Genral., iii. 471—473, 485. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Wood's Athen. Oxon., ed. Bliss, ii. 107.

REPLIES TO WORCESTER NOTES AND QUERIES.

SIR,—I venture to suggest the following replies to Mr. Noake's queries.

1. "Quyt-tide" Sunday, probably Whitsun(tide)-day; white is sometimes spelt "qwyte."

2. A quart of "osey," a kind of wine mentioned by many authors of the sixteenth century; 20 "orrega(?)," oranges, the contraction over the e being omitted.

3. "Pipehouse," probably a muniment-room, as Bishop Jewell speaks of the "rolls and pipes of memory," (vol. iii. p. 330); or it may have been a sort of conduit-house connected with the infirmary.

5. "Portuas," the breviary; it is spelt by Tyndall, (pt. i. p. 230, &c.), portess, porteux, portuis; by Pilkington (534-5), portus; and by others portasse, portesse, &c. It is a corruption of portiphorium.

6. "Wolsted." Norwich, in the time of Edward III., was the staple town for the sale of cloth for East Anglia. The Flemings, as early as the time of Henry I., settled at Worstead, a village thirteen miles from Norwich, whence the name of the wool spun by them. Benedictines wore linsey-woolsey in England: "The chamberlain's office was to provide for stammyne, otherwaies called lyncey wonneye, for sheirtes

for the Monnkes to wear," (*Davies' Rites of Durham*, p. 84).

7. "Seyney days," feasts. Saintbury is spelt Seynebury in *Chron. Essex*, 284, 288, 295, 298, 299. Saints in Norman-French is often written Seins, (*Lib. Custum.*, p. 21).

8. Base money was called "contra-facée" in the reign of Edward I. (*Lib. Cust.* i. 190); so imitation plate and crockery were called counterfeit.

9. By the Legatine Constitutions of Otto, 1237, c. 28, seals were allowed to archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, deans, archdeacons, and their officials; deans rural, cathedral chapters, colleges, and convents, because "notaries publici" were not used in England, "quoniam tabellionum usus in regno Angliæ non habetur." However, by Stat. 27 Edw. III. c. 1, "notaries" are mentioned with proctors, attorneys, executors, and maintainers.

12. For Granden read Crauden.

13. "Allen." Allium, garlick, is "an enemy to all cold poisons and to the bitings of venomous beasts, and therefore Galen nameth it *theriaca rusticorum*, or, 'the husbandman's treacle.'"—(*Gerard's Herball*, i. c. 88, p. 140: comp. *Saxon Leechdoms*, ii. 67.)

"Nux," nuts. Gerard says, "Walnuts

are good against the biting of a mad dog or man if they be laid upon the wound."

—(*Herball*, c. 84, p. 1,252.)

"Ruta," rue. "The leaves of rue eaten with the kernels of walnuts resisteth poison and all venom."—(*Ibid.*, ii. p. 1,075: comp. *Sax. Leechdoms*, i. ch. ii., ii. pp. 47, 237; *Neckam*, p. 473.)

"Pira," pears. Is the Rowan-tree, *pyrus aucuparia*, alluded to? Pears

were reckoned good in cases of hot swellings.

"Raphanus," the radish. In cibo raphanum venenis resistit.—*A. Neckam*, c. lx.

"Theriaca." "Treacle must enter down into the body and then it expelleth all venom and poison."—(*Corr. of Inst.*, *Cranmer's Works*, ii. 86.)

I am, &c.

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, B.D., F.S.A.

PRIDEAUX QUERIES CONTINUED.

SIR,—Foulke Prideaux, born about 1472, settled at Thuborough, in the parish of Satecombe, near Holsworthy, and married 1st, Joan, daughter of Sir Richard Edgcumbe, by whom he had issue a son, Humphrey; 2nd, Catherine, daughter of Sir Humphrey Pointz, of Langley, Devon, by whom he had eight sons and four daughters. What were the names of the eight sons? The only one recorded is Nicholas.

Nicholas Prideaux, of Soldon, married Anne, daughter of William Coryton, of Newton, and had two sons and a daughter. With whom did the sons intermarry, and what was the Christian name of the daughter? She married Lateral, of Dunster Castle. The second son appears to have had an only daughter, who became his heiress, and married John Prideaux, third son of Sir Peter Prideaux, of Netherton.

Who were Elizabeth and Margaret Prideaux, of Haldon, the daughters of? They appear to have been the patrons of Ashton Church, Devon, about 1754, in conjunction with Humphrey Prideaux, of Padstow.

Who was the first wife of Sir John Wilmot Prideaux, the seventh baronet of Netherton?

Whose daughter was Agnes or Anne Prideaux, of Nutwell, that married Ellis Crimes, of Buckland Monachorum, Devon.

What branch of the Prideaux family intermarried with the family of Nicholl, of Penrose, in St. Tudy? From the Visitation of 1562, it would appear to have been the Thuborough branch, as

the Prideaux arms have a mullet for difference; the Nicholl coat there given is Quarterly of 4: 1. Nicholl, 2. Prideaux, 3. Gifford, 4. as 1.

Whose daughter and of what branch was Jane Prideaux, that married, 1635, Henry Pomeroy, afterwards Sir Henry Pomeroy, Knt.? They were buried in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. See Stow's "London," vol. ii. p. 623.

Of what branch was Maudlyn, or Magdalen, daughter of Thomas Prideaux, that married William Copley, of Gatton, co. Surrey?

In the Visitation of 1562, the family of Blewett, of Holcombe Rogus, Devon, shews a coat of eight quarterings, the third of which is Prideaux. By what alliance are they entitled to it?

In Burke's "Selection of Arms," authorised by the laws of Heraldry, 1860, at p. 40, is Drew, of Strand House, Youghal, co. Cork, and states quartering the arms of 2. Prideaux, 3. Orcharton, 4. Treverbyn, 5. Clifford, 6. De Addeston, 7. De Goneton, 8. French, &c. What are the armorial bearings for Nos. 2, 3, 6, and 7?

Of which branch of the Prideaux family was Humphrey Prideaux, of Kirtou (now Crediton)? Who did he marry, and what family had he, and with whom did they intermarry?

In what parts of the county of Devon were the manors or estates of Rattenbury, Okenburio, and Pridixwell? They appear to have been known at the time of the Visitation, 1620.

In the "Times" for Oct. 3, 1862,

under the head of East India and China mails, it states, "The French sailing transport *Prideaux* was at Alexander." How did this vessel obtain this name? Is the name to be found in Normandy at the present day? There is, I believe, a tradition that the family of *Prideaux* originally came from thence.

What *Mr. Prideaux* was it that wrote the elegy in praise of Bishop Gardener in *Nuga Antiqua*, vol. i. p. 101?

Who was *Prideaux Errington* that published, in 1734, a work called "New Copies in Verse for the Use of Writing Schools," consisting of fifty-three alphabets, &c.; and how did he obtain the name of *Prideaux*?

I am, &c.,

GEORGE PRIDEAUX.

*Lusan House, Quadrant-road,
Highbury New Park.*

REPRINT OF THE *ACTA SANCTORUM*.

SIR,—The interesting articles that have appeared in the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* on the Bollandist Library at Brussels lead me to hope that I may be able to obtain through your means an answer to a question I have asked in vain in many well-informed quarters.

Is the reprint of the *Acta Sanctorum*, of which one or two volumes are already out (see Messrs. Asher's Catalogues), a genuine reproduction of the original, or is it in any way abridged or expurgated? Supposing it to be a true reprint, are there any notes or other additions which make this reprint more useful than the old editions?

I am, &c. F.S.A.

[In reply to our correspondent, F.S.A., it may be stated that the recent imprint of the *Acta Sanctorum* is a genuine reproduction of the original edition, and in no manner abridged or expurgated. Neither are there notes or other additions which in the slightest degree give any very important literary value to the new over the old edition. The paper and typography, perhaps the engravings, are superior, in point of excellence, so far as the more recent issue is concerned.

The editors of the latter acted with right judgment and reverence towards the literary attainments of their distinguished predecessors. After mature deliberation, they decided on exactly reproducing the original volumes, although abundant materials had been accumulated for enlarging considerably, and often correcting, the pages of their earlier tomes. But, it was supposed, such emendations would frequently interfere with the plan and text of their work, or detract from the established reputation of such learned and judicious men as Bollandus, Henschenius, Papebroek, &c. The present editors, however, mean to supplement their labours, and freely criticize any inaccuracies detected in the first edition, before bringing their great work to a close. It is to be presumed all merely typographical errors have been corrected, as the new issue passed through the press. The reproduction of former volumes had been imperatively demanded, as the *Acta Sanctorum* had been long since rarely met with in complete sets, and it was found quite necessary to give a higher publishing value to later tomes, by furnishing libraries with the whole series.]

MASTER JOHN SCHORNE.

SIR,—In addition to the excellent account by the late Mr. Kelke in the "Records of Buckinghamshire," I would refer your correspondent to Chambers' "Book of Days" for May 8, the day on which, in 1308, our popular saint made his will.

It appears there are extant, besides the panel-painting of him in Sudbury Church, one on the screen of Gaseley Church, Norfolk, and another on that of Cawston Church in the same county.

I may, perhaps, be permitted to add here a legend I heard upon the spot re-

specting the origin of a well popularly known as Sir John Schorne's, near North Marston Church. One summer there was a great drought, and the parishioners were in great distress, for all the cattle were dying for want of water. In this their extremity the people came to their pastor to ask him to pray for rain. They met Sir John near the church; he, striking the earth with his staff, told them to dig, whereupon water gushed forth in abundance, and owing to this miracle

the want of water has never since been known in the village.

The water is believed highly efficacious as a cure. I was assured that a glass of it drunk at night will cure any cold ere daybreak. My informant added the following property, that if a bucket be half-filled with ice and then filled with water from the well, the ice will be speedily melted.

I am, &c.

JOHN BURHAM SAFFORD.

ELING CHURCH, HANTS.

SIR,—Some years ago I visited the church of St. Mary, Eling, Hampshire. It consists of a nave with aisles and a chancel with north and south chapels, mostly of the Decorated period. I particularly noticed a Decorated window



Decorated Window, Eling, Hants.

at the east end of the south chapel, and subsequently found it engraved in "Rickman's Gothic Architecture," edited by Mr. J. H. Parker. Across the nave was a large beam. There was a south porch, evidently the principal entrance, for the west end of the church

almost abuts on the road cutting through the hill on which the church stands. Opposite this porch, against a pillar, stood a Norman font with semicircular arching. Connected with the church are two traditions, one that the founders intended to erect it on Houndsdown Hill, but the materials were removed supernaturally every night to Eling Hill, and the other, that the beam being too short was miraculously lengthened during the building. Some of my own relations are buried in the north chapel, where their gravestones were visible, and others had been baptized in the font. You may imagine that the church had something more than antiquarian interest for me.

Two years ago, I heard the church had been restored by Mr. Ferrey, and felt no alarm, thinking it was in the hands of one who would preserve and not destroy objects of interest; but I was grievously disappointed. I found on my visit that the east window of the south chapel had disappeared, and a poor copy substituted; that the font had gone entirely, and a wretched sprawling modern font in what might be called the Norman style placed near the west door. The old font and the east window with little expense might have been properly restored. A new south porch of stone, a photograph of which I send you, has been erected, utterly in defiance of the local character of the architecture of the county. It is true that the removal of the pews has

been effected, but the whole of the floor, gravestones included, is covered with Minton's tiles. In fact the church has a remarkably neat, fresh appearance, anything but pleasing to the eye of the antiquary.

I may mention, that a parishioner informed me, that from the large beam a curtain-pole has been made for the vicar's dining-room, and that the roof timbers supposed to be rotten were sound when taken down, while the new roof already shews symptoms of decay.

I have thus given you another lamentable instance of so-called restoration, which you will see is in reality absolute

destruction, and it is high time for all who care for the works of our forefathers to protest against and discourage by all means in their power any restoration which is not essentially conservative and confined to the preservation of the fabric and its accessories, except the removal of such modern excrescences as high pews and other relics of Puritanism. Architects are too fond of leaving the individual impress of their own ideas on our ancient buildings.

I am, &c.

W. WARWICK KING.

14, South Grove West,
Mildmay Park, N.

OUR LADY OF THE PEW.

SIR,—Allow me to thank your correspondent, Mr. C. Lowndes, for kindly answering my query respecting Master John Schorne.

But I have another query, viz. What is the origin of the expression "Our Lady of the Pew?" Near the ancient chapel of St. Stephen, Westminster, probably on the south side, there once stood a small chapel called St. Mary de la Pewe, or Our Lady of the Pew, of which frequent mention is made in records and deeds relating to the old palace. It was in this chapel that Richard II. made offerings before the image of the Blessed Virgin, previously to his meeting the insurgents under Wat Tyler

in 1381. It is also recorded that in January, 1411, the sum of five shillings was left by deed under a bequest of John Ware, late a Canon of St. Stephen's, to maintain a daily light in a silver lamp before the image of "St. Mary the Virgin in Pewe." In another deed, dated 1443, the chapel is called *Le Pewe*, belonging to the college or chapel of St. Stephen. (See "The History of the Ancient Palace and late Houses of Parliament at Westminster, &c., by Ed. Wedlake Brayley and John Britton." London, 1836, pp. 434, 435.)

I am, &c. J. DALTON.

St. John's, Norwich.

PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

SIR,—Below you have a copy of an inscription lately upon a slab in the south aisle of Uffington Church, near Stamford. As the church is now undergoing the process of restoration there are great odds as to whether the inscription will be replaced, and therefore I should like to have it preserved in your pages.

"Here lies in y^r grave of Captain Wm. Barker y^e body of Eliz. his wife, Daughtr. of D^r Towers, L^d B^r of Petbg., who Returned to Rest Sept. y^e 20th, 1689, aged 70."

I am aware that this inscription may not appear to have any peculiar interest, and I send it mainly for the purpose of suggesting to others the advisability of putting in print anything in their own neighbourhoods which is in like danger of perishing. Many inscriptions which we should not like to lose are in danger, as everybody knows, and printing is their only safeguard.

I am, &c.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

Stamford, June, 1865.

Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

Dr. Plume's Account of the Life and Death of Bishop Hacket is, for beauty of style and reverential feeling, worthy to be placed with Walton's *Lives of Hooker, Wotton, Donne, Herbert, and Sanderson*, but, from the fact of its being bound up with a folio *Century of Sermons*, it is far less known than it deserves to be. Mr. Mackenzie Walcott has therefore done a most acceptable service by reprinting it in a pocket volume (published by Masters), supplementing it by the fruit of careful and extended research in the Bodleian, the British Museum, the Herald's College, the muniments of Trinity College, Cambridge, &c., and incorporating extracts from Bishop Kennet's Register, as well as passages from Bishop Hacket's letters, which throw much light on the character of the good prelate. Brief biographical notices are also given of the chief persons mentioned, so that the reader has no occasion to look further for information concerning men famous in their day, but now, in too many cases, almost forgotten. We have not often seen so much labour bestowed by an Editor, but we feel assured that it will be duly appreciated, and we shall be glad to learn that, in consequence, Mr. Walcott has been induced to undertake another work of the same kind.

The Books of the Vaudois. By JAMES HENTHORN TODD, D.D., &c. (Macmillan and Co.)—This small volume gives a curious piece of literary history. It contains a catalogue of the Waldensian MSS. preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, supplemented by an account of the recent discovery of some similar MSS. at Cambridge, which were known to have been placed there by Morland, but had "disappeared." This

disappearance, and the parties to it, were variously accounted for in a correspondence begun in the "*British Magazine*" some twenty-five years ago, and carried on, at intervals, almost ever since; but it has recently been found that the MSS. were at Cambridge all the time, and now that they have been brought to light, they are destructive of the theory which assigned the eleventh century as the date of the celebrated "*Noble Lesson*;" they belong in reality to the latter part of the fifteenth century, and that appears to be the greatest age that can be fairly claimed for any of the books of the Waldenses.

Transactions of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society.—Two "*Miscellaneous*" parts of the Transactions of this Society are before us. All the papers that they contain have been noticed by us, in our regular report of the Society's proceedings, but we mention them in their collected form, in order to call attention to an elaborate and fully illustrated monograph on the Parish of Clyst St. George, Devon, by the present Incumbent, the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, which seems to us the *beau ideal* of a parish history. The pains that Mr. Ellacombe has taken with the material fabric of his church, which he has converted from one of the most neglected, to one of the best cared for in the diocese, are matched—they cannot well be surpassed—by the industry with which he has collected the history of the parish and manor, from the time of the Conquest to the present day. No less than twenty-four plates illustrate this paper. If we had many such men as Mr. Ellacombe to furnish histories of their parishes, we should soon possess the materials for County Histories far more

satisfactory than any that have as yet been given to the world.

Médailles et Jetons des Numismates, décrits par ANTHONY DURAND, Membre de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie, &c. (Genève. London: Webster, 6, Henrietta-street.)—In a quarto volume of 246 pp. and 20 plates, M. Durand has recorded and illustrated upwards of 280 medals chiefly struck to record services rendered to numismatic science and antiquities. Among them are some which may scarcely claim admiration on these grounds; but the author was unwilling his collection should be incomplete. This work would be acceptable were it only a guide to the portraits of such men as Eckhel, Ledewel, Ducange, Goltzius, Stukely, Mead, Hunter, and others of the past and present generations; but it is rendered further useful in the biographical sketches; and it appears M. Durand contemplates a supplement, as he appeals to his readers to communicate a description of any medals not described in this volume.

The Annual Register; a Review of Public Events at Home and Abroad, for the year 1863. New Series. Also for the Year 1864. (Rivingtons.)—We received the first of these volumes some time since, and we could not but recognise the able manner in which their compiler had executed his task. Since then the volume for 1864 has come to hand, which confirms our favourable opinion, and has been, beside, produced at as short an interval after the close of the year as the laborious nature of the work would allow. Next to our own pages, the "Annual Register," we believe, is the oldest serial in existence, and if the New Series is continued as it has been begun, a lengthened career may reasonably be anticipated.

Life in the World. Being a selection from Sermons preached at St. Luke's, Berwick-street. By the Rev. HARRY

JONES, M.A., Incumbent. (Rivingtons.)—Mr. Jones publishes these Sermons from the MS. used in the pulpit, and he endeavours in them to set forth the great principles of Christian life in an earnest, affectionate manner. Justly regarding this world as a preparation for the next, he urges on his hearers the necessity of sanctifying their daily walk, so that all may be well with them in the end; and he gives plain, practical counsels how this may be accomplished. To some, the volume will have added interest when we say that it is published with the view of lessening the debt recently incurred by the renovation of the church in which the discourses were delivered.

The Secret Fraternities of the Middle Ages (Rivingtons) is the subject of the Arnold Prize Essay for 1865, of which the author is Mr. A. P. MARRAS, B.A., late Scholar of Lincoln College. The subject is one of interest, and it is on the whole well handled, but we think that if the writer had consulted our Public Records he would have arrived at a more favourable and therefore more just estimate of the Knights Templars. A series of documents printed a few years ago in our pages* shews pretty conclusively that it was the wealth, not the vices of the militia of the Temple that led to their destruction.

Supplementary Exercises to Henry's First Book. By GEORGE BIRKBECK HILL, B.A., Pembroke College, Oxford. (Rivingtons.)—Excellent as are the works of Dr. Arnold, the experience of schoolmasters has led them very generally to allow that, in the earlier ones, there are scarcely sufficient English sentences given to familiarize young pupils with the various rules and words; hence the boys have to be turned back and made to go through the exercises again, which is a disheartening process. To remedy this, Mr. Hill has drawn up these "Supplementary Exercises," in which no new rules are introduced, and but few new words, the sentences being either modifications of those in the original work, or translations from some Latin author. Mr. Hill has performed his task with judgment, and his book we consider will be found very useful.

* See "Original Documents relating to the Knights Templars," *GENT. MAG.* for the year 1859.

Monthly Intelligence.

Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.

ON the Continent, the most important event of the past month has been the dismissal of the Prussian Chambers after the refusal of the Lower House to grant supplies, or, indeed, to entertain any of the projects laid before them by the Ministry; a step which has been taken to indicate an intention of the King to dispense with Parliamentary Government, if possible. From America, nothing certain is known of the course of events, beyond the facts, that all armed resistance appears to have ceased, that the South is in a state of extreme poverty and suffering, and that the emancipated slaves and the coloured troops evince a turbulent and mutinous spirit, which will render the task of the Federal Government, in the attempt to restore order, a very difficult one. The trial of Harrold and his associates is not yet concluded; it has been marked by some extraordinary evidence, which, if believed, would establish the complicity of several of the Southern leaders, but on this point, as well as on that of their prosecution, great difference of opinion evidently prevails.

JUNE 6—9.

Funeral of the Czarewitch.—On the first of these days the funeral of the late heir to the Russian Empire was celebrated with great pomp in the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul at St. Petersburg. It may be said that all the inhabitants of the capital assisted at the sad ceremony. The steamers on the Neva, the English quay, all the streets, and every place the *cortège* had to pass, were covered by compact crowds dressed in mourning. Conformably to the fixed ceremonial, the coffin had been removed at Cronstadt from the frigate "Alexander Newsky" to the Imperial yacht "Alexandria," and placed on the catafalque of red velvet which surmounted a dais of gold and silver cloth, with tassels of gold, ornamented with garlands of flowers, shrubs, and bouquets. The catafalque was placed on the deck of the steamer, the curtains of the dais open and fastened to the columns. Salvoes of artillery and the bells of Cronstadt saluted the departure of the "Alexandria," on board which the Emperor conducted to St. Petersburg the mortal remains of his son.

When the Imperial steamer entered the Neva the fire of the guns announced its approach, and the bells of the city began to mix their funeral volleys with the rolling of the artillery. It was then a little past one o'clock. The landing place on the English quay was covered with black cloth. At twenty minutes past one the "Alexandria" anchored. The cannons continued to fire incessantly, and the military bands played the Dead March. Every one was uncovered.

His Eminence the Metropolitan of Novogorod and St. Petersburg received, with the whole of the clergy, the body of His Imperial Highness, and read the customary prayers. After those prayers, four major-generals belonging to the Emperor's suite removed the pall from the coffin. His Imperial Majesty the Emperor, their Imperial Highnesses the Grand Dukes, and the Aides-de-camp General of the Emperor then carried the coffin from the steam-vessel and placed it on the funeral car. Then the four major-generals of His Imperial suite who had removed the pall again covered the coffin with it.

The funeral *cortège* was then formed, and was of an extraordinary length. Its route was along the English quay, la place Petrovsky, la place de l'Amirauté, la place du Palais, and the quai de la Cour. It crossed the St. Petersburg Bridge, and entering the fortress through the St. John's Gate, proceeded towards the Cathedral. The whole road was lined by troops and by dense crowds of people. When the procession reached the cathedral, it found the Corps Diplomatique, headed by the Ambassador of Spain, standing on the right of the dais, near the south gate, and at the side of the places reserved for the Imperial family. Behind were the Councillors of the Empire, the Ministers, the Senators; then the ladies of honour, the mistresses of the Courts of the Grandes Duchesses, the maids of honour, &c.

In the centre of the cathedral the catafalque had been erected upon a base of three steps, covered with red velvet bordered with gold. Four gilt-twisted columns supported a dais of silver cloth, surmounted by the Imperial crown; at each side of the cornice were scutcheons with the arms of the august dead; the draperies of the dais were of gold cloth, trimmed with silver, and lined with white satin. At the four corners were plumes of white ostrich feathers. The canopy was lined inside with white satin; on it were embroidered in gold the monogram of the late Czarewitch, encircled by the badge of the Order of St. André, and surmounted by the crown. Four candelabra were burning at the sides of the superior steps; eight more were around the first. In front of the catafalque were arranged three gilt pedestals; the middle one received the naval flag of the late Czarewitch; the two others the colours of the Ataman. Between these three pedestals and the iconostase were ranged, in two rows, thirty-two tabourets, covered with cloth of gold, on which were placed the Foreign and Russian orders of the deceased Grand Duke, and the insignia of the Ataman.

When the coffin, brought into the cathedral by His Majesty the Emperor,

the august members of the Imperial family, and the aides-de-camp general of the Emperor, had been placed on the catafalque, two aides-de-camp of the Emperor, and two officers who were attached to the person of the late Czarewitch, removed the lid of the coffin and carried it to the table destined for its reception. The body was then re-covered, as high as the chest, with the funeral pall. The service of the dead and the reading from the Evangelists being concluded, His Majesty the Emperor approached the coffin, and embraced his dearly-beloved son. The same duty was then performed by all the members of the Imperial family who were present. By degrees, after the departure of the Emperor, the assembly dispersed, and soon a pious crowd of visitors of every degree invaded the cathedral. Whilst the *cortège* had pursued its route from the English quay to the fortress, a crowd, also very numerous, had asked for the distribution of the flowers and foliage which, on board the "Alexandria," had ornamented the catafalque; and it was, in truth, a touching sight to witness that multitude, in which every one was desirous to preserve some material memento of that day, so especially marked in the mourning with which all Russia is clothed. In the evening, at eight o'clock, His Majesty the Emperor, and all the members of the Imperial family, attended the funeral prayers at the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. Her Majesty the Empress, conducted by the Emperor, arrived at half-past nine, when the church contained only the attendants of the Court, to salute the mortal remains of her well-beloved son, to weep and to pray at the foot of his coffin.

On June 9 the body was finally deposited in the vault of the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, at St. Petersburg. The Emperor was present, but the Empress remained at Tsarskoe-Selo, where the Emperor with his sons hastened to rejoin her as soon as the mournful ceremony was over. The late Prince is buried by the side of his sister, Alexandra, who died young.

The ladies of Moscow have decided upon presenting the Princess Dagmar with a token of their sympathies at the death of the late Czarewitch. The gift is to consist of a Bible bound in violet velvet. Scarcely any of the binding on the right side, however, is visible, being covered by a superb setting in repoussé gold of the purest Byzantine style. At the four corners of the cover are medallions of the four Evangelists, and in the centre figures after the ancient style. The centre figure represents the Resurrection of our Lord, those on either side being St. Nicholas and St. Mary Magdalene, both kneeling. The figure representing the Resurrection of our Lord is surrounded by four seraphs. Below the image is enchased an angel striking the dragon with a fiery sword, which subject in ancient paintings was the symbol of victory over death. Still lower, between the figures of the two Evangelists, is inscribed in Slavonic characters cut in the gold upon the velvet, the following prayer:—"The Lord has risen from among the dead, having conquered death, and having given life to those who were already in their graves." On the reverse of the binding is a large gold cross in the old Russian style, and a framework, likewise of gold, bearing two inscriptions—the one above being "Death, where is thy sting?" and that below, "Grave, where is thy victory?" Upon the clasps of the book are enchased in Slavonic letters the date (Russian style) of the death of the Grand Ducal heir, April 12, 1865. The gold ornaments upon the Bible are from the manufactories of Sasikow. The marker in the Bible was made in the convent of Novodevitchi. It consists of a ribbon of brocade of fine pearls; one end is chased in gold after the Byzantine taste, the other being in brocade in the form of a small round cushion, upon which are embroidered in fine pearls the following words:—"Thy will be done!" The case for the Bible is made of the wood of the plane-tree, mounted in silver, with ornaments of the present day, also in silver; and with the inscription in Slavonic

letters, "To her Royal Highness the Princess Marie Dagmar." In the centre of the case are the Moscow arms, representing St. George the Victorious. The text of the Bible is ornamented with five "magnificent designs by M. Soltzew, upon a gold ground.

JUNE 6, 7, 9.

Railway Accidents.—The Whitsun-week has been marked by three railway accidents, two of which were accompanied by a deplorable loss of life.

(1.) On Tuesday, the 6th, the so-called mail train on the Great Western Railway came to a stand-still near the Keynsham station through the breaking down of the engine, and in a few minutes after, the train with the letter-bags ran into it, crushing several carriages, and injuring many persons, but, happily, none fatally. Ere any measures could be taken to stop the traffic, a long train of empty carriages from Bath dashed into the two disabled trains, adding greatly to the mischief, and it is almost unaccountable that with these repeated collisions no lives were lost. Such, unhappily, was not the case at Rednal and at Staplehurst.

(2.) A most frightful accident took place on Wednesday, the 7th, at Rednal, a station on the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway. A large excursion train consisting of thirty-two carriages, and drawn by two powerful engines, was proceeding from Liverpool to Birmingham; near Rednal the rails had been newly relaid, and a portion of them had not been ballasted, and on approaching that part of the line the carriages began to oscillate fearfully. The train was proceeding at great speed (it was much behind its time), and the drivers, seeing the danger, attempted to draw up, but were unable to do so, and both engines dashed off the line, proceeding in opposite directions. The scene that ensued baffles all description. From eight to nine hundred persons were in the train, and the shrieks, cries, and groans of the poor creatures were most heartrending. The engines and a great

portion of the carriages were smashed to atoms. One of the stokers was killed, and one of the drivers seriously injured. When the mangled bodies of the passengers were got out it was found that seven men and women and two children were killed, and about fifty persons, including men, women, and children, were more or less injured, the greater portion of them very severely. The bodies of the dead, who in most cases were frightfully disfigured, were removed to the goods shed, while those who were injured were sent on to Shrewsbury. A large number of stretchers were put in requisition, and the great bulk of sufferers at once carried to the Salop Infirmary; but it was found that accommodation could not be had for the whole, and several were taken to hotels and private houses. Most of the medical men in the town at once went to the infirmary and offered their services, and the regular staff of the infirmary were engaged during the whole of the night in dressing the wounds and otherwise alleviating the agonies of the sufferers. One person died almost immediately after being taken to the infirmary, and several are in a most precarious, indeed, almost hopeless position. The coroner's jury, after a long investigation, returned a verdict of accidental death, but accompanied it by censure on the arrangements of the railway company.

(3.) On Friday, the 9th, a fearful accident occurred to the "tidal train" from Folkestone to London, on the South Eastern Railway. The road at a bridge near Staplehurst was under repair, and two rails were actually up, leaving a gap in the line, when the train came in sight. To the consternation of the platelayers the train dashed into this gap, and eight out of the fourteen carriages of which (inclusive of the break, luggage and guard's vans) it consisted were precipitated over the bridge, carrying death and destruction in their fall. Then ensued such a scene of agony and bewilderment as is happily but rarely witnessed. The engine and tender, to-

gether with the guard's van, lay it were over the vacant space, the former then ran off the rails hedge, while the centre portion of the train, some eight carriages, toppled the bridge, leaving the two carriages of the train erect on the thus forming by the coupling a support at either end, and presenting a rugged and fearful outline of a circular form. One carriage fell on the other, so that those unfortunate creatures who were undermost either crushed or suffocated in the muddy stream. The six first-class carriages were crushed and huddled together. From every one piercing shrieks were heard, and in more than one case a wife lay dead by the side of her husband. Ten persons were killed, some twenty injured.

A passenger, and to some extent a sufferer, has given the following account of the accident, in a letter to the *Times*:—

"Just as the train arrived at Staplehurst, and while I was reading severe comments made in one of the morning papers on the railway at Shrewsbury, I and my fellow passengers were startled by a deep, heavy-sounding noise; then followed two terrible jolts or bumps, and instant afterwards, from bright sunshine all became darkness, and chaos. In a second or two I myself enveloped in moisture, as in the terrible din I became conscious that an accident had happened. I found myself afterwards up to my neck in water, in the middle of a broken carriage, amidst the wreckage of the whole of the party I had seen on board the train a short time ago. We succeeded, after some difficulty, in getting a female friend to the muddy bed of the river, and, as we were assisting a sufferer, Mr. Charles Dickens, who was a passenger, came upon the scene. He appeared, had occupied a seat in the only carriage that did not go over the bridge, although the chance that not do so was the slightest in the world. Mr. Dickens was most energetic in the assistance he rendered to his fellow-passengers. I heard this gen-

call for brandy for some of the wounded persons, but unfortunately none was at hand, it being with the luggage or else in the possession of those who were struggling in the river. As brandy was not to be had Mr. Dickens took off his hat, and having filled it with water I saw him running about with it and doing his best to revive and comfort every poor creature he met who had sustained serious injury. Another gentleman, whom I afterwards discovered to be Mr. Samuel Reed, a gentleman connected with the *'Illustrated London News,'* acted in a praiseworthy manner, for altogether he had a narrow escape from a terrible death; he with great nerve assisted in extricating those imploring help from beneath the carriages. One lady whom I had particularly noticed on board the steamer as being a very fine and handsome person, I saw taken from the water; she had been actually crushed to death, and as she was laid on the bank, her husband, who had been previously frantically running about, exclaiming, "My wife, my wife!" came up, and when he discovered that the mangled and disfigured corpse was that of her he was in search of, he sat down by the side of the body, a figure of utter despair. I cannot dwell upon the terrible scene. It is too much for human nature."

In this case, the evidence at the inquest shewed that the regulations of the Company for the safety of passengers had been neglected, and accordingly the coroner's jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Joseph Gallimore, district inspector, and Henry Benge, foreman platelayer, who have since been committed for trial.

JUNE 8.

Consecration of Archbishop Manning.

—On this day the Rev. Henry Edward Manning, D.D., formerly of Balliol College, Oxford, Archdeacon of Chichester, and Rector of Woollavington with Graffham, Sussex (benefices in the Church of England, to which he was, in 1838, nominated by his friend Samuel Wilberforce, now Bishop of Oxford, the proprietor of the estate), was consecrated to the Roman Catholic Archbishopric of Westminster, in the pro-cathedral of St. Mary, Moorfields. The consecration

of so distinguished an ecclesiastic, and under such remarkable circumstances, naturally excited much interest, many foreign ambassadors and a large number of the English Roman Catholic nobility and gentry being present. Ten o'clock was the hour appointed for the commencement of the service, and by that time the chapel was as closely packed as it was on the late occasion of the funeral of Dr. Manning's predecessor. The tinkling of small bells, and the sound of what seemed in the distance to be a jubilant hymn, heralded the approach of a procession, and in a few moments afterwards there arrived from the sacristy a long line of bishops, priests, deacons, and other officers, who made their way to the altar. For some moments a solemn silence prevailed, and Bishop Ullathorne, the consecrating prelate, took his place in front of the altar, the Archbishop elect sitting before him. The Rev. Canon Edgar Estcourt, Bishop Ullathorne's notary, read the letters apostolic nominating Dr. Manning to the Archbishopric, and directing that the consecration of the new prelate should be proceeded with. This part of the business having been completed, Bishop Ullathorne proceeded with the "examen," consisting of a series of interrogatories touching the faith of the Archbishop elect in the Holy Trinity and the Incarnation, the Holy Scriptures, and the authority of the Church to interpret them, to all of which, as in the Church of England, the elected prelate answered according to a prescribed form. At the close of this examination, the bishops and priests having taken the places assigned to them in accordance with their clerical and ecclesiastical rank, Bishop Ullathorne commenced the mass, "In nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti." A portion of the service which followed was performed by the Archbishop elect at a side altar, and afterwards Bishop Ullathorne took his seat in front of the altar. Dr. Manning, advancing towards him, prostrated himself on the steps while the great litanies were being sung

and responded to. In the course of the litanies there were three pauses, during which Bishop Ullathorne rose and three times intoned a solemn suffrage and blessing over the Archbishop elect (still prostrate), upon whose shoulders a "Book of the Gospels" was then laid. The hymn *Veni Creator Spiritus* was then sung in majestic style by the choir, and during its progress the consecrating prelate anointed with the "chrism" the head and hands of the Archbishop elect. He then delivered to him, with the exhortations prescribed in the Consecration Service, the crozier, or more properly the pastoral staff, and the "Book of the Gospels," which the consecrating bishop removed from his shoulders. The Archbishop elect then rose, and took his seat in front of the altar. Bishop Amherst ascended the pulpit, the same from which only a few weeks since Archbishop Manning pronounced the funeral oration over his deceased friend and predecessor, and delivered a sermon from the words "The Spirit of the Lord hath filled the whole earth, and that which containeth all things containeth the knowledge of voice," taken from the 7th verse of the 1st chapter of the Book of Wisdom. The scene during the sermon was very striking; the Archbishop, bishops, and others in their splendid

attire forming a splendid *tableau*, while the sun poured down upon them through the beautiful eastern window. At the offertory which followed the sermon, the Archbishop presented to the consecrator the accustomed offerings of two large candles, two loaves, and two barrels of wine, the whole gilt and silvered, and bearing the arms both of Bishop Ullathorne and Archbishop Manning. The Archbishop received from the Consecrator the mitre and the episcopal gloves, and then came the imposing ceremony of enthronization. His Grace was led to the throne by the attendant bishops, and the mitre having been placed on his head, the choir sang the *Te Deum* with magnificent effect. After this, the Archbishop, descending from the throne, proceeded along the church, accompanied by the assistant bishops, and gave his benediction to all present, the congregation for the most part kneeling. The final gospel (St. John i. 6), "in principis erat Verbum," was then read, and the procession having been re-formed, returned to the sacristy, where Archbishop Manning received the congratulations of the foreign ambassadors and other distinguished members of his Church. The music was that of Palestine.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

May 23. The honour of Knighthood conferred on Montagu Edward Smith, esq., one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas; and on John Thwaites, esq., Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Edward Jordon, esq., C.B., to be a Member of the Privy Council of the Island of Jamaica, and Secretary for the Island, and Secretary to the Governor.

Hugh Williams Austin, esq., to be Receiver-Gen. for the Island of Jamaica.

Edward Hatchinson Pollard, esq., to be one of H.M.'s Council for the Colony of Hongkong.

Horace Watts, esq., M.D., to be Colonial Surgeon for the Falkland Islands.

May 30. Robert Gilmour Colquhoun, esq., C.B., H.M.'s Agent and Consul-Gen. in Egypt, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Com-

manders of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath; Surgeon-Major William Munro, M.D., 93rd Regt., and Surgeon-Major Hen. Bruges Buckle, 1st Punjaub Regt. of Infantry, to be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Hon. Order.

Col. Edward Stanton, C.B., now H.M.'s Consul-Gen. at Warsaw, to be H.M.'s Agent and Consul-Gen. in Egypt.

Arthur George Macpherson, esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal.

June 2. His Highness the Bey of Tunis to be an Honorary Member of the Civil Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Thomas Graham Briggs, esq., to be a Member of the Council of the Island of Barbados.

Burdett Johnson, esq., to be a Member of

the Executive Council of the Island of Montserrat.

Thomas Sutherland, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hong Kong.

William Butler Ure MacPhail, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Nevis.

Henry Adderley, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Bahama Islands.

John Winter, esq., M.D., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Newfoundland.

June 6. Elphinstone Jackson, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal.

June 9. 47th Regt. of Foot.—Major-Gen. Sir Charles Thomas Van Straubenzee, K.C.B., to be Col., *vice* Gen. Sir James Shaw Kennedy, K.C.B., deceased.

June 16. The Right Hon. John Prendergast, Viscount Gort, to be a representative Peer for Ireland, to sit in the House of Lords of the United Kingdom, in the room of the Right Hon. John Otway O'Connor, Earl of Desart, deceased.

BIRTHS.

June 3. At Marlborough House, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, a Prince.

Dec. 12, 1864. At Poona, the wife of H. P. Ralston Crawford, esq., H.M.'s Indian Army, a dau.

March 25, 1865. At Ootacamund, Neilgherries, the wife of Capt. W. S. Drever, Madras Staff Corps, a dau.

April 9. At the British Consulate, Swatow, China, the wife of George Whittingham Caine, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, a son.

April 10. At Rawul Pindee, Punjab, the wife of Surgeon Charles Lowdell, R.A., a son.

April 12. At Mymensing, Bengal, the wife of A. B. Falcon, esq., Bengal C.S., a son.

April 13. At Mount Aboe, Rajpootana, the wife of Capt. J. F. Berthon, Bombay Staff Corps, a son.

April 19. At Hongkong, the wife of Wilberforce Wilson, esq., Acting Surveyor-Gen., a dau.

April 23. At Secunderabad, the wife of Maj. Shand, Madras Army, a dau.

April 24. At Fyzabad, in Oudh, the wife of Edmund B. Thornhill, esq., Bengal C.S., a son.

April 29. At Dum Dum, the widow of Capt. Bliss Hume, 80th Regt., a dau.

April 30. At Agra, the wife of Capt. the Hon. James Hay Fraser, a dau.

May 1. On board H.M.S. "Himalaya," the wife of C. Leveson Lane, esq., Royal Fusiliers, a son.

May 3. At Rangoon, the wife of Capt. Eardley Childers, R.A., a dau.

At Jacobabad, the wife of Lieut. Forbes Codrington, 3rd Scinde Horse, a son.

May 4. At Baraiteh, Oude, the wife of Geo. Elphinstone Erskine, esq., Assistant-Commissioner, a son.

May 11. At Mhow, Bombay, the wife of Maj. the Hon. Charles Wemyss Thesiger, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, a dau.

At Seroor, Bombay, the wife of Jas. Philips, esq., H.M.'s 33rd Regt., attached to the Poona Irregular Cavalry, a son.

May 14. At Montreal, Canada East, the wife of W. G. Swinhoe, esq., Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade, a dau.

At Roorkee, Bengal, the wife of Jas. Browne, esq., R.E., a son.

May 18. In Victoria-st., Westminster, the wife of the Rev. Edward Davidson, a dau.

May 20. At the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, the wife of Lieut. Dunlop, R.A., a son.

At the Parsonage, Clifton Hampden, the wife of the Rev. John Lomax Gibbs, a son.

May 21. At South Lodge, Leamington, the Lady Lucy Massy, a dau.

At Oxford, Mrs. R. St. John Tyrwhitt, a son.

May 22. At Fallapit House, S. Devon, the wife of Maj.-Gen. Staunton, a dau.

At Sandgate, the wife of the Rev. H. E. Maskew, Chaplain to the Forces, a dau.

At Silema, Malta, the wife of Justus Henry Thompson, esq., Asst.-Commissary-Gen., a son.

May 23. At the Castle, Dublin, the wife of Fred. Augustus Campbell, esq., A.D.C., a son.

At Oxford, Katharine Emily, wife of the Rev. Sackett Hope, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. Herbert H. Richardson, Isle of Cumbrae, N.B., a dau.

At Deal, the wife of John S. Bontein, esq., R.M.L.I., a dau.

At Stanton, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. G. S. Bidwell, a dau.

At Bensham Hall, Gateshead-on-Tyne, the wife of Edmond Crawshaw, esq., a dau.

At the Rectory, Berry Nabor, near Ilfracombe, the wife of the Rev. W. Farsdon, a dau.

At the Grove, Stanton-by-Dale Abbey, Derbyshire, the wife of the Rev. A. G. Berry, a dau.

May 24. At Melville-terr., Chatham, the wife of Capt. Huskisson, R.M.L.I., a dau.

At Hallow Vicarage, near Worcester, the wife of the Rev. Herbert G. Pepps, a son.

At Cork, the wife of Capt. Ely, 99th Regt., a dau.

At Newton Abbot, South Devon, the wife of Lieut. George Morice, R.N., a son.

At Dover, the wife of Eugene Hay Cameron, esq., R.A., a dau.

At Bathurst, Gambia, the wife of Assistant-Commissary-General Blanc, a son.

May 25. In Cromwell-rd., South Kensington, the Lady Isabel Atherley, a son.

At Launde Abbey, Leicestershire, the wife of Edward Finch Dawson, esq., a son.

At the See House, Montreal, the wife of Francis Drummond Fulford, esq., a dau.

May 26. At New Abbey House, co. Kildare, Ireland, the wife of Lieut.-Col. T. G. Gardiner, of the Buffs, a son.

At Arthuret, Longtown, Carlisle, Agnes, wife of the Rev. M. R. Graham, a son.

At the Rectory, Headbourne Worthy, the wife of the Rev. J. Henry Slesor, a dau.

At Pirby Hall, York, the wife of R. H. Bower, esq., a dau.

At the Rectory, Credenhill, Herefordshire, the wife of the Rev. C. H. Bulmer, a son.

At the Ham, Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, the wife of George Whitlock Nicholl, esq., a son.

At the Parsonage, Habbergham Eaves, Burnley, the wife of the Rev. Edward C. Maclure, M.A., a dau.

At Brighton, the wife of the Rev. Alfred Cooper, Incumbent of St. Anne's, a son.

May 27. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of Major Wm. O'Bryen Taylor, 22nd Regt., a son.

At Street Aston, Warwickshire, the wife of the Rev. J. L. Sneathman Hatton, a son.

At Swynnerton Park, the wife of Basil Fitzherbert, esq., a son.

At Edmonton, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Hall, a son.

May 28. At Creagh, Skibbereen, Lady Emily Beecher, a dau.

At Stoke, near Devonport, the wife of Capt. De Butts, R.E., a son.

At Uckfield, the wife of the Rev. J. R. Rumsey, a dau.

At Budleigh Salterton, Devon, the wife of Edward Ravenscroft, esq., of the Bombay C.S., a dau.

At Moylena, Antrim, the wife of Capt. Chaine, 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, a son.

May 29. At Cowes, Lady Slade, a son.

At Twickenham, the wife of the Rev. Henry T. Salmon, a son.

In Cadogan-place, the wife of L. T. Cumberbatch, esq., a dau.

At Milton Bryan Rectory, Beds., the wife of the Rev. G. S. Whitlock, a dau.

May 30. In Eccleston-sq., the Lady Eustace Cossil, a son.

In Grafton-st., the Lady Alice Henniker, a son.

In Belgrave-road, the wife of Major Mackinnon, a dau.

At St. Thomas' Parsonage, Lancaster, the wife of the Rev. Colin Campbell, M.A., a dau.

At Stallington Hall, Staffordshire, Mrs. S. H. Child, a dau.

At Fately-bridge, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Gray, a dau.

At Lansdown House, Bath, the wife of C. Hinton Moore, esq., H.M.'s Royal Canadian Dr.

At Menlough Castle, Galway, the wife of Valentine Blake, esq., J.P., a dau.

At Longhirst, Northumberland, the wife of the Rev. Edward Lawson, a dau.

At Notting-hill, the wife of John Rendall, esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, a dau.

At Hexton Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Roger Burrow, a dau.

May 31. At Malvern Link, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Peel, a dau.

In Leinster-terr., Hyde-park, the wife of Col. H. W. Hitchens, R.E., a son.

In Monmouth-road, Westbourne-grove, the wife of Major F. W. Kirby, a dau.

At Devonport, the wife of Elliott Farnall, esq., 24th Regt., a dau.

At Bishopton Vicarage, Stockton-on-Tees, the wife of the Rev. C. H. Ford, a son.

In Chester-place, Hyde-park-square, the wife of C. G. Kemball, esq., Bombay C.S., and of the Inner Temple, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Wisbech St. Mary's, Cambridgeshire, the wife of the Rev. Hugh Pigot, a dau.

At The Warren House, Iwer Heath, Bucks., the wife of Baker Brown, Esq., of Connaught-square, Hyde-park, a dau.

At Skerby, near Mansfield, Notts., the wife of the Rev. F. J. Taverner, a dau.

June 1. At Wellesbourne, Warwickshire, the Lady Conyers, a dau.

At Upper Rowmount, Montreal, the wife of Commissary-Gen. Archer, a son.

At Ramsgate, the wife of Comm. George Palmer, R.N., a son.

At Bowness, the wife of the Rev. H. W. Snell, a son.

At Paris, the wife of Capt. Montgomery, Royal Fusiliers, a dau.

At Edgbaston, the wife of the Rev. Edward Harris, a son.

At Ashen Rectory, Essex, the wife of the Rev. W. T. D'ane, a dau.

At Seasalter Cliff, Whitstable, the wife of Comm. Henry B. Johnstone, R.N., a dau.

At Malpas, Cheshire, the wife of the Rev. C. W. Cox, a dau.

In Newton-terr., London, the wife of the Rev. Edward Sturges, Rector of Keneott, a son.

June 2. At Brampton Ash Rectory, Market Harborough, the Hon. Mrs. Sidney Smith, a son.

At Wookey House, near Wells, Somerset, the wife of Capt. H. D. Hickley, R.N., a son.

At Stanton, the wife of the Rev. William H. Bloxsome, of Stanton Rectory, near Winchcomb, a son.

June 3. At Brighton, the wife of Major Torin Thatcher, a son.

At Woolwich, the wife of Capt. R. H. Newbolt, Royal Horse Artillery, a dau.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Capt. G. A. Brown, 1st Regt. Bengal N.I., a dau.

At Kidlington Rectory, Frome, the wife of the Rev. Henry Fox Strangways, a dau.

At Bath, the wife of Capt. Ennis Twyford, Madras Staff Corps, a son.

June 4. In Gloucester-terr., Hyde-park, the wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., a son.

At Montreal, Canada, the wife of Capt. Thompson, Paymaster R.A., a son.

At Folkestone, the wife of Col. Adye, C.B., R.A., a dau.

At Bournemouth, the wife of the Rev. John Lynes, a son.

At Bacton Vicarage, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. James Camper Wright, a son.

At the Rectory, Papworth St. Agnes, Hants., the wife of the Rev. Chas. Leveson, a dau.

At Iwerne Courtney Rectory, the wife of the Rev. F. W. Maunsell, a son.

June 5. At St. Mary, Bedford, the wife of James Howard, esq., Mayor of Bedford, a son.

At Nostell Priory, the wife of Edmund Winn, Esq., a son.

At Clevedon, Somerset, the wife of Lieut.-Col. W. E. Gibb, a dau.

June 6. The Viscountess Feilding, a dau.
At Ayr, N.B., the wife of Capt. A. Halkett Versturme, 59th Regt., a dau.

At Bath, the wife of the Rev. Philip F. Eliot, a dau.

At Glasgow, the wife of W. J. B. Martin, esq., late 10th Regt., a dau.

At Kelmars Rectory, Northants., the wife of the Rev. R. Dalton, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. C. J. E. Smith, M.A., King's School, Sherborne, a son.

June 7. At the Deanery, Christ Church, Oxford, Mrs. Liddell, a son.

At Woolwich, the wife of W. H. Noble, esq., R.A., a son.

At Fring Parsonage, near Lynn, the wife of the Rev. Septimus Wigan, a son.

At Bath, the wife of Comm. E. B. H. Franklin, R.N., a dau.

At Thruxton, Herefordshire, the wife of the Rev. John Taylor, late Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. G. Meyrick Jones, Yverdun House, Blackheath, a son.

June 8. At Clapham, the wife of Richard Baggally, esq., Q.C., a dau.

At Corfe Mullen Rectory, Wimborne, the wife of the Rev. R. W. Plumtre, a son.

At Staverton, near Totnes, the wife of the Rev. W. Downes, a son.

At Liverpool, the wife of Wellwood Maxwell, esq., of Glenlee, N.B., a son.

At Aldershot, the wife of Capt. Warren, 14th Regt., a son.

June 9. In Albert-terr., Knightsbridge, the wife of Capt. Hartopp, Royal Horse Guards, a son.

In Green-st., Grosvenor-sq., the Hon. Mrs. William Napier, a son.

At Geneva, the wife of John Bennett, esq., late of H.M.'s 80th Regt., a son.

At Clyffe Pypard Vicarage, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. Charles Wm. Bradford, a son.

At Southsea, Hants., the wife of William J. Carden, esq., late Captain H.M.'s 77th Regt., a son.

At Glyn Vicarage, Llangollen, the wife of the Rev. Reginald Hughes, a son.

June 10. At Mount Trenchard, co. Limerick, the wife of Edward W. O'Brien, esq., of Cahirmoyle, a son and heir.

At Chikuldah-hills, Ellichpoor, the wife of Major Henry Clerk, Commandant 2nd Hyderabad Contingent, a son.

At Chichester, the wife of Capt. J. W. Madden, Adjt. Royal Sussex Light Infantry Militia, a dau.

The wife of G. E. Graham Foster Pigott, esq., Scots Greys, a son.

In Trinity-square, Southwark, the wife of the Rev. D. A. Moullin, a dau.

At Sheldwich, Kent, the wife of John Cobb, esq., a son.

At Fitcham Abbey, Norfolk, the wife of William Middleton, esq., a son.

At the Rectory, Saxmundham, the wife of the Rev. John Imrie, a son.

June 11. At the Vicarage, Barrow-on-Humber, the Hon. Mrs. Richard B. Machell, a son.

In Lowndes-square, the wife of William J. Lech, esq., M.P., a dau.

In Cadogan-place, the wife of Major Aldridge, a son.

At Portishead Rectory, the wife of the Rev. C. F. Norman, a son.

At Rhayader, the wife of Edward Williams, esq., late of H.M.'s 69th Regt., a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Alexander Jardine, esq., of Applegirth, a son.

June 12. At Sutton Court, Hereford, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Sir Edward Campbell, bart., a son.

At Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. J. R. Turing, Chaplain of Trinity College, a dau.

At King's Castle, Ardglass, co. Down, the wife of G. R. Beauclerc, esq., a dau.

June 13. At the Governor's House, General Hospital, Woolwich, the wife of Lieut.-Col. George T. Field, R.A., a son.

At Catnose Lodge, Oakham, the wife of the Rev. Hugh Bryan, a son.

At Findon Manor, Sussex, the wife of Brian Barttelot Barttelot, esq., a son.

At Freshwater, Isle of Wight, the wife of Edward E. Meeres, M.D., a son.

In Waterloo-road, Dublin, the wife of Capt. F. W. Hutton, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-Gen., a son.

At the Rectory, Bethnal-green, the wife of the Rev. Septimus Hansard, a dau.

June 14. In Montague-st., Portman-sq., the wife of Major Haggard, R.A., a dau.

At Winchester College, the wife of the Rev. Henry Barter, Vicar of Lamborne, a dau.

At Torquay, the wife of Commander Henry Hawkes, R.N., a dau.

At Blackheath-pk., Kent, the wife of the Rev. Charles Matheson, a son.

At the Rectory, Great Bromley, the wife of the Rev. Arthur E. Graham, a dau.

June 15. At Prince's-gate, Lady Louisa Feilding, a dau.

At Seaton, Devon., the wife of Frederic Wm. Despard, esq., late Capt. H.M.'s 90th Regt., a dau.

At Middle Asendon, Henley-on-Thames, the wife of Alfred H. Arnould, esq., a son.

At Barham Wood, Elstree, the wife of the Rev. R. Bryans, a son.

June 16. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Lady Gertrude Rolle, a dau.

At Woodville House, Blackheath, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Webber, a son.

At Alverstoke, Gosport, the wife of Col. G. Malcolm, C.B., Bombay Army, a dau.

At Hawkstone Villa, Birkenhead, the wife of the Rev. George Burnett, a dau.

At Ntondon-place, Essex, the wife of Capt. Hastie, a son.

At Wellington College, the wife of the Rev. E. W. Benson, a dau.

At Hoe Park House, Plymouth, the wife of W. G. N. Burney, esq., R.N., a dau.

At Hillea, Hants., the wife of Maj. Francis Cox, R.E., a dau.

June 17. At Talacre, the Hon. Lady Mostyn, a son.

At Ockham House, Twickenham, the wife of Maj. H. R. Drew, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.

At Pinner, the wife of Charles J. Cox, esq., of the Admiralty, a dau.

In Clarges-st., the wife of Rowland Hunt, esq., of Borelton Park, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Naseby, Northants., the wife of the Rev. Thomas Richards, a son.

June 18. At Chevet, Lady Milborne Swinerton Pilkington, a dau.

At Sandgate, Kent, the wife of Major W. H. Barry, 73rd Regt., a dau.

At the Rectory, Binfield, Berks., the wife of the Rev. E. Savory, a dau.

At Oakdene, near Eden Bridge, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Miller, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. W. R. Watson, Rector of Saltfleetby St. Peter's, Lincolnshire, a son.

At Emlaroy, co. Roscommon, the wife of Elliott Graham Armstrong, esq., J.P., a son.

June 19. In Park-cresc., Stirling, the wife of Capt. E. R. Berry, Staff Officer of Pensioners, a dau.

At Dover, the wife of Capt. H. Tayler, 60th Rifles, a dau.

At Warwick Villas, Malda-hill West, the wife of Dering Williams, esq., Madras C.S., a son.

June 20. At Sea Bank House, Alnmouth, Northumberland, the wife of William Dickson, jun., a dau.

At the Vicarage, Mears Ashby, the wife of the Rev. Henry Newby, a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 13. At Swellendam, Cape of Good Hope, Spencer, youngest son of Col. Todd, late 3rd Dragoon Guards, and grandson of the late Sir Egerton Brydges, bart., to Susan Margaret, eldest dau. of Goert, Baron Van Reede Van Oudshoorn, Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate of the district.

March 29. At the Cathedral, Pietermaritzburg, Samuel Henry Harford, esq., Capt. in H.M.'s Regt. of Cape Mounted Riflemen, and son of Henry C. Harford, esq., of Frenchay Lodge, Gloucestershire, to Alice Victoire, dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Thomas C. Skeffington and the Hon. Henrietta C. Skeffington, and granddau. of Thomas, Viscount Massarene and Ferrard, and of Hans, Lord Dufferin and Claudeboye.

April 8. At St. Stephen's, Ootacamund, Maj. W. J. Doveton, 36th Regt. M.N.I., to Marian Jessie, third dau. of the late Capt. Commandant Henry Stoddart, of the Nizam's Contingent.

April 27. At Rasole, Godavery District, Arthur Frank Hamilton, esq., Lieut. R.E., (Madras), eldest son of Francis Hamilton, esq., Friars-pl., Aton, and of Kensworth, Herts., to Laura Augusta, second dau. of the late James Randall, esq.

May 1. At St. James's, Delhi, Chas. R. Cooke, B.A. Cantab., son of Lieut.-Col. Cooke, late Army, of Cheltenham, to Catherine

Emma, second dau. of the Rev. John Poole, B.A. Oxon., of Hampstead.

May 2. At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Frederic Cardew, esq., H.M.'s 82nd Regt., to Clara, second dau. of T. Duncan Newton, esq., of West Hoe-terrace, Plymouth.

May 4. At St. Mary's, Tenby, the Rev. Arthur Ellis, M.A., Incumbent of Llangwyllog, Anglesey, to Miss Lewis, St. Mary House, Tenby.

At Cherra Poonjic, Bengal, Wm. Kemble, esq., Bengal C.N., eldest son of the Rev. W. Kemble, Rector of West and South Hanningfield, Essex, to Elizabeth Emma, dau. of the Rev. F. Hinde, Chaplain of Sylhet, Cherra Poonjic, and Cuthar.

At St. Thomas-ye-Vale, Jamaica, Dawson R. Evans, esq., Capt. 6th Royal Regt., to Sara, second dau. of George McGrath, esq., of Charlemont, Jamaica.

May 9. At Llantillio, Abergavenny, Marcus, son of the late John Travers, esq., to Adeline Blair, eldest dau. of the late Col. Ouchterlony, R.E., of Tredillion Park, Monmouthshire.

At St. Thomas's, Deyrah Dhoon, Geo. Strahan, esq., R.E., to Amy Harriette, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Chas. Jorden, 1st Bengal Fusiliers.

May 10. At Serampore, Lower Bengal, Walter, youngest son of the late T. F. Ellis, esq., F.R.S., Rector of Leeds, to Alice, adopted dau.

of Capt. John Samuel Bristow, Invalid Establishment, late 71st B.N.L.

May 15. At Gillingham, Dorset, the Rev. C. A. Pinhorn, of Gillingham, to Sarah, eldest dau. of H. Kaines, esq., of Gillingham, solicitor.

May 16. At Christ Church, Colombo, Thos. Edw. Barnes Skinner, esq., Ceylon C.S., eldest son of Major Skinner, to Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Robert Clement Sconce, esq.

May 18. At Wye, Kent, John Petch Hewby, esq., of Archer Villas, Bayswater, to Maria Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Noad, Head Master of Wye College.

May 19. At Cusendun, diocese of Connor, the Rev. Francis Thomas Hill, Vicar of Terling, Essex, to Kate, youngest dau. of Conway E. Dobbs, esq., of Glenarm Lodge, co. Antrim.

May 20. At St. Bartholomew-the-Less, Robert, eldest son of the late Col. Finnis, Bengal Army, and nephew of Alderman Finnis, to Ernestine Maria, eldest dau. of R. H. Sparks, esq., of Charterhouse.

At Westbury-on-Trym, Arthur W. King, 10th Regt., eldest son of William Poolé King, esq., of Avonside, Clifton, to Julia Alice, youngest dau. of the late Richard Woodland, esq., of Bridgwater.

May 23. At Penge, Surrey, the Rev. Alfred Gresley Baker, Rector of Sherfield-on-Loddon, Hants., younger son of George Barker, esq., of Stanlake Park, Berks., to Agnes, second daughter of the late Rev. Comyns Tucker, of Beech Hill, Moreland Bishop, Rector of Washford Pyne, Devon.

May 25. At Henllan, Denbighshire, George Patterson, esq., R.N., to Frances, fourth dau. of the late John Heaton, esq., and the Hon. A. E. Heaton, of Plas Heaton.

At St. Andrew's, Plymouth, Frederic de Veulle, Lieut. H.M.S. "Canopus," youngest son of W. Sanders, esq., H.M.'s Commissioner in Bankruptcy, Birmingham, to Louisa Marian, dau. of C. V. Bridgman, esq., of Tavistock.

At Hazelbury, Bryan, Dorset, Wm. Steele Tomkins, esq., of Manchester, to Jane, third surviving dau. of the late Rev. C. Forward, Rector of Bettiscombe, Dorset.

At St. Andrew's, Paddock Wood, Alfred Apps, esq., of London, to Elizabeth Rand, only child of Charles Overy, esq., of Mascall's Court, Brenchley, Kent.

May 26. At St. John's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, Daniel Fox Tarratt, esq., late of H.M.'s 63rd Regt., younger son of Joseph Tarratt, esq., late of Ludford Park, Herefordshire, to Mary, eldest dau. of John Lorn Stewart, esq., of Coll, Argyleshire.

May 27. In Dublin, John Woolmore Smith, esq., late Capt. Royal Dragoons, to the Hon. Frances Bellew, eldest dau. of Lord Bellew.

At St. Saviour's, Southwark, Henry W. Langley, esq., late of the 11th Hussars, to Emma Georgiana, only dau. of the late George Walker, esq., Eastwood Hall, Notts.

May 29. At St. John's, Hackney, Samuel Rogers, esq., of Dalston, to Mary, eldest dau. of James Wyon, esq., late of the Royal Mint.

At St. James's Cathedral, Toronto, William Mulcaster Freer, esq., to Catherine Julia, only dau. of the late Adm. John Carter.

May 30. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., the Rev. F. Barham Zinke, Vicar of Wherstead and Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen, to Lady Stevenson.

At Rustington, Sussex, the Rev. Edward Withington, youngest son of the late Thomas E. Withington, esq., Culcheth Hall, Lancashire, to Mary Ann Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Sir Andrew Armstrong, bart., Gallen Priory, King's County.

At Lewisham, the Rev. R. Hall, Curate of Lewisham, to Jane Magdalen, only dau. of the late Col. Dumas, Lieut.-Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort.

At St. Mary's, Reading, William Hastings Martin-Atkins, esq., Capt. Royal Berks. Militia, of Farley Castle, Berks., to Georgiana, widow of Edward Lloyd Edwards, esq., of Cerrig-Llwydion, Denbighshire, and eldest dau. of G. E. Beauchamp, esq., of Thetford, Norfolk.

At Holy Trinity, Paddington, Commander Edward H. L. Ray, R.N., H.M.S. "Implacable," to Blanche, dau. of the late Geo. Robinson, esq., of Bagatelle, Mauritius.

At Solihull, James William Jenkins, son of Capt. James Eyre, R.E., and grandson of the Rev. James Eyre, formerly of Solihull, to Sarah, dau. of Joseph Holbeche Edwards, esq., of Solihull.

At Wilmington, Sussex, the Rev. Wm. Henry Lloyd, Incumbent of Christchurch, Eastbourne, to Katharine Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Thomas Russell Winter, esq., of Papanui, Canterbury, New Zealand, formerly of Berbice, British Guiana.

May 31. At New Sleaford, Thomas Dolby Steel, esq., of Lincoln, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Yerburgh, Vicar of New Sleaford, and Rector of Tothill.

June 1. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Rear-Adm. George T. Gordon, to Ellen Jane, widow of the late Capt. Eyres, R.N., C.B.

At Compton, Sussex, Rear-Adm. Robert Fanshawe Stopford, to Lucy Hester, fourth dau. of Adm. Sir Phipps Hornby, G.C.B., of Little-green, Sussex.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Henry Wilson, second son of John W. Bridges, esq., of Tavistock-square, and Birch, near Colchester, to Frances Matilda, only dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Griffith, Col. Commandant R.A.

At Little Bookham, Surrey, Paul Frederick Michael Baddeley, esq., R.A., son of Dr. Baddeley, late of the Indian Army, to Katharine Emma, youngest dau. of the late Capt. R. H. S. Jackson, Adjutant of the South Durham Militia, and granddau. of the late Adm. Sir Peter Halkett, bart., of Pitfirrane, Fife.

At St. Stephen-the-Martyr, Marylebone, Jas. Douglas, youngest son of the late Douglas Dent, esq., to Elizabeth Charlotte, only dau. of the late William Augustus Broadhead, Capt. 7th Hussars, and granddau. of the late Adm. the Hon. Sir Charles Paget, G.C.B.

At Kensington, Chas. Bill, esq., of Warwickshire, to Harriet Lucia, youngest dau. of the Rev. Hugh Stewart, Chancellor of Ossory and Ferns.

At Great Yarmouth, George William Danby Palmer, esq., of Pakefield Hall, Suffolk, to Louisa, fifth dau. of the late S. C. Marsh, esq., of Great Yarmouth.

At the Cathedral, Canterbury, Thos. Stuart Kennedy, esq., of Leeds, to Clara, second dau. of the late H. G. Thornton, esq., of Sturry, near Canterbury.

At East Isley, Berks., Henry, second son of the late Rev. Henry Hooper, Vicar of Portslade, Sussex, to Emma Penelope, third dau. of the Rev. Thomas Loveday, Rector of East Isley.

At St. Stephen's, Westbourne-park, Henry Alexander Haig, esq., son of the late John Haig, of Roebuck, esq., co. Dublin, to Agnes Catharine, youngest dau. of the late Matthew Baillie Pollock, M.D., Madras Army.

At Frampton, Thomas Marriott Dodington, esq., barrister-at-law, Horsington House, Somerset, to Lucy Elizabeth, fourth dau. of the Rev. G. E. Downe, Rector of Rushden, Northampton.

At East Tytherly, Hants., John Charles Tayler, esq., Capt. R.A., eldest son of the late Lieut. G. R. Tayler, R.N., to Lillie Burton, eldest dau. of W. Fothergill Cooke, esq., of Oaklands, East Tytherly, and of Aberia, Merionethshire.

At St. Mark's, Lyncombe, Bath, Andrew Knox Blackall, esq., son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Robert Blackall, H.M.'s Indian Army, to Elizabeth Anne, youngest dau. of the late Col. Allan Cameron, of The Buffs.

At Trinity Church, Bath, Major B. C. Russell, 13th Hussars to Pauline Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late Henry Hunter, esq., formerly of the 5th Dragoon Guards.

At All Saints, Norfolk-sq., Paddington, Francis Rodney, third surviving son of the Rev. David Rodney Murray, Rector of Brampton Brian, Herefordshire, to Jane Celestria, youngest dau. of Gerald Noel Hoare, esq., of Gloucester-sq., Hyde-park.

At St. Mary's, Edge-hill, Liverpool, the Rev. W. F. Motherwale, M.A., Curate of Marybone, to Amelia Sophia, fourth dau. of the late G. F. Newton, esq., of The Poplars, Gt. Cheshire, and late of Derby-sq., Douglas, Isle of Man.

At Lancaster, Surgeon-Major Joseph Jowett, H.M.'s Indian Army, second son of the late Rev. J. Jowett, Rector of Silk Willoughby, to Caroline Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Wm. Newton, esq., of Nocton, and Sudbrooke Heath, Lincolnshire.

At Pawlett, Somerset, Horace Howard Meadows, esq., of Teddington and Lincoln's Inn Fields, solicitor, to Mary Anne Reeder, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. D. Oland Crosse, M.A., Vicar of Pawlett.

At St. Thomas', Portsmouth, J. G. Wallace (Yacht), second son of Joseph J. P.

Hoare, esq., Brownlow, near Southampton, to Susan Mary, only child of Comm. F. W. Paul, H.M.S. "Fire Queen."

At York, Charles J. Wightman, esq., of Shipley, Yorkshire, to Caroline Emma, dau. of the late John Prest, esq., of York.

At St. John's, Bownhams, Hants., Joseph Boulton, esq., Lieut. 1st Batt. 12th Regt., only son of the late Thomas Boulton, esq., of Kensington, and Forebridge, Staffordshire, to Alicia Martha, dau. of the late John M. Lees, esq., of Manchester, and niece of A. H. Lees, esq., of Upton House, Bownhams.

At St. Paul's, Tooteth Park, Liverpool, the Rev. Wm. Bell, R.N., to Isabella Jessie, dau. of Kenneth Dowie, esq., of Liverpool.

At Holy Trinity, Birkenhead, the Rev. Wm. Hillis, of Hexham, to Eliza Jane, dau. of the late Edward Clark, esq., of Liverpool.

June 2. At Heavitree, Geo. Augustus Noyes, esq., R.A., son of Henry Crine Noyes, esq., Heavitree, Exeter, to Helena, third dau. of William Henry Elliot, M.D., Bouverie House, Exeter.

June 3. At Rugby, the Hon. Mr. Justice Westropp, of the High Court at Bombay, to Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Westropp, of H.M.'s 58th Regt.

At St. John's, Kingston Vale, Surrey, Godfrey Lushington, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, son of the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, D.C.L., Judge of the High Court of Admiralty and Dean of the Arches, to Beatrice Anne Shore, third dau. of Samuel Smith, esq., of Combe Hurst, Surrey.

At Marylebone, William Thomas Betty, esq., Capt. 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), to Cordelia Frances, eldest dau. of Wm. Marjoribanks Hughes, esq., late Capt. King's Dragoon Guards.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Walter John Grimston, R.A., son of the late Charles Grimston, esq., of Grimston Garth, and Kilnwick, Yorkshire, to Josephine, dau. of the late Joseph Green Wilkinson, esq.

June 6. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Richard Marker, esq., of Combe House, Devon, to the Hon. Victoria Alexandrina, dau. of Lord and Lady Digby.

At Twyford, Norfolk, Edward H. Scott, esq., second son of Sir Claude E. Scott, bart., to Emilia, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Henry Packe, Grenadier Guards.

At Stoke Damerel, Devon, Francis J. P. Shapeote, esq., R.N., youngest son of the late Comm. Shapeote, R.N., to Sarah Ann, only child of the late Charles F. Gifford, esq., M.D.

At Okehampton, Henry Hills Goodeve, esq., Lieut. R.A., son of H. H. Goodeve, esq., M.D., of Cook's Folly, Gloucestershire, to Gertrude Charlotte, youngest dau. of James Hunt Holley, esq., of Oaklands, Devon.

At St. Saviour's, Paddington, Frank Johnson, esq., Lieut. R.A., youngest son of the late Thomas Johnson, esq., of Lichfield, to Diana Emma, youngest dau. of the late Comm. Wentworth Parsons Cruke, R.N.

At Aberdeen, George Pirrie, esq., H.M.'s 17th Madras N.I., to Margaret Gordon, second dau. of Francis James Cochran, esq., of Balfour.

At Somersby, Lincolnshire, Bennet Rothes Langton, esq., of Langton, D.L. for the county, to Lucy Katharine, only dau. of the Rev. Langhorne Burton Burton, Rector of Somersby and Enderby.

June 7. At St. Thomas's, Woolwich, Edw. Brereton Broster, esq., Assistant-Surgeon, R.N., second son of William Broster, esq., of Southampton, late of the city of Chester, to Anna, eldest dau. of Capt. R. Robertson, R.N., J.P. for Kent.

At Clifton, the Rev. A. H. Bull, M.A., formerly Chaplain of the Bishop of Sydney, to Alice, second dau. of the late Rev. Robert Clowes, Vicar of Knutsford.

June 8. At St. Michael's, Chester-square, the Hon. and Rev. Edward Victor Robert Powys, third son of the late and brother of the present Lord Lilford, to Elizabeth Gwenllian, only child of the late William Watkin Wayne, esq., of Plas-Newydd, Aberdare, South Wales.

At Elm, Somerset, Lt.-Col. Wm. Hornidge, of H.M.'s Indian Army, to Mary Jane Twyford, third dau. of the Rev. C. F. Griffith, D.D., Rector of Elm.

At Fulford, near York, Henry Hardy Cole, esq., R.E., eldest son of Henry Cole, esq., C.B., to Beatrice Catherine, dau. of the late Ven. G. Trulock, Archdeacon of Killala.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Col. Wm. Parke, C.B., second son of the late Charles Parke, esq., of Hanbury House, Dorset, to Anna Maria, dau. of the late Maj.-Gen. Wm. Nepean.

At Hove, Brighton, Edward Boyd, youngest son of the late Henry Fawcett, esq., of Broadfield, Yorkshire, to Myra Elizabeth, only dau. of Lieut.-Col. MacDougall, late of H.M.'s Bengal Army, and of Albany Villas, Brighton.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, James Cookson, esq., of Newsham Hall, co. Durham, to Georgiana Margaret, only surviving dau. of the late Capt. W. E. Rawlinson, Staff, Bombay, Army, and step-dau. of Lt.-Gen. Griffith, Colonel Commandant, R.A.

At Herrington, Salop, Richard Neville, second son of the late Rev. James Hitchings, Vicar of Wargrave, Berks., to Mary, second dau. of Thomas Wells, esq., of Eaton Mascott Hall, Shropshire, and of the Larches, near Wolverhampton.

At St. Peter's, Derby, Henry Fletcher Marsden, esq., late Capt. 9th Regt., youngest son of the late Colonel Molyneux Marston, to Emma Maria, elder dau. of the late James Thomson, esq., 67th Regt., and widow of the late Lieut. Robert Hamilton Mends, R.N.

At Hooton Roberts, James Greer, esq., of Omagh, co. Tyrone, to Fanny Arabella, third dau. of the Rev. Charles Delabene Marsden, Rector of Hooton Roberts, Yorkshire.

At St. Margaret's, Lee, Kent, Henry Masterman Thompson, esq., Capt. 41st (the Welch)

Regt., to Mary Hale, eldest dau. of Frederick Mortimer Lewin, esq., of the Hollies, Kent.

At St. Stephen's, Canterbury, the Rev. J. P. Alcock, M.A., Pickley, to Katharine, second dau. of the late John Furley, esq., of Canterbury.

At Christ Church, Lee, James, son of Thomas Puzey, esq., of the Manor House, Dorchester, Oxfordshire, to Elizabeth Henrietta, dau. of William Maud, esq., of Blackheath.

At Enniscoffey, Ireland, William Albert, only son of Robert Horne Hobbes, esq., of Stratford-upon-Avon, to Marion, second dau. of the Rev. George Morley Dennis, Enniscoffey Glebe, co. Westmeath.

At Hove, George Kingston Olliver, esq., of Kingston, near Arundel, Sussex, to Geraldine, third dau. of the late Richard Samuel Guinness, esq., M.P., of Deepwell, co. Dublin.

At Gauthy, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Claude Smith Bird, Curate of Clareborough, Notts., to Frederica, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Van Hemert, Rector of Gauthy.

At St. Pancras, Euston-square, the Hon. Frederick Duncombe, M.D., of Nassau, Bahamas, to Mary Ann, third dau. of Henry Adderley, esq., of Chester-terrace, Regent's-park.

June 9. At St. Martin's, Canterbury, Henry Wedderburn Isacke, esq., Lieut. R.A., to Louisa, sixth surviving dau. of the late Rev. W. T. Chesshyre, of Barton Court, Canon of Canterbury.

June 10. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Jas. Keith Fraser, esq., Capt. 1st Life Guards, A.D.C., to Amelia Alice Julia, eldest dau. of the Hon. Dudley Ward, and niece of the Earl of Dudley.

At St. Saviour's, Paddington, John Carlisle, esq., late Capt. 5th Fusiliers, to Lillian, only dau. of the Rev. Francis Tyrrell, of Bristol-gardens, Maida-hill.

At Rusthall, Tunbridge Wells, Herbert Jowett, youngest son of the late Benjamin Smith, esq., to Emily, youngest dau. of the Rev. William Wilson, M.A., of Blomfield-gardens, Westbourne-terrace.

June 12. At St. Mary's, Dover, J. C. Ferguson Grier, esq., late 37th Regt., son of Robt. Grier, esq., h.p., 44th Regt., of Lakeview House, and Gurteen, co. Longford, to Grace Ellen, elder dau. of Henry Shepherd, esq., of Dover and Faversham, Kent.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Wm. Savile, Lieut. 9th Lancers, son of the late Hon. Henry Alexander Savile, to Emily, dau. of Capt. Delme Seymour Davies, of Highmead, Cardiganshire.

June 13. At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Savile, esq., Lieut. 9th Lancers, son of the Hon. Henry Alexander Savile, to Emily, dau. of Capt. Delme Seymour Davies, of Highmead, Cardiganshire.

At Grimley, Major Robert F. Middlemore, Staff Officer, Worcester, to Eliza Maria Baker, of Thorngrove, Worcestershire.

At Southchurch, Essex, John Wm. Mudge, esq., M.D., of H.M.'s Indian Army, to Julia,

widow of Capt. F. S. Little, late 10th Hussars, and youngest dau. of the Rev. William Valance, Rector of Southchurch, and Rural Dean.

At Wormenhall, Bucks., William Newton, esq., of Rock Ferry, Cheshire, to Miss Whewell, of Grange, Cartmel.

At St. John's, Birkenhead, J. Forster Manisty, of H.M.'s Indian Unconvenanted C.S., eldest son of the Rev. James Manisty, Rector of Easington, Durham, to Julia, youngest dau. of the late George Wartnaby, esq., of Birkenhead.

At St. Paul's, Mill-hill, Irwin Edward Bainbridge Cox, esq., B.A., barrister-at-law, eldest son of E. W. Cox, esq., barrister-at-law, of Moat Mount, Highwood Hill, Middlesex, to Catharine Anne, fourth surviving dau. of the Rev. B. Nicols, Incumbent of Millhill.

June 14. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, the Rev. Sir Edmund F. Armstrong, bart., of Gallen Priory, King's County, Vicar of Skeirke, Queen's County, Ireland, to Alice, eldest dau. of W. W. Fisher, esq., of Dorset-sq.

At Shorwell, Isle of Wight, Col. R. W. Disney Leith, of the 106th L.I., second son of the late Gen. Sir Alexander Leith, K.C.B., of Freefield and Glenkindy, Aberdeenshire, to Mary Charlotte Julia, only child of Sir Henry Percy Gordon, bart., and Lady Mary Gordon, of Northcourt, Isle of Wight, and Knockespeck, Aberdeenshire.

At St. Giles'-in-the-Fields, the Rev. T. Tully Falkner, eldest son of P. R. Falkner, esq., of Upton Hall, Notts., to Bertha, third dau. of the Rev. C. J. Pynes-Clinton, of Bedford-sq., and Rector of Cronwell, Notts.

At St. Matthew's, Canonbury, the Rev. John Shaw Burdon, Church Missionary at Pekin, to Phoebe Esther, dau. of the late Rev. E. T. Alder.

At St. Saviour's, South Hampstead, Robert Grey Donaldson-Selby, esq., Assist.-Commissary-Gen., third son of the late John Strangeways Donaldson-Selby, esq., of Lindisfarne, Northumberland, to Martha Harding, second dau. of Henry Smith, esq., of Adelaide-road, N.W., and late of the Admiralty.

At Reading, George Frederick Davis, esq., late of the 50th (Queen's Own) Regt., to Mary Livingston, relict of P. W. Gisborne, esq., and dau. of W. Morris, esq., of the Ceylon C.S.

At Cabourne, Lincolnshire, Thomas Hopkins, esq., of Great Linber Grange, to Mary Sophia, second dau. of the Rev. C. Hensley, Vicar of Cabourne.

At Exeter Cathedral, Capt. Musgrave, 15th Bengal Cavalry, to Elizabeth Barbara Louisa, elder daughter of Thomas Ploud, esq., of Exeter.

At Haddenham, Bucks., the Rev. Randolph Henry Pigott, Rector of Grendon Underwood, Bucks., eldest son of the late Rev. John R. Pigott, to Adeline, only child of the late Thomas Cross, esq., of Haddenham.

At St. Nicholas, Galway, the Rev. William G. Ormsby, Rector of Arklow, to Anne, only

dau. of Henry Hodgson, esq., of Ballyrairie, Arklow, and Merlin Park, co. Galway.

June 15. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Henry Bowles Franklyn, esq., M.D., Surgeon R.A., Associate King's College, London, youngest son of the late James Franklyn, esq., of Portsea, and nephew of the late Sir Henry Peake, Surveyor-Gen. of the Navy, to Sarah, widow of Capt. William Turner, late King's Own Borderers.

At St. Saviour's, Bath, the Rev. George Godfrey, B.A., Queen's College, Oxford, Curate of St. Mary's, Sheffield, second son of Frank Godfrey, esq., late Surgeon-Gen. Madras Army, to Emily Maria Grace, only surviving dau. of Lieut.-Col. Edward Baker, late H.M.'s 32nd Regt. Madras N.I.

At St. Mary's, Wimbledon, John William Henry Harvey, esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields, to Grace Emma, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Henry Doveton, late of the H.E.I.C.S.

At Hartest, the Rev. John Lamb, Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and son of the late Dean of Bristol and Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to Emily Mary Ann, only dau. of the Rev. Chas. Borton, Rector of Hartest-with-Boxted.

At Ellesmere, the Rev. Evan Lewis, Vicar of Aberdare, to Adelaide Owen, second surviving dau. of the Rev. Cyrus Morrall, of Plas-Yolyn, Salop.

At Penwortham, Lancashire, the Rev. Thos. Ross Finch, M.A., youngest son of the late Charles Finch, of Staines, to Caroline Mary, dau. of the late William Marshall, esq., of Penwortham Hall.

At Trinity Church, Liverpool, the Rev. Geo. Johnstone, M.A., to Emma, widow of James Smith, jun., esq., of Liverpool, and dau. of the late Charles Herring, esq., of Bayswater.

At Chideock, Dorset, the Rev. J. H. Bourlay, of Bartley-green, Northfield, to Constance Henrietta, only dau. of the Rev. W. H. Whitworth.

At Holy Ascension, Settle, the Rev. Matthew Wood, Rector of Bentham, Yorkshire, to Sarah Mary, youngest dau. of the late John Birkbeck, esq., of Anley, Settle.

June 17. At Cookham, Berks., Arthur Walker, esq., 79th Cameron Highlanders, Staff Schools of Musketry, to Katherine Maria, only child of the late Frederic Barlow, esq., Capt. 61st Regt., and stepdau. of M. T. Denis De Vitre, esq., of Formosa, Berks.

June 19. At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Fredk. Henry Fergusson, youngest son of James and Lady Mary Dundas, of Dundas Castle, N.B., to Ursula, eldest dau. of Richard Charles Mellish, esq., late of the Foreign Office.

June 20. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Walter F. Blunt, esq., late Capt. 14th Foot, eldest son of the late Maj. Blunt, 67th Foot, and grandson of the late Gen. Blunt, Col. 60th Foot, to Louisa Ussher Walpole, widow of Maj. E. J. Holworthy, 14th Foot.

Obituary.

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

ROBERT MEADOWS WHITE, D.D.

Jan. 31. Robert Meadows White, D.D., Rector of Slimbridge, near Stonehouse, Gloucestershire.

The deceased was born Jan. 8, 1798; he was the eldest son of Robert Gostling White (solicitor in Halesworth, Suffolk), and Elizabeth Meadows; he was grandson of Robert White, M.D., of Bury St. Edmunds, who was cousin by the mother's side to Dr. Routh, President of Magdalen, and to Bp. Heber.

At seven years of age Robert was sent to school at Bungay (Rev. Robert Page, his godfather, Master); at ten he was moved to Dedham in Essex (Rev. R. Haggitts, Master). In 1813 he was removed to Norwich (Rev. John Valpy, Master), where Dr. Lindley and the Rajah Sir James Brooke were his schoolfellows.

In 1815, he was elected Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford; in 1819 he took his B.A. degree, M.A. in 1822, B.D. in 1833, D.D. in 1843. He was ordained deacon in 1821, and priest in 1822, by the Bishop of Oxford. He was Proctor in 1831-2. In 1832 he became college tutor, and held that office for several years. In 1834 he was elected by Convocation to be the Rawlinson Professor of Anglo-Saxon, and held that office for the (then) statutable period of five years. He was Vice-President of his college in 1838. We have the evidence of one who was a brother-fellow and a contemporary (the Rev. Andrew Edwards, B.D.), that he was highly respected and esteemed for the judgment, amenity of manners, good-temper and assiduity with which he discharged these several duties.

At that time he enjoyed the character of domestic historian and antiquary of his college, besides being the chief authority in the English language. When personages of celebrity visit Oxford, Magdalen College is always one of the leading objects of interest, and Dr. White was in his day the acknowledged *cicerone*. In this character he had the honour of receiving in his rooms the Duchess of Kent, the (then) young Princess Victoria, and the Duke of Wellington, and of shewing them over his college.

It used sometimes to be said of the Anglo-Saxon Professors, that they were supposed to be willing to learn Anglo-Saxon. But Mr. White had already a name for his studies in this department before his election to the chair. He had already given notice of his intention to publish a Saxon and English Vocabulary, more especially with a view to facilitate the earlier study of the language, but he gave it up when he found that it might appear to clash with the Comprehensive Dictionary then in preparation by Dr. Bosworth.

It was a good thing that he gave up the Vocabulary, for by this means he was left at liberty to discharge one of the most important services which could be rendered to the study of the English language, by editing the poem of the *Ormulum*, preserved in a unique manuscript in the Bodleian Library. With the numerous avocations which engrossed his time and attention, it is not to be wondered at that he had this work in hand nearly twenty years. Rather is it a feature to admire in his character that he patiently continued to

use the small remnants of his time to complete a work of great length, and requiring minute accuracy as well as very advanced and scholarlike knowledge of an obscure period of the English language. He cared chiefly about doing his work well, preferring to be a good rather than a dashing workman, and when he had, in 1852, produced a work worthy of the University Press from which it issued, he might well have said *monumentum exegi*. Of this edition it need only be said that it is done in such a manner, as to leave little for the student to desire. As the Poem is written in the eastern dialect, and has a number of Danish expressions in it, the editor desired to gain a familiarity with the Danish language. With this view he went to Denmark in 1837, and extended his travels into Russia. Being in Moscow, his curiosity led him to visit the Kremlin unprovided with an order, for which he was arrested and suffered a brief but rather uncomfortable detention. But his rescuer was near, in the person of his friend Mr. Scott, who was better acquainted with the people and their customs.

In 1853 an elaborate *critique* by Dr. Monicke, a German Professor, was written on White's edition of the *Ormulum*. By one of those feats of learning which the Germans have now made the world familiar with, it was written in English. The main argument of the critique was that Dr. White had not always adhered closely enough to his Anglo-Saxon roots, but had derived many of his words from Scandinavian sources which might have been better derived from the vernacular. This is an intricate question, into which we cannot now enter; but the investigation is one which shews with what amphibologous elements the editor of the *Ormulum* had to contend.

Dr. White was a correspondent of most of the English philologists. Dr. Bosworth has been already mentioned. We must also name that veteran in Anglo-Saxon literature Benjamin Thorpe, Esq. A large number of extant letters to the commerce of thought which

passed between these lovers of the mother tongue. In the year 1846 we find him in correspondence with one of the most ingenious and accurate scholars of his time, Mr. Garnett, of the British Museum; and sending him queries to be answered, together with the sheets of the *Ormulum*. (In the closing words of his preface he acknowledged his obligations to the Rev. R. Garnett, and paid a just tribute to the memory of his then departed friend.) From Mr. Garnett they passed into the hands of Mr. Guest at the Temple (now Dr. Guest, Master of Gonville and Caius College), who was then engaged on a series of papers illustrative of the peculiarities of the English verb, of which he had found some strange forms in the *Ormulum*.

The subject of the vast poem of the *Ormulum* is a serious one, being the harmonized narrative of the Gospels; but this is not unfitly treated by the author with a certain gentle playfulness, which very probably did much to beguile the long toil of the editor. He was himself a poet in his own circle, writing hymns for the children of his school, and sportive pieces for the amusement of young nephews and nieces and juvenile neighbours.

The first living he held was Woolley, near Wakefield, which was presented to him by Mr. Wentworth, to whose son he was tutor. After Mr. Wentworth's death he left Woolley, and went to Lord Yarborough, at Brocklesby Park, in Lincolnshire, where he was tutor to his grandsons, the late Lord Yarborough, and his brother, Dudley Pelham. From 1842 he had the living of Little and Great Glemham (Suffolk), presented to him by the Hon. Mrs. North, sister of Lord Yarborough, the grandfather of his pupil. In 1846, he took Slymbridge (Gloucestershire), in the gift of Magdalen College, Oxford, which he held eighteen years and a-half, till his death in 1865. He was never married—a sister kept house for him.

In the year 1863 (March 19), he suffered a great bereavement in the death of his brother (one year younger than

himself), John Meadows White, a distinguished parliamentary solicitor, and a zealous layman in many good works. Of him, and also of the subject of our memoir, it may be said, that it was the faith and hope of a Christian which coloured their lives and characters.

MR. DEANE WALKER.

May 10. At his residence, Upper Tooting, Surrey, aged 87, Deane Franklin Walker, Esq., formerly Lecturer in Natural and Experimental Philosophy at Eton College and other Public Schools.

Mr. Walker was born March 24, 1778, at York, where his parents were then residing. He was the youngest son of Mr. Adam Walker, one of the most eminent men of science of his time, who left his native Patterdale in early youth and became a well-known and familiar presence in the great world of London, where his lectures on Astronomy, and on several branches of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, were popular sources of instruction during a long course of years. Indeed, it has been often said that Mr. Adam Walker (who was thirty years of age when George III. came to the throne), materially contributed to form the taste for scientific pursuits which he lived to see so greatly diffused; and in the revolving light, now so well known upon the British coast, and many other ingenious inventions, he left to his fellow-countrymen enduring monuments of a useful life.

Mr. Adam Walker and his family were residing in George-street, Hanover-square, when Mr. Copley with his then infant son, the future Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst, came to England and took up their abode in the adjoining house, that was so long the scene of Mr. Copley's artistic labours, and in which he was wont to gather round his table artists of eminence and men of taste and rank. The families were intimate, and Mr. Deane Walker was old enough to remember his early intercourse with that refined and polished circle.

Mr. Deane Walker's eldest brother was Mr. William Walker (long resident at the Manor House in Hayes), a traveller and a scholar, whose abilities as a practical astronomer, and whose gifts as a speaker, long gave celebrity to his Lectures on Astronomy illustrated by "the Eidouranian," a transparent orrery contrived by his father, for representing the motions and appearances of the heavenly bodies. Mr. William Walker died in 1816, leaving a widow who afterwards married Capt. Charles W. Bell, late of the Hon. East India Company's Service, and survives him.

After the death of Mr. Wm. Walker, his brother (the gentleman recently deceased) continued the series of lectures which the abilities of the father and the brother had made a kind of social institution; and many persons now living will remember his periodical lectures given at the public schools of Eton and Harrow and Rugby, and his more familiar and popular lectures on astronomy, given year by year in London as Lent came round.

The world and science, however, have moved on mightily since the day when "Walker's Lectures" and the starry scenery of "the Eidouranian" were in the height of their popularity, and the generation that used to talk of him has passed away.

None, however, who knew Mr. Deane Walker will soon forget the genuine love of science, the ever active mind and rare mechanical ingenuity, the zeal for diffusing knowledge and contributing to the advancement of mankind and the interests of humanity, which distinguished him throughout life. He carried into advanced age a child-like simplicity of character and a genial warmth of heart which the world could not take away, nor the snows of more than eighty winters chill; and so, among the affectionate endearments "that should accompany old age," his life drew calmly on to the setting of the sun, on the tranquil day of spring already mentioned, when, as if some angel whispered "Now is thy long day's

work done," the aged head suddenly and without an hour's pain, sank in peace to its last repose.

Mr. Deane Walker married a daughter of the late Thos. Normansell, Esq. She died in 1842. He leaves three daughters, one of whom is married to Wm. Woolfryes, Esq., of Banwell, Somersetshire; his only son died many years since. Mr. Walker had one brother besides the Mr. William Walker already mentioned, viz. the Rev. Adam Walker, who held preferment in the diocese of Hereford, and died many years ago; and one surviving sister, always deeply attached to him, who married the late Benjamin Gibson, Esq., of Gosport, and died (almost as suddenly as her brother) at the beginning of the year 1856, leaving a son and daughter to mourn their loss.

THE REV. GEORGE ATKINSON, M.A.

May 23. At the Parsonage, Stowe-in-Lindsey, aged 63, the Rev. George Atkinson, M.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, Vicar of Coates, near Lincoln, and Perpetual Curate of Stowe-in-Lindsey.

The deceased was the son of Francis and Elizabeth Atkinson of Oakenroast Hall near Rochdale, and he was educated first at the Grammar School, Rochdale, and afterwards at the Grammar School, Giggleswick, Yorkshire. He entered at Queen's College, Cambridge, October, 1820, and took degrees of B.A. and M.A. in due course. He was admitted to Deacon's orders Sept. 25, 1825, by Dr. Pelham, Bishop of Lincoln, as Curate of Springthorpe and Heapham, Lincolnshire, and to Priest's orders by the same prelate, Sept. 24, 1826. He was licensed to the Perpetual Curacy of Stowe, in 1836, by Dr. Kaye, Bishop of Lincoln, and presented to the Vicarage of Coates by Sir John W. Ramsden, Bart., in 1848. The value of these benefices was not great; but such was the affection of the deceased for the ancient church of Stowe that he declined offers of other preferment. For several

years of his incumbency, the value of Stowe did not exceed £100 per annum. That living, however, has within a few years been augmented to about £300 per annum by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who have acquired the tithes which formed the endowment of the prebend of that title in Lincoln Cathedral. When Mr. Atkinson accepted the perpetual curacy, there had not been a resident incumbent in the memory of man, and great difficulties were experienced by the new pastor from the hostility of several of the parishioners to the Church of England. But Mr. Atkinson stood his ground, and manifested an uncompromising fidelity to the doctrines of the Church; and after long unflinching struggles in behalf of justice, he rescued from abuse the charitable funds of the parish, established schools, and finally secured a house of residence for the incumbent. The church of St. Mary at Stowe had been in Saxon times the mother church and cathedral of Lindsey or Sdnacester. It is an edifice of considerable size. The length of its nave is 70 ft., of its choir 50 ft., and the width of its transept 23 ft.; so that the whole length from east to west is about 150 ft. The nave is considered to be of very early Norman, the choir of later Norman work, and the transepts exhibit remains of the Saxon period. Finding this noble structure almost in ruins, Mr. Atkinson took in hand its restoration. When the Archaeological Society visited Lincoln about twelve years ago, the members inspected Stowe Minster, and under the auspices of the then Lord Lieutenant of the county, Earl Brownlow, and Dr. Kaye, Bishop of Lincoln, a subscription was started to forward Mr. Atkinson's plans. The tithe-owner assisted, and under the direction of Mr. Pearson, the eminent architect, the choir was restored at a cost of nearly £1,700. Mr. Atkinson failed to obtain further aid at that time, and the parishioners were opposed to a rate in aid. After waiting a few years, he at length, through great self-denial, and magnificent contributions from him-

self, his relatives, and intimate friends, in 1864, had procured means to accomplish to a great extent the designs which his heart so earnestly desired. He began the restoration of the chancel, and about twelve years ago effected his purpose, replacing (under the able guidance of Mr. J. L. Pearson, architect,) the stone vault, and covering the whole with a new timber roof and the old lead. Here he carried on the service, waiting till the time and the funds should come for completing the remainder. Having largely subscribed himself, and his own family having also liberally given of their substance to this pious work, and having obtained subscriptions from friends, about a year ago he removed the roof of the transepts and nave. Day by day he watched the masons in the most conservative spirit, retaining everything which tells the previous history of this most curious building,—the Saxon doorway, the massive piers bearing traces of fire, and every fragment dug up in the course of the work.

Although the funds are not yet at the full amount required, the restoration is in progress, and it was expected that the church would have been re-opened with solemn offices before the end of the present year. Mr. Atkinson has not been permitted to witness this accomplishment. His entire devotion to the work, to which he gave unremitting superintendence, whatever might be the state of the atmosphere, brought on repeated colds and bronchial attacks, which terminated in congestion of the lungs; and after a brief confinement to his house, during which he endured much pain, he expired on the morning of the 23rd ult., yielding up his spirit with sweet resignation and serenity into the hands of his Creator and Redeemer.

Mr. Atkinson's publications were—a Sermon preached some few years ago at the Archdeacon's visitation; several valuable papers read at meetings of the Lincoln Diocesan Architectural Society, (of which he was a leading member,) and some occasional contributions on his theories respecting Saxon remains,

to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. "Perhaps no one in the diocese of Lincoln has prepared for himself," observes the "Stamford Mercury," "so fine a monument, and that so unconsciously, as Mr. Atkinson has done. For as long as the now restored church of Stowe stands, it will gratefully speak of his name, and his memory will require no other monument, and his good work no other inscription." To borrow the words applied to one of our great national architects, it may be well said of George Atkinson to every one, who is led by admiration of the "*res antiquæ laudis et artis*" to visit Sidnacester Cathedral, and enquires for its restorer's memorial, "*Si monumentum quaeris, circumspice.*"

His mortal remains were interred on the 27th, in the churchyard of Stowe, amid the tears of his friends and the regrets of his parishioners. His old opponents had ceased to reside in the parish or been won by the rectitude of his conduct, and the inhabitants generally manifested their deep sense of the loss they had sustained by their numerous attendance and their mourning habiliments.

REV. AUGUSTUS FREDERICK
PETTIGREW, M.A.

May 26. At the house of his father, T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., aged 47, the Rev. Augustus Frederick Pettigrew, M.A.

The deceased was the fourth son of Mr. Pettigrew, who for many years practised as a surgeon at Spring-gardens and Saville-row, whence, upon the decease of his wife in 1854, he retired to Onslow-crescent, South Kensington, quitting the practice of his profession.

Mr. A. F. Pettigrew was born in Spring-gardens, May 21, 1818, educated at St. Peter's Grammar School, whence, after preparation, he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. in 1843. He was ordained Deacon by the Rev. Dr. Maltby, Bishop of Durham, on Trinity Sunday, 1843, under the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Wellesley, brother of the

late Duke of Wellington, and Rector of Bishop Wearmouth. He was ordained Priest to the same cure in the following year, and at the expiration of two years, promoted to the senior curacy of Sunderland (a quarter of Bishop Wearmouth), as coadjutor to the Rev. Wm. Webb, M.A. Here, in the absence of the rector, he did the entire duties for twelve months, and after two and a half years suffering from bronchitis, occasioned by excessive duty and an ungenial climate, he quitted Sunderland and a chapel-of-ease on the Moor for a curacy at St. Leonard's-on-the-Sea, under the Rev. G. D. St. Quintin (Dr. Wellesey's son-in-law), and upon the restoration of his health became Incumbent of the Episcopal chapel at Brompton for seven years. The defalcations of his collector rendered this service insufficient for the support of his large family, he having when at Sunderland married a daughter of J. J. Wright, Esq., of that place, by whom he has had issue eleven children, eight of whom now survive with his widow to deplore his loss.

Retiring from Brompton he took the chapel of the Holy Trinity, Leamington, opened a school, and did duty for five years, when necessity compelled him to seek other and more lucrative employment. In this, however, he was unsuccessful, and being disappointed in promises made to him which ought to have been strictly regarded, he obtained the charge of Icomb in Gloucestershire, a sequestrated living. His health broke down under this continued anxiety; the Rector of Icomb died, and he was again without duty. He came to London for medical advice, and resided at his father's; but disease had too far progressed for relief, and he died on the 26th of May last, having completed forty-seven years. He was universally beloved. His doctrine was pure, and he was free of all crotchets. His style of preaching was argumentative, and he was greatly regarded by all under his cure. Wherever he did duty he never retired from it without

grateful acknowledgment. At his first curacy at Bishop Wearmouth he was presented with a silver inkstand and a suit of robes. At Sunderland he received a very flattering address and a large silver salver. At St. Leonard's he had a subscription of £100 for a tea-service of plate, to which his Rector subscribed; and at Leamington he received many valuable acknowledgments. He was most attentive to his duties and most kind to the poor. It was during his residence at Brompton that the country lost its most able defender in His Grace the Duke of Wellington. He preached a very eloquent and pathetic sermon on this occasion, which, at the request of his hearers, was printed and published by Westerton and Co. From this specimen of his composition it is much to be regretted that he did not devote more time to literary exercise, for his style was very pure, and his learning sound and devoid of affectation.

CLERGY DECEASED.

March —. The Rev. *Samuel Tomkins*, Curate in sole charge of Little Stoughton, Hunts. He was educated at a Dissenting academy at Stepney, and subsequently at Edinburgh, where he proceeded M.A. Leaving the Dissenters he entered St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, where in 1849 he gained the Hulsean prize for an essay on the influence of the Hebrew and Christian Revelations on ancient heathen writers. This is a very learned production, the result of varied and extensive reading. He took the degree of B.A. at Cambridge in 1852. Mr. Tomkins, who excelled in his knowledge of the Greek of the New Testament, contributed several learned reviews to the "*Clerical Journal*."

April 12. The Rev. *W. Hastings Kelke*, (vol. i. p. 797), who was of Jesus College, Cambridge, B.A. 1828, published "*Notices of Sepulchral Monuments*," 1850; "*The Churchyard Manual*," 1851; "*Family Prayers for Church Seasons and particular Occasions*," 1863; "*Britain's Ancient Church, and Rome's Usurpation*;" "*The Observance of Christmas Day*;" besides various sermons and anonymous tracts. He was also a contributor to the "*Church of England Magazine*," and other periodicals. He was Rector of Osgathorpe, Leicestershire, 1836-40, and of Drayton Beauchamp, Bucks., 1840-60.

April 21. The Ven. *Robert Willis*, D.D., Archdeacon of Nova Scotia, and Rector of

St. Paul's, Halifax, N. S., (vol. i. p. 798). The "Halifax Reporter" says of him, that a residence of more than forty years in that city, had endeared him to all classes of the community, without distinction of creed, class, or colour. In all the relations of life, the deceased was one of the most estimable of men, and his memory will be cherished while memory endures, not only by his parishioners, to whom Dr. Willis was endeared by every tie that unites a pastor to his flock, but also by all classes and creeds in the community.

April 27. At Bareilly, aged 29, the Rev. *Frederick C. Fagan*, Chaplain, late of Merton College, Oxford, son of the late Maj.-Gen. C. S. Fagan, C.B., of the Bengal Army.

May 2. Aged 74, the Rev. *William Lewis Buckle*, M.A., Rector of Adwell, Oxfordshire, and Vicar of Banstead, Surrey.

May 10. Aged 71, the Rev. *Peter Gramer Blencowe*, B.A., Rector of Putley, Herefordshire, formerly of Wadham College, Oxford.

May 12. At Wreay, Carlisle, aged 59, the Rev. *Richard Jackson*, M.A., Perpetual Curate of Wreay, late of Queen's College, Oxford.

May 13. At Raydon, Suffolk, aged 73, the Rev. *Thomas Reeve*, Rector.

May 17. The Rev. *Edward Robert Nares*, M.A., Rector of Wittersham, Rural Dean, and Vicar of Brenzett, Kent.

At Boughton, Northants., aged 41, the Rev. *Cromie Allen*, son of the Rev. J. F. Wickes.

May 19. At the Crescent, Oxford, aged 87, the Rev. *Thomas George Tyndale*, M.A., formerly of Trinity College, Oxford, Vicar of Woburn, Bucks., and afterwards (1819) Rector of Holton, Oxfordshire, which latter living he resigned in 1836, to his second son, the Rev. *Henry Annesley Tyndale*, the present Incumbent. He was youngest son of George Booth Tyndale, esq., of Bathford, Somerset, and brother of the late George Booth Tyndale, F.R.S., (of whom a memoir appeared in the *GENT. MAG.* for April, 1855). He married, first, Feb. 23, 1809, Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of Timothy Hare Earle, esq., of Swallowfield-place, Berks., and by her, who died July 22, 1826, had issue, three sons and two daus., who survive him. He married, secondly, Sept. 30, 1826, Anne, dau. of the Right Hon. John Sullivan, of Richings Lodge, Iwer, Bucks. By her, who survives him, he had no issue.

Aged 67, the Rev. *Dennis George Nobris*, Vicar of Kessingland, Suffolk.

May 21. At Trevaylee, near Penzance, aged 81, the Rev. *William Feale Augustus Fitzgerald*, only son of Sir Augustus and Lady Fitzgerald.

May 24. The Rev. *Henry Van Notten Pole*, M.A., of Waltham Place, Maidenhead, Berks.

May 25. At his residence, Leicester House, Fitzroy, N., the Rev. *Samuel E. Bond*, M.A., Association Secretary to the Irish Society.

May 26. In Charles-street, Westbourne-terrace, the Rev. *John Scotland*, eldest surviving son of the late George Scotland, C.B.

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At Onslow-crescent, South Kensington, the Rev. *Augustus Frederick Pettigrew*, M.A., third son of T. J. Pettigrew, esq., F.R.S., F.S.A. See OBITUARY.

May 31. At Exmouth, South Devon, aged 67, the Rev. *Samuel Brett Shirreff*, M.A., Rector of Berkswell-cum-Barston, Warwickshire, youngest son of the late James Lumsden Shirreff, esq., of Stradmore, Cardiganshire.

June 2. At Hastings, aged 32, the Rev. *George Kimbell Borrett*, M.A., of Oriel Coll., Oxford, late Curate of St. Clement's, Hastings.

Aged 80, the Rev. *James Spry*, M.A., Perpetual Curate of West Bromwich.

June 6. At Sweptstone Rectory, Leicester-shire, aged 76, the Rev. *John Hallward*, M.A., Rector of Sweptstone with Snaresone.

June 7. At Malvern, aged 36, the Rev. *James Taylor*, Incumbent of Little Dewchurch, Ross, Herefordshire.

At Moreton Hall, near Chirk, aged 70, the Ven. *Isaac Wood*, Archdeacon of Chester. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1819, M.A. 1822; held the Vicarage of Middlewich, Cheshire, from 1819 to 1864; and was appointed to his Archdeaconry in 1847.

June 8. At Wells, the Rev. *Arthur Du Cane*, Priest Vicar of Wells Cathedral, and second son of the late Maj. Richard Du Cane, H.M.'s 20th Light Dragoons.

June 9. At the Rectory, Heysham, aged 46, the Rev. *John Royds*, youngest son of Clement Royds, esq., of Mount Falinge, Lancashire.

June 11. At Swaffham, Norfolk, aged 72, the Rev. *W. Dalton*.

June 12. At the Vicarage, Mountnessing, near Brentwood, Essex, aged 43, the Rev. *Frederick Joyce*.

At Dublin, by his own hand, the Rev. *G. S. Abbott*, Rector of St. Mary's, Dublin, and Sub-dean of the Chapel Royal. He officiated in his church on the preceding day (Sunday), and went out in the morning apparently in his usual health. He went to the Bank of Ireland on business, and on his return seemed to be depressed in spirits. He was questioned as to the cause, but answered to repeated inquiries, "Nothing." A few minutes afterwards he went to his bedroom, and the report of a pistol-shot was heard through the house. Upon the dressing-table was found a second pistol loaded with ball. The shot took effect in his left temple, and death was instantaneous.

June 15. At the Episcopal Palace, Chester, the Right Rev. *John Graham*, D.D., Bishop of Chester. See OBITUARY.

June 17. At Starcross, Devonshire, Devon, aged 65, the Rev. *William Rowley*, M.A., for thirty-two years Incumbent of that parish.

June 18. Aged 76, the Rev. *T. R. Shipperdson*, D.D., Vicar of Woodhorn, and Rector of Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, Northumberland.

June 19. At Sutton-Valence, Kent, aged 40, the Rev. *Frank Walter*, M.A., Curate of that parish.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Feb. 19. At Secunderabad, George Henry Bowyer, esq., Lieut. King's Dragoon Guards.

March 3. In Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island, B.N.A., aged 30, Samuel Wentworth Stevenson, esq., late of H.M.'s 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers).

March 28. On board H.M.S. "Wye," while on passage to Ascension Hospital, aged 30, Thomas Walker Hancock, esq., Master R.N., late of H.M.S. "Snipe."

March 29. At Colombo, on board the ship "Shenshak," aged 28, Richard Reginald Scott, esq., late Master Attendant of Negapatam, eldest son of the late Capt. C. K. Scott, R.N.

April 9. On board H.M.S. "Sovereign," in which he was returning home in charge of invalids, Ffolliott Chas. Magrath, esq., Assistant-Surgeon H.M.S. "Hesper," Hongkong, eldest son of the late C. K. Magrath, esq., of Tralee.

April 13. At Bangalore, aged 32, Capt. E. T. W. Price, of H.M.'s 30th Regt. M.N.I., second surviving son of the Rev. Chas. Parker Price, M.A., Incumbent of Uxbridge, Middlesex.

April 14. At Mowbray, near Cape Town, the Hon. William Swan Field, Collector of H.M.'s Customs, and Member of the Executive Council, Cape of Good Hope.

On board the "St. Lawrence," on the homeward voyage from India, aged 38, Wm. Boyne Butt, esq., Surgeon H.M.'s Bengal Service, youngest son of the late Rev. J. M. Butt, Vicar of East Garstin, Berks.

April 17. At Bombay, Maria Eleanor Clifton, widow of Charles Walter, esq., Bombay C.S.

At Meean Meer, Punjab, Georgina Maria, wife of Capt. James Spence Ogilvie, Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Bengal Staff Corps.

April 21. At Calcutta, aged 30, Rosetta, wife of Hugh D. Sandeman, esq., Bengal C.S.

April 22. At Richmond, Virginia, aged 19, Harold Alston, esq., of the late 4th Virginia Cavalry, Confederate States Army, youngest son of the late Capt. H. F. Alston, H.M.'s 78th Regt. (Highlanders).

At Sharrow Head, near Sheffield, aged 58, Wilson Overend, esq., J.P. and D.L. for the West Riding of York. He was the son of Hall Overend, esq., a most eminent surgeon in his day, and was born in 1806. After a suitable education both in England and on the Continent, he commenced practice at Sheffield in 1828, and soon came to be considered one of the most accomplished and expert surgeons out of London. In conjunction with his father and Dr. Thomson he established the Sheffield School of Anatomy and Medicine, and he soon after became surgeon to the Sheffield Dispensary, a post that he held for more than twenty years. In 1842 he was appointed a magistrate for the West Riding, and a few

years later was made a deputy-lieut. He was also put into the commission of the peace for Derbyshire. In 1847 an attack was made upon him in his magisterial capacity, on the ground that he had convicted many workmen under the Combination Act, his convictions having been quashed on appeal. He survived the unpopularity of that period, and his frank manners, and the ready sympathy of his nature made him a great favourite with the bulk of the working classes. "For a number of years Mr. Overend was one of our most active magistrates. He sat as Chairman of the court of Quarter Sessions held here, and in that capacity received a strong mark of the confidence of his magisterial brethren on a painful occasion that was much discussed at the time. In politics Mr. Overend was a Conservative, and he took an ardent part in all our elections for the borough or the county when there was a candidate whose principles he favoured. The town is indebted to Mr. Overend and his brothers for the nucleus of what we hope will become an important public museum. Mr. Hall Overend had made a large and very valuable scientific museum, which was presented by his sons to the Literary and Philosophical Society. This, with the accumulations made by the society, is likely shortly to be presented to the town, and we may hope ere long to see it suitably housed and largely increased. Personally Mr. Overend was a genial man, of most kindly disposition, very sanguine and impulsive, ready to befriend and champion to the utmost any one who enlisted his sympathies. During the last few days of his life, though so ill as to create the most painful anxieties in his family, and while in a state that would have kept any other man in the sick room, he persisted in his attention to public affairs, and may fairly be said to have worn his harness to the very last. A man of such temperament, occupying various public positions, must of necessity come at times into collision with others. It has been our misfortune on several occasions to find it our duty to oppose Mr. Overend's policy, or to comment on his conduct; but we have found, in common with others who have been similarly situated, that such circumstances never left any animosity in his mind, or caused him to deviate from his usually urbane and kindly manner. Mr. Overend married the second dau. of James Swettenham, esq., of Wood End, near Matlock, by whom he had two daughters, both of them, with Mrs. Overend, surviving him. His elder dau., Isabella, is the wife of the Rev. C. W. Cox, of Malpas, in Cheshire; the younger, Alice, is married to C. J. Wood, esq., late Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford."—*Sheffield Independent*.

April 23. At Kandy, Ceylon, suddenly, while bathing, of heart disease, aged 18, William Robert, second son of the late H. W. Maxwell Lyte, esq., of Berry Head, Brixham, Devon.

April 24. In the Royal Naval Hospital, at Bermuda, aged 15, Arthur Francis Theodosius

James, R.N., Supernumerary Naval Cadet on board H.M.S. "Cadmus," youngest son of the Rev. John James, Rector of Avington, Berks.

April 25. At Dum Dum, of fever, contracted while serving with his regiment in Bhootan, Capt. Bliss Hume, 80th Regt.

April 26. At Lima, Peru, of disease of the heart, aged 39, Capt. Henry de Wolfe Carvell, of Gloucester-crescent, Hyde-park.

April 28. At Bangalore, aged 29, Selina Mary, wife of H. P. Ralston Crawford, esq., H.M.'s Indian Army, dau. of the late Fred. Sharp, esq., of Clapham.

April 29. Suddenly, at Kirkee, Bombay, of spasmodic cholera, aged 21, Lieut. George Black, R.A., eldest surviving son of Lieut.-Col. G. Black.

Lately. At Paris, aged 72, M. N. Piccolas, the well-known fellow-labourer of M. Coray in the restitution of a literature to Greece. M. Piccolas was a native of Thessaly, and commenced his studies at Bucharest, whence he early in life removed to the University of Paris. Here, in 1823, he became acquainted with the late Earl of Guilford, under whose auspices he occupied the Chair of Philosophy at Corfu. Afterwards he studied medicine at Bologna, where he took his doctor's degree, and removed to Paris, in which city he continued to reside till the time of his death. He translated previously Descartes's *Méthode pour bien conduire la Raison*, and after he had permanently settled himself at Paris he published his much-admired translation of *Paul et Virginie*, and other works of St. Pierre. He added a supplement to the *Anthologia Græca*, and very recently published *L'Histoire des Animaux d'Aristotle*, a work which was the labour of a life. To these must be added a critical edition of Longus, and several other classical works.

In Paris, M. H. G. Ollendorf, author of many well-known grammars of modern languages.

May 3. At St. John's, New Brunswick, the Hon. John Ambrose Street, of Fredericton, New Brunswick, late Attorney-General of that Province.

May 5. In the Island of St. Helena, on his way home from India, aged 34, William John Stephens Richardes, Capt. 21st Hussars, and second son of Wm. Eardley Richardes, esq., of Bryneithyn, Cardiganshire.

May 7. At Mussoorie, Laura Grose, wife of Major Spencer H. H. Edwards, 98th Regt., and youngest dau. of Henley Smith, esq., of The Priory, St. Helen's, Isle of Wight.

May 10. At Oomerawatty, West Berar, of apoplexy, aged 32, Jas. Thorpe Appleton, esq., of Bombay, last surviving child of the late Capt. Appleton, R.N.

At Scarborough, aged 38, George William Gordon, esq., LL.D.

May 12. At Netherwilton Hall, Morpeth, aged 83, Raleigh Trevelyan, esq. He was one of the most venerable of our Northumbrian

squires, and a polished classical scholar of the old school represented by Lord Wellesley and Canning. He was educated at Eton and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he gained the Bachelor's prize for Latin Essay in 1806. He was afterwards called to the bar. He was author, among other works, of a volume of exquisite Greek and Latin poems, mostly translations, which he published under the title of *Prolusiones*; and as a proof of his devotion to the Muses to the last, we may mention (says the "Guardian") that he reprinted only so lately as last year a volume of selections from these poems, with many exquisite touches, the fruits of a *senectus citharâ non carena*.

May 13. At Devonport, on board H.M.S. "Canopus," aged 27, Lieut. Herbert Hilton, R.N., second son of Charles J. Hilton, esq., of Bickley, Kent.

At Castle Carey, Guernsey, Matilda Priaulx, widow of John Carey, esq.

May 14. At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 59, John Bayly, esq., D.L., of Debsborough, co. Tipperary.

May 15. Jane, second daughter of the late Richard Frend, esq., of the Black Friars, Canterbury.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 25, Julia Stuart, wife of F. Standish Hore, esq., Captain 39th Regt.

At Kew, aged 33, Mr. Alexander Smith, formerly Curator of the Museum, and lately of the Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

May 17. At the residence of her son-in-law, Prince's-pk., Liverpool, aged 90, Mary, relict of William Jennings, esq., Congresbury, Somerset.

May 18. At Gloucester-gate, Regent's-pk., aged 76, R. S. Simonds, esq., Commander R.N. He was the last surviving officer of the "Defence," at Trafalgar.

At Walthamstow, aged 48, Edmund Pelly, esq., sixth son of the late Sir John Henry Pelly, bart.

May 19. At Ulverston, aged 36, Mr. John Stanyan Bigg, author of "Night and the Soul," a mystical dramatic poem which originally appeared in the "Critic," where it attracted considerable attention. It was subsequently republished both in England and America. "Mr. Bigg was a native of Ulverstone, and was born in the year 1829. His father, who survives him, is a most respectable citizen of his native town, and the family, including several brothers, are all distinguished for their genius and culture. We are unable to go over the incidents of Stanyan's life previous to the year 1853, when he first opened a correspondence with us, and sent us some portions of his poem. He was then the author of an Ulverstone print. After the publication of his poem, he went over to Ireland, and spent some years editing the 'Downshire Protestant,' the proprietor of which was the well-known William Johnston, esq., of Ballykilbeg House, the author of 'Nightshade,' and other able novels. Some years ago he returned to Ulverstone, and con-

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eo. Dublin, Eliza Katherine, dau. and co-heiress of the late Sir Robert Kingsmill, bart., of Sidmington Park, Hants., and widow of Sir John Kingsmill, of Hermitage Park, Lucan.

At Biarritz, aged 24, Hugh William Reid, esq., Lieut. Rifle Brigade, eldest surviving son of William Reid, esq., of the Node, Herts.

At Kingstown, Ireland, aged 57, Harriette Maria, wife of the Rev. Robert Pakenham, Rector of Kildrought, and youngest dau. of the Right Hon. Denis Browne.

In Neville-st., Onslow-sq., Brompton, aged 35, Hannah, wife of Walter George Sheppard, M.D., M.B.C.S., and relict of the Rev. Christopher Hand Bennet, Rector of Ousden, Suffolk.

At his residence, Melina-pl., St. John's-wood, aged 55, Thomas D'Iffanger, esq. He was an active member of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

At his residence, Swansea, aged 46, Thomas Williams, esq., M.D. (Lond. 1845), F.R.S., second son of the late Rev. Henry Williams, Rector of Llanedi, Carmarthenshire. He was the author of various professional papers, including a Report on the Sanitary Influence at Swansea.

At Harewood Parsonage, Herefordshire, aged 29, Matilda Catherine, wife of the Rev. Charles J. Robinson.

At Towyne, Merionethshire, aged 69, John Bowen Phillips, esq.

In Lowndes-st., aged 81, Elizabeth Wilbraham, last surviving sister of the late George Wilbraham, esq., of Delamere House, Cheshire.

The Rev. W. M. Hetherington, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Systematic Theology in the Glasgow Free Church College. The deceased was a native of Dumfriesshire, and in early life worked as a gardener, both in Scotland and England, which occupation he abandoned in order to prepare himself for the clerical profession, and this he did so effectually that he became exceedingly popular both as a preacher and a writer. Soon after being licensed to preach the Gospel, he was appointed assistant in Hamilton to the late Dr. Meek, whose daughter he married. In 1836 he was presented by Lord Torphichen to the parish of Torphichen, in Linlithgowshire, of which parish he was minister at the time of the Disruption. In 1857, when the Assembly came to fill the chair of the Free College of Glasgow called into existence by the munificence of Dr. Clark, of Wester Moffat, Dr. Hetherington was appointed, on the motion of Dr. Hanna, one of the professors of divinity, which charge he ably filled till laid aside by illness. For two sessions his lectures were read by clerical friends, with the approbation of the College Committee, but there being no hope of ultimate recovery, the Assembly of 1864 made permanent provision for the management of his class by the appointment of Dr. Islay Burns as his colleague and successor. Among his other labours, Dr. Hetherington acted as editor of the "Free Church Magazine," a periodical that enjoyed a wide and deserved popularity under

his régime, from its commencement till about the year 1848 or 1849. He was the author of a "History of the Church of Scotland," a "History of the Westminster Assembly," besides various other works.

May 24. At Church Brampton Rectory, Northants., aged 73, Janet Rebecca, widow of Lieut.-Col. Alexander Ogilvie, H.M.'s 46th Regt.

At Brighton, aged 64, Jessy, relict of Charles Henry Clay, esq., formerly Registrar of the Supreme Court of Madras.

In Canonbury-pk. North, aged 17, Walter, second surviving son of the Rev. W. B. Mackenzie, M.A., Incumbent of St. James', Holloway.

May 25. At Plymouth, Lieut.-Gen. Anthony Marshall, R.E. He was born August 6, 1791, and after the usual training at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, entered the Army at the age of seventeen. He served in the Peninsular campaigns under the Duke of Wellington from January, 1811, to October, 1813. He was present at the siege of Badajoz in June, 1811, as first lieut.; also at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo in January, 1812, where he was slightly wounded whilst laying out a part of the second parallel; also at the siege of San Sebastian on August 31, 1813, where he was twice severely wounded by musket shots when leading the advance of the column of attack up the great breach. For these services he received the Peninsular war medal with three clasps. He also served with the army in France as second Capt. R.E., from the investment of Paris in June, 1815, until the force was withdrawn in October, 1815. He was stationed in the Mediterranean from June, 1821, to December, 1826; in Nova Scotia from June, 1831, to August, 1834; and commanded the Royal Engineers at the Cape of Good Hope from June, 1842, to June, 1845, with the rank of Lieut.-col. His services here were of great value to the country. The fatigues of a warm climate and an arduous profession, however, brought on severe illness, which obliged him to resign the command and return to England. He had since resided at Plymouth, engaged in works of active benevolence and usefulness until his death.

May 25. At Hastings, aged 39, after a long illness, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Gilbert Elliott, youngest son of Gilbert, second Earl of Minto. He was born February 23, 1826, and entered the army in July, 1843, as second lieut. He served with the Rifle Brigade in the Kaffir war of 1852 and 1853, during which time he was aide-de-camp to Gen. Hon. Sir George Cathcart, and was present at the battle of Berea. He afterwards served with his battalion in the Eastern campaign of 1854 and 1855, and was for a time on the Staff as Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-Gen. to the 4th Division. He had received the Kaffir war medal, and a medal and clasps for Alma and the siege of Sebastopol; also the Sardinian and Turkish medals, and the decoration of the

fifth class of the Order of the Medjidie. He obtained his commission as Lieut.-Col., April 3, 1862.

At Weymouth, Capt. John Mansfield, of H.M.'s 2nd Royal Regt. of Foot, late of Bosynvillas, Bexley-heath, Kent.

At Grafton Haldimand, Canada West, Eliza, wife of Josias Gillard, esq., and youngest dau. of the late Malcolm McNeill, esq., formerly Major 17th Lancers.

At Sheffield, aged 75, Rebecca, relict of Francis Brothers, esq., R.N., of Rochdale.

In Beaufort-gardens, N.W., aged 33, Louisa Mary Ann, wife of Capt. H. Hamilton Beamish, R.N.

May 26. At his residence, Foregate-st., Chester, aged 85, Hugh Colley, esq., of Churton Heath and Holme Bank, Cheshire. Mr. Colley was the last male representative of that branch of the Colley family long resident in this vicinity which settled at Churton Heath, a small estate, being a township in itself, in the parish of Bruera, and Hundred of Broxton. William Colley, of the Boat House, Eccleston, in 1604, purchased this property, which was part of the extensive estates of the Mannes of Coddington. His son, the Puritan Curate of Bruera, (or Churton Heath,) lived there, and at the passing of the Act of Uniformity, is said by Calamy to have conformed, owing to the persuasion of the learned Bishop Wilkins. The Rev. Hugh Colley, great uncle of the deceased, was Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, and Rector of Stepney, in the gift of that College. Another relation was Rector of Pulford, adjoining Churton Heath. A great aunt of the deceased, Elizabeth Colley, married Dr. John Tylston, an eminent physician of Chester, and a grandson of the Rev. Philip Henry, the celebrated Puritan divine. From this union descend the families of Parces of Leicester, Vaughan of Derby and Doncaster, Phillips of the Park, Manchester, Greg of Manchester, Lightbody, and Bickersteth of Liverpool. Dr. Tylston was one of the first physicians of the Chester Infirmary, and, with his father, another Dr. Tylston, long a leading physician of Chester in the early part of the last century. Mr. Colley was a liberal supporter of the various religious and charitable societies in the city of Chester; and by his will leaves £100 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, Church Missionary and London Missionary Societies, and £50 each to the Religious Tract Society, and Chester Blue Coat Hospital.

At Montrose House, Petersham, Sophia Agnes, wife of Wm. Burchell, esq., of Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, eldest dau. of the late Geo. Kilgour, esq., of Balclairn, Aberdeenshire.

At his residence, North-st., Wolverhampton, aged 75, Joseph Walker, esq., J.P.

At Margate, aged 55, Thos. Charlton, esq., of West Bank, Wrotham, Kent.

At Calverleigh-court, near Tiverton, aged Susanna Catherine, wife of the Rev. W. Eden, Vicar of Broadhembury, Devon.

and sister of the late James Wentworth Buller, esq., of Downes, near Crediton.

May 27. Aged 83, Charles Waterton, esq., of Walton Hall, near Wakefield. See OBITUARY.

At his residence, Wellington House, Tenby, aged 70, Hen. Perin Steele, esq., Comm. R.N., Deputy-Lieut. and Magistrate of the county of Dorset.

May 28. In Stratton-st., aged 40, the Hon. Thos. Edw. Stonor, eldest son of Lord Camoys. At Dorchester, aged 42, Emily Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Henry Lorraine Baker, bart.

In Delamere-terr., Harrow-rd., aged 85, Maria, widow of Lieut.-Col. John Bradish, late of Grosvenor-pl., Bath.

At Folkestone, Ann, wife of Capt. Henry Scott, R.N., of Blackheath.

At Annaghmore House, Innoshannon, aged 33, Capt. Arthur John Schreiber, late of H.M.'s 31st Regt., and fourth son of the late Lieut.-Col. James Alfred Schreiber, of the Hill House, Melton, Suffolk.

At Salisbury, aged 60, Sarah Ann, relict of John Chatterton Phillips, esq., R.N.

At Shepton Mallet, Caroline Harriet, dau. of the late Rev. E. H. Cosens, and youngest sister of the Rev. E. H. F. Cosens.

At Dublin, from the effects of an accident at a steeple-chase, aged 29, Wm. Hen. Lawrence, esq., Lieut. 9th Lancers.

At Wake's Colne Rectory, aged 27, Frances Victoria, dau. of the late Rev. L. C. Clarke, Incumbent of Wolviston, Durham.

In the East India-road, London, Eliza, wife of the Rev. W. H. Edmonds, and youngest dau. of the late George Downing, esq., of Chelsea.

At Over Dinadale Hall, North Riding, Yorkshire, aged 60, John Leonard, third son of the late Anthony Hammond, esq., of Hutton Bonville.

At Barnburgh Rectory, near Doncaster, aged 20, Caroline Frances, second dau. of the Rev. James F. Dimock.

At Bamburgh, Northumberland, aged 79, Mr. William Darling, the father of Grace Darling, and for a lengthened series of years lighthouse-keeper of the Longstone, one of the outermost group of the Farne Islands, where he had witnessed many shipwrecks, and often succeeded in rescuing the crews of vessels from a watery grave. He was born at Belford, Feb. 7, 1780, and married the daughter of respectable parents in the village of Bamburgh, by the name of Horseley, by whom he had a numerous family, his eldest son having succeeded him at the Longstone; another son, Brooks Darling, being lighthouse-keeper at the Coquet. Mr. Darling, on leaving the Longstone, took up his abode at Bamburgh, and became tenant of the Wyndling House, his daughter, Thomasin, and a niece keeping his house, which was occupied during the summer months by lodgers coming for sea-bathing. He had a beautiful collection of shells, which he had a pleasure in exhibiting, and pointing out

their many beauties. It was only a short time ago that a new life-boat, bearing the name of "Grace Darling," was presented to Holy Island. In Chambers' "Book of Days" may be found a brief narrative of the circumstances connected with the wreck of the "Forfarshire" (Sept. 6, 1838), which first brought the Darlings prominently before the public; and also Walcott's "East Coast of England," p. 357; Murray's "Handbook for Durham and Northumberland," pp. 216-18, and 224. On May 30 the body of William Darling was buried in Barmburgh churchyard, in the presence of a large number of the neighbouring farmers and inhabitants of Barmburgh. His grave adjoins that of his daughter at the north-east portion of the churchyard, where a handsome monument was erected by public subscription to her memory, and which is visible from the sea at a great distance. Mr. Darling left a will,—the Rev. Charles Thorp, of Ellingham, and William Dickson, jun., esq., of Alnwick, being his executors. A gentleman of great literary ability has given the following description of Mr. Darling:—"Should you ever go to Barmburgh, my friend, stay in the village over Sunday, and go to church there. I don't intend to praise the singing, or the stained-glass windows, though both are certainly worthy of praise, but I will tell you one thing. As you sit waiting for the service to begin, you will see an old man, still hale and strong, but with a wrinkled brow, and hair of a silvery white, enter the church. He is clad in the old blue coat with brass buttons, which was fashionable forty years ago, and his nether limbs are draped in trowsers of white nankeen. The old man is worth a close inspection for his own sake, for it is not often that you will see a face so singularly calm and beautiful; but that is not the reason for which I call your attention to him. You old man bears a name which still has power to send a thrill through breasts not easily impressed, and which once was famous in the farthest corners of the earth."—*Alnwick Journal*.

May 29. At Beverley House, Toronto, Canada, Emma, widow of Sir John Beverley Robinson, bart., formerly Chief Justice of Upper Canada.

At Apperley Court, Tewkesbury, aged 87, Henry Eustatius, youngest son of the former Sir G. Strickland, bart., brother of the late Sir William, and uncle of the present baronet.

At Chatham, aged 30, Lieut. St. Vincent David Lake, R.N., second son of the late Sir James Samuel Lake, bart.

At North-end, Fulham, aged 20, Eleanor Stanser Miller, only child of Capt. John C. Giles, R.N., and granddaugh. of the late Right Rev. Robert Stanser, D.D., Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia.

In Upper Harley-st., Georgiana, second dau. of the late Rev. George Young, Curate of Spanish Town, Jamaica.

May 30. In Cumberland-st., Portman-sq., aged 37, the Lady Congleton.

At Bath, aged 76, Gen. Sir James Shaw Kennedy, K.C.B., of Kirkmichael, Ayrshire, N.B., and Circus, Bath, Col. of the 47th Regt. See OBITUARY.

At Kelvedon, Essex, aged 62, Major-Gen. Augustus S. Hawkins, Indian Army.

At Boston House, Brentford, aged 55, Col. John Christie Clitherow, late Coldstream Guards.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 75, Col. James Morison, late Madras Cavalry.

At Oxford, Mary Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. E. H. Hansell, B.D., and dau. of the late Rev. David Williams, D.C.L., Warden of New College, Oxford.

May 31. At St. Servan, France, aged 88, David Deas Inglis, esq., formerly of the Bombay C.S.

At Monasterevan, co. Kildare, aged 36, Daniel O'Connell, youngest son of the late James Wheble, esq., of Bulmershe Court, Reading, Berks.

At Torquay, aged 64, Frances Maria, relict of the Rev. William Mould, East Retford, Notts.

Lately. At Wilna, a man named Szymel, who for the last thirty years had wandered about the streets of Wilna asking alms. In the course of this period he is said to have collected no less than 90,000 roubles, not a kopeck of which he spent on himself. He made it his business to find out all the needy persons in the town, and to give them assistance in procuring work for themselves and an education for their children; and his judgment and experience were such that he was scarcely ever deceived by a pretended case of distress. His funeral, which took place at Wilna, was followed by an immense crowd.

June 1. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 79, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Edward Grey, G.C.H. He was the son of Ralph William Grey, esq., of Backworth, Northumberland (descended from the Greys of Horton Castle), by the dau. of Charles Brandling, esq., of Gosforth House, in the same county, and was born in 1785. He was educated at University College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1806. In 1811 he was called to the bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn. In 1820 he was knighted on being appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Madras, and in the next year he married a daughter of Sir Samuel Clarke Jervoise, bart. (she died in 1850). In 1825 he was transferred to the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of Bengal. In 1835 he was appointed commissioner for the affairs of Lower Canada, and on his return was made a Privy Councillor, and received the Hanoverian Order. He was governor of Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Trinidad, and Lucia from 1841 to 1846, when he was appointed governor of Jamaica. For a period of about four years he represented the borough of Tynemouth in the House of Commons.

At Clifton, Louisa Elizabeth, dau. of the late Sir J. Godfrey Thomas, bart., of Bodiam, Sussex.

At the Priory, Woodchester, Stroud, aged 55, Henry Daniel, youngest son of the late Sir Montague Cholmeley, bart., of Easton Hall, Lincolnshire.

At Richmond, Sarah Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Armytage Gausson, Rector of Meesdenbury, Herts.

At Chipping Norton, aged 57, James, youngest son of the late Richard Franklyn, esq., of the Royal Mint.

At Somerset House, of paralysis, after three days' illness, aged 65, William Edwards Owen, esq., Chief Clerk of Records, Registrar-General's Office, Somerset House.

At Hereford, John Simons, esq., of the Charity Commission, York-st., St. James's, and Sillwood-place, Brighton.

At his residence, Crowndale-road, W. F. J. Walton, esq. He was for twenty-three years a clerk in the office of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

June 3. At Kensington Palace, aged 40, John Croker Pennell, esq., of the Foreign Office.

At Burntisland, Lieut.-Col. Macdougall, Buckingham-terr., Edinburgh.

At Folkestone, aged 69, Caroline, widow of the Rev. John George Ash, late Incumbent of Lodsworth, Sussex.

June 4. At Ashling, Sussex, aged 84, Anne, widow of Adm. Stair Douglas.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, after many years of suffering, Major James Turner, R.A.

At her residence, Eastgate, Lincoln, Anne, relict of John Fyfe, esq., of Thorpe Hall, Elkington, and mother of the High Sheriff of the county.

At Brighton, aged 70, Mary Catherine, widow of the Rev. Howard James Townsend, of Oakfield, Leamington, and Rector of Ilmington, co. Warwick.

At her residence, Walton-place, Knightsbridge, while asleep, of disease of the heart, aged 68, Susanna, widow of the Rev. Joseph Beaumont, M.D., and second dau. of the late John Morton, esq., Surgeon R.A.

At South-parade, York, Catherine, relict of the Rev. Henry Brown, and third dau. of the late Samuel Key, Esq., of Fulford Hall, near York.

At Bath, Barbara Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rev. Charles Thomas Gladwin, Incumbent of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Liverpool.

At his residence, Swindon, aged 81, Capt. Shurman, late of the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars.

At Edinburgh, Harriet Auldjo, wife of Dr. Woodford, H.M.'s Inspector of Schools.

In Onslow-square, Georgina Maud Mary, youngest child of Col. and Mrs. Beauchamp Walker.

June 5. Suddenly, at Lanerigg, Grasmere, aged 77, Sir John Richardson, C.B., R.N., F.R.S. See OBITUARY.

At Torpoint, Cornwall, aged 83, Capt. Wm. Speck, R.N. He was sent to sea when a boy, in the year 1890 had gained the rating of

able seaman. Soon after he was called on to the quarter-deck as master's mate. He was mate of the "Royal George," 100, at the passage of the Dardanelles in 1807, and was advanced to lieutenant Feb. 28, 1809, in which capacity he served in the "Belleisle," 74, at the taking of Martinique in 1809, and in the Walcheren expedition, where he was landed in command of the scamen of the ship in the attack upon Flushing. He was senior of the "Scylla," 11, when she took by boarding, under the batteries of the Ile de Bas, a French brig-of-war of twelve guns, and in 1813 was in action with the French frigate "Weser," 40 guns. From Nov. 9, 1831, until promoted to the rank of commander, Jan. 11, 1843, Mr. Speck had charge of a station in the Coast-guard. He had previously commanded for three years the "Shamrock," revenue vessel. He had long been on the reserved list, and was in the receipt of the commander's out-pension of Greenwich Hospital.

At her residence, New House, near Newnham, Gloucestershire, Susanna Sarah, relict of John Wade Wait, esq., J.P.

At the residence of her cousin, John A. Tinne, esq., Briarley, Aigburgh, Liverpool, aged 34, Anna, widow of John Brigham, esq., Assistant-Surgeon Madras Army, and dau. of the late Lt.-Col. Hugh Hay Rose.

At Diss, Norfolk, Anna Maria, wife of Thos. Edward Wallace, esq., and second dau. of the late Rev. William Manning, Rector of Diss and Weeting.

At Pateley Bridge, aged 31, Mary Stuart, wife of the Rev. Samuel Gray, and eldest dau. of W. Hutchins Calcott, esq.

June 6. At Pollok, Renfrewshire, Sir John Maxwell, bart., of Pollok. See OBITUARY.

At Edinburgh, aged 80, David MacLagan, M.D., F.R.S.E., late Physician to the Forces, Surgeon in Ordinary to the Queen in Scotland.

At the residence of her grandmother, Dawson-place, Bayswater, aged 27, Emily Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Penton Thompson, R.A., and dau. of Col. G. P. Whish, H.M.'s Bengal Army.

At his residence, Stamford-hill, aged 54, Thomas Roberts, esq., of the firm of Messrs. Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts, and Green.

June 7. Aged 84, George Frederick Furnival, esq., formerly of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and Assistant-Surgeon of H.M.'s 14th Regt. of Foot, nearly sixty years surgeon at Egham, Surrey.

At St. Mary Church, Torquay, aged 20, John Armstrong, eldest son of the late Bishop of Grahamstown.

At her residence, Southport, Lancashire, aged 73, Ellen, widow of Thomas Sutton, esq., of Shrewsbury, and only dau. of the late Bryan Smith, esq., of Lydiate.

June 8. At Rock Hills, Sydenham, Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P. See OBITUARY.

At Malta, aged 45, Thomas Patrick Matthew, esq., Staff Surgeon-Major.

At Woolwich, aged 88, John Goldsmith, esq., R.N.

At Cobham, Surrey, aged 34, Wm. Lightly, esq., of Fumival's Inn, eldest son of William Lightly, esq., of Cornwall-gardens, Kensington, and Fenchurch-st.

At Bath, aged 30, Georgiana Agnes Jocelyn, wife of Lieut.-Col. G. Newbolt.

June 9. At Worlington Rectory, Suffolk, aged 20, Emma, dau. of the Rev. William Singleton.

At Plymouth, aged 32, Gilbert Lennox King, esq., Surgeon R.N.

At Ilkley, aged 68, Hamer Stansfeld, esq., of Highfield, Windermere, formerly of Leeds, where he was once known as a man of great influence with the Liberal party.

Killed on the South-Eastern Railway at Staplehurst, with seven other persons, Charlotte Chauntrell, wife of F. Dundas Faithfull, esq., of Bombay; Annie, wife of Frederick Bodenham, esq., solicitor, Moorfields, Hereford; Caroline, third dau. of the late Thomas Holt White, esq., of Chase Lodge, Enfield, Middlesex.

June 10. At Auchintoul House, the Hon. Louisa Duff, widow of Garden Duff, esq., of Hatton. She was the eldest dau. of the sixth Lord Duffus, and married, September 17, 1805, Garden Duff, esq., of Hatton, who died March 15, 1858, and by whom she had a family of five sons and three daughters.

At Edinburgh, Major Arthur Mair, formerly of the 62nd Regt. After retiring from the Army, he settled in Edinburgh, and for a number of years (until his decease) represented St. Stephen's ward in the Town Council. He was long a Director of the late Scottish Naval and Military Academy, and was also connected with various educational institutions in the city. Major Mair married a dau. of the late Mrs. Henry Siddons, the actress, and leaves a family.

At Brixton, Louisa, wife of the Rev. W. Brownrigg Smith, M.A., Head Master of the City of London Freeman's Orphan School, and dau. of the Rev. James Irvine, Vicar of Leigh, Lancashire.

June 11. Aged 65, Caroline, wife of William John Lysley, esq., M.P., of Princes-gardens, Hyde-pk.

At Ilminster, Somerset, aged 62, Vincent Trevannion Langworthy, esq.

At La Maisonnette, Nairn, N.B., aged 75, Henry Emlin, esq., J.P., late of Windsor.

At the Mythe, Tewkesbury, aged 71, Elizabeth, wife of Charles Porter, esq.

At Southwell, Elizabeth, wife of Chappell Fowler, esq., and youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. W. R. Boyer, Rector of Sweptstone-cum-Snaresstone, Leicestershire.

At Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, Eleanor, wife of the Rev. Thos. Archer Houlton, Rector of Peasemore, Berks.

June 12. At Constance, Lady Temple, relict of Sir Grenville Leofric Temple, bart.

At Braganza, Torquay, aged 91, the Hon.

Elizabeth, Lady Dashwood, relict of Vice-Adm. Sir Charles Dashwood, K.C.B., and K.G.T.S. of Portugal, and second dau. of John, twenty-sixth Lord Kingsale.

At Dawlish, Devon, aged 87, General John Truscott, H.M.'s Bengal Army.

At Monaghan, suddenly, Maurice Peppard Warren Lewis, esq., LL.D., and J.P., eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Arthur Gambell Lewis, D.L. and J.P., co. Monaghan.

At Higher-terr., Torquay, Caroline, wife of John Jas. Barrow, esq., of Cliff Park, Paignton.

June 13. At his residence, Harley-st., Cavendish-sq., aged 81, Henry Herbert Southey, esq., M.D., &c. The deceased gentleman, who was the brother of the poet, graduated M.D. at Edinburgh in 1806, became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1812, was an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, and Fellow of the Royal Society. His chief reputation was in connection with lunacy, and he was for many years examiner of lunatics under the Court of Chancery. He was physician in ordinary to George IV., and physician to the London Hospital, and for a great many years he has been Gresham Professor of Medicine. He was author of a variety of medical works, the chief one being "On Pulmonary Consumption."

At Glanarberth, Cardiganshire, aged 60, Mrs. Jones, widow of the Rev. John Jones, of Penylan, in the same county.

June 14. At the family mansion in Arlington-st., suddenly, after an illness of a few hours, aged 43, Viscount Cranborne. His Lordship, J. E. W. Evelyn Cecil, who was born Oct. 29, 1821, was the eldest son of the Marquis of Salisbury, by his first marriage, with Frances Mary, only dau. and heir of Bamber Gascoyne, esq. He was blind from his birth, and this affliction prevented his taking that prominent position for which his birth, abilities, and character eminently qualified him. Nevertheless, he took an active interest in all the great questions of the day, and although abstaining publicly from the field of politics, exercised no inconsiderable influence in the social circles in which he mixed. It would be difficult indeed to recall an instance of an individual so terribly suffering as his Lordship, who at the same time so thoroughly overcame by his mental resources that greatest of mortal afflictions—blindness. A great traveller, a good linguist, an earnest student, an able writer, and a sound thinker, there were few topics on which he could not speak with knowledge, and few in the discussion of which his opinions were not well worth careful consideration. But to his mental qualities, carefully cultivated, he added a charm of amiability, a kindly and genial manner, a friendly and even affectionate interest in those around him, and a warm-hearted cordiality towards all who came into contact with him, that will make his loss severely felt. And outside the narrow circle of sorrowing relations and regretful friends and acquaintances there are many who knew him but by name and by his acts of charity, who will mourn for years

to come the departure of this true and large-hearted philanthropist. His Lordship's title and position as heir-apparent to the marquise deves upon Lord Robert Arthur Talbot Cecil, M.P. for Stamford.—*Morning Herald*.

At Writtle, Essex, aged 47, Frances, wife of J. A. Hardcastle, esq., M.P.

At her house, Connaught-sq., aged 79, Miss Jane Sarah, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Skynner, formerly Rector of Easton, near Stamford.

June 15. In Eaton-sq., aged 37, Lord Kingsale. J. Constantine De Courcy, Lord Kingsale, Baron Courcy of Courcy, and Baron of Ringrone, premier baron in the peerage of Ireland, was the eldest son of John Singleton, twenty-eighth lord, by Sarah, second dau. of Joseph Chadder, esq., of Postle-mouth, Devon. He was born Nov. 5, 1827, and married March 1, 1855, Adelaide, only dau. of Joshua Procter-Brown Westhead, esq., of Lea Castle, Worcestershire, by whom he has a daughter, the Hon. Adelaide Constance Robesia, born Dec. 18, 1855. The late lord succeeded to the honours of the family, on the death of his father, Jan. 7, 1847. In default of male issue, the title is inherited by his only brother, the Hon. Michael Conrad, who was born Dec. 21, 1828. The first peer, Sir John de Courcy, who was distinguished in the wars of England, Gascony, and Ireland (*temp.* Henry II.), having been champion of England in a dispute with France, King John granted him and his descendants the privilege of remaining covered in the presence of the Sovereign. Henry VIII. granted a similar privilege to an ancestor of the present Lord Forester, of wearing his hat in the Royal presence.

At Barnes, Surrey, Janet, widow of Major-Gen. Charles Ovens, of the Bombay Army.

Aged 66, Robert Marsh, esq., of the Little Cloisters, Westminster Abbey.

At Dartmouth, aged 14, Reginald Scott Norton, Naval Cadet on board H.M.S. "Britannia," fourth surviving son of Dr. Norton, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater.

At Charmouth Rectory, Dorset, aged 19, Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edward R. Breton.

June 16. In Clapham-road, aged 69, Capt. Gowland. He was for upwards of forty-five years Commander of H.M.'s Revenue cutter "Vigilant."

In Cumberland-terr., Regent's-pk., aged 75, Mrs. Fanshawe, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Fanshawe, R.E.

June 17. At Elm Lodge, Hampton, aged 74, Lord Chas. Fitzroy. His Lordship, who was the second son of the fourth Duke of Grafton, was born Feb. 28, 1791, and married, in 1825, Anne, eldest dau. of George Augustus Henry, first Earl of Burlington, by whom he leaves issue one son and two daughters. Lord Chas. Fitzroy was at the battle of Corunna, and served in the Walcheren expedition with the

Guards. In 1811 he joined Lord Hill's staff, and was present at the siege and capture of Badajoz, battles of Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse, and Waterloo, and had received the war medal with eight clasps. He also served two years with the Army of Occupation in France. He retired from the service in 1819. His Lordship sat in Parliament as Member for Thetford from 1818 till the passing of the Reform Bill, and at the general election which ensued he was elected for Bury in the Liberal interest, and placed at the head of the poll. He was Vice-Chamberlain to the Household from 1835 to 1839, and was also appointed a Privy Councillor. He represented Bury as a Liberal in four successive Parliaments, until 1847, when he resigned his seat.

At St. Alban's, aged 88, Wm. Cotton, esq.

June 18. At Edinburgh, Elizabeth, wife of Major-Gen. John Campbell.

At Hamilton, Lanarkshire, aged 82, Mrs. Livingstone, mother of Dr. Livingstone, the African traveller.

At her house, Upper Walmer, Sarah, relict of Gen. Edw. Wingrove, esq., Comm. R.N.

At Viewfield, Mauchline, aged 73, Miss Jane Lillias Wodrow, the last descendant bearing the name of the Rev. Robt. Wodrow, Minister of Eastwood, Historian of the Church of Scotland.

June 19. At Weston, Thames Ditton, Harriot Emma, wife of the Rev. Edw. Lane Sayer, of the above place.

June 20. At High Elms, Kent, aged 62, Sir John Wm. Lubbock, bart. He was born March 26, 1803, was educated at Westminster School, and afterwards went to Trinity College, Cambridge, at which University he graduated B.A. in 1825, and M.A. in 1833. He married, June 29, 1833, Harriet, dau. of Lieut.-Col. George Hotham, of York. On the death of his father, in 1840, he succeeded to the baronetcy. Sir John Lubbock was the principal in the eminent banking firm of that name. He was a distinguished scholar, and had been for years a Fellow of the Royal Society, on the committee, and a Vice-President of that learned body. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his eldest son, John, who was born in 1834, and married in 1856 a dau. of the Rev. Peter Hordern, of Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Lancashire.

In Bryanston-sq., aged 70, Andrew Robert Drummond, esq., of Cadland, Hants., the principal partner in the well-known banking firm of Drummond and Co. He was the son of Mr. Andrew Berkeley (eldest son of the Hon. Robt. Drummond, sixth son of the fourth Viscount Strathallan), by Lady Mary Percival, dau. of the second Earl of Egmont; was born July 28, 1794, and married, March 7, 1822, Lady Elizabeth Frederica, second dau. of John Henry, fifth Duke of Rutland, who survives him. He leaves issue several sons, and his two daughters are married to Mr. A. B. Cochrane, M.P., and the Earl of Scarborough.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,				
			May 20, 1865.	May 27, 1865.	June 3, 1865.	June 10, 1865.	June 17, 1865.
Mean Temperature			53·7	61·7	58·3	63·6	57·8
London	78029	2803989	1168	1249	1187	1289	1204
1-6. West Districts .	10786	463388	176	212	180	222	178
7-11. North Districts .	13533	618210	281	253	267	268	260
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	160	173	134	165	166
20-25. East Districts .	6230	571158	233	267	272	293	270
26-36. South Districts .	45542	773175	318	344	334	341	330

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
May 20 .	551	193	204	175	36	1168	1083	1109	2192
May 27 .	584	169	222	225	47	1249	950	926	1876
June 3 .	582	178	210	181	34	1187	969	891	1860
June 10 .	604	223	210	212	40	1289	1008	948	1956
June 17 .	602	157	219	184	32	1204	1028	985	2013

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,

Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, June 20, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat ...	3,337	...	43 0	Oats ...	163	...	26 5	Beans ...	—	...	0 0
Barley ...	—	...	0 0	Rye ...	—	...	0 0	Peas ...	—	...	0 0

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JUNE 22.

Hay, 4*l.* 4*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.* 12*s.* — Clover, 5*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef	4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, MAY 18.	
Mutton	5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	1,655
Veal	4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	12,650
Pork	4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	10 <i>d.</i>	Calves	723
Lamb	6 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i> to 7 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i>	Pigs	145

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—(By the Carcase.)

Beef	4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	Pork	3 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>
Mutton	4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	Lamb	6 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	
Veal	4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>					

COAL-MARKET, JUNE 23.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 17*s.* 9*d.* Other sorts, 15*s.* 9*d.* to 16*s.* 9*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From May 24 to June 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
May	°	°	°	in. pts.		June	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	58	67	57	30. 01	cloudy, fair	9	65	76	62	30. 34	fair
25	59	72	57	30. 09	fair	10	57	72	55	30. 15	do. cloudy
26	60	73	61	29. 96	do.	11	60	62	50	30. 24	cloudy
27	64	71	59	29. 89	cloudy, fair	12	52	62	55	30. 38	fair, cloudy
28	61	70	60	29. 92	rain, do.	13	58	72	59	30. 38	do. do.
29	62	70	63	29. 81	cldy. do. cldy.	14	63	72	59	30. 38	do. do.
30	61	69	56	29. 86	do.	15	58	70	57	30. 35	cloudy
31	58	68	61	29. 88	do.	16	59	68	53	30. 37	fair, cloudy
J. 1	62	65	56	29. 78	cldy. hvy. rain	17	57	68	55	30. 33	do.
2	58	62	56	29. 72	do. const. do.	18	55	59	55	30. 33	cloudy
3	60	64	60	29. 93	rain, cldy. fair	19	53	60	55	30. 31	do. fair
4	63	70	61	30. 03	cloudy	20	58	73	61	30. 31	fair
5	64	73	69	30. 29	fair	21	66	80	62	30. 29	foggy, fair
6	69	76	68	30. 35	do. cloudy	22	58	74	61	30. 29	fair
7	62	71	56	30. 88	do. do.	23	65	81	68	30. 13	do.
8	60	72	63	30. 04	do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

May and June.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cent
M. 24	90½	88½	88½	242		218		106½
25	90½	88½	88½		5 pm.		16.17 pm.	106½
26	90½	88½	88½	242	2 pm.		20 pm.	106½
27	91	89	89	240½				
29	91	89	89	240½	2 pm.			106½
30	91	89	89	240½	1 pm.		16.20 pm.	106½
31	91½	89½	89½		1. 4 pm.			106
J. 1	91½	89½	89½	242½	par 3 pm.			106½
2	89½	89	89½		4 pm.			103½
3	89½	89	89½	241½	3 pm.			103½
4	89½	89	89½		par 4 pm.			103½
5	89½	89	89½	241				103½
6	89½	89	89½	242½	4 pm.			103½
7	89½	89	89½		par 3 pm.		18 pm.	104
8	89½	89	89½		par 3 pm.		21 pm.	103½
9	89½	89	89½		3 pm.			103½
10	89½	89	89½		3 pm.			104
11	89½	89	89½		4 pm.			104
12	89½	89	89½		1 pm.			104
13	89½	89	89½		1. 4 pm.		21 pm.	104
14	89½	89	89½		4 pm.		17.21 pm.	104½
15	89½	89	89½	244	2. 5 pm.			104½
16	89½	89	89½		3. 5 pm.			104½
17	89½	89	89½	245				104
18	89½	89	89½	246½	7			104½
19	89½	89	89½	246½	50			104½
20	89½	89	89½	248	50		18 pm.	104½
21	89	89	89	249	2 pm.			104

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THE
Gentleman's Magazine
 AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

AUGUST, 1865.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE.—SYLVANUS URBAN *requests his Friends to observe that Reports, Correspondence, Books for Review, announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., received after the 20th instant, cannot be attended to until the following Month.*

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE annual meeting will be held at Dorchester, under the presidency of the Most Hon. the Marquess Camden, K.G. It will commence Tuesday, Aug. 1, and close Tuesday, Aug. 8. Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., is the President of the Section of History; Charles T. Newton, Esq., of that of Antiquities; and the Rev. Professor Willis, of that of Architecture. The Town-hall will be used for the meetings, and there the Inaugural Address will be delivered at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, August 1. The Temporary Museum will be established at the Infants' Schoolroom of Holy Trinity Church. Many important papers appear on the programme as to be read by the Dean of Chichester, the Rev. Professor Willis, the Rev. W. Barnes, C. T. Newton, Esq., and others, and several interesting excursions will be made.

At the Reception-room, visitors may obtain information regarding all the arrangements of the week, papers to be read, conveyances for the excursions, &c. Tickets for the meeting will there be issued. Price of tickets: for gentlemen, one guinea (not transferable); for ladies, half-a-guinea (transferable), entitling the bearer to take part in all the proceedings of the week, to visit the museum, &c. Expenses of excursions are not included. Full particulars regarding the excursions will be published hereafter. It is particularly requested that all persons intending to

join any of the excursions will enter their names, as early as possible, in lists prepared for that purpose at the Reception-room.

The course of business, beside the usual meetings for reading papers, will be as follows:—

Aug. 1 (afternoon). Visit to the antiquities of Dorchester.

Aug. 2. Visit to Maiden Castle, which the Rev. W. Barnes will describe.

Aug. 3. Visit to Sherborne, where Mr. Wingfield Digby will entertain the party. *Conversazione* in the Museum at 9 p.m.

Aug. 4 will be devoted to reading papers, one of them, by Mr. T. Bond, being devoted to Corfe Castle, to be visited the next day.

Aug. 5. Excursion to Wareham, Corfe Castle, and Wimborne Minster. Mr. J. H. Parker will describe the architectural features of Corfe Castle, and Mr. E. A. Freeman those of Wimborne. *Conversazione* in the Museum at 9 p.m.

Aug. 7. Excursion to Milton Abbey, where Baron Hambro will entertain the party. *Conversazione* in the evening.

Aug. 8. Closing meeting.

QUERY.

SIR,—In the churchyard at Reigate is a large black marble slab without any date or inscription of any kind, except only the one word, *HUMB.* To whose memory is this a memorial?

I am, &c. E. P.

The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

WEDGWOOD*.

THE simultaneous publication of two works on one of our greatest potters, if not the greatest, following not long after the public honours rendered to his memory in his native place, is demonstrative of the fact that however long full recognition has been withheld, the day has now arrived when the man and his works will be properly made known and appreciated. In a country like this, which owes so much of her wealth and glory to the untiring perseverance of men of the industrial class, it is remarkable that such a person as Wedgwood should have been so very little understood; and that it should have been left to the present day, and to the taste and good feeling of two or three individuals, to render justice to him and to his services to the useful arts. His elegant works have, indeed, long been sought after as ceramic treasures by those, here and there, who knew and valued their merits and who could afford to purchase; but further than this, Wedgwood, as he lived, toiled, and made himself a name and a fortune, was neither known nor much cared for. Mr. Joseph Mayer had, long since, collected the works of Wedgwood, and had given them a department in his museum; and it was destined, fortunately, that into his hands fell, by the merest accident, a mass of correspondence which had been thrown aside as almost useless, but which now forms a leading feature in Miss Meteyard's work; and the author gratefully and gracefully avows that—

"By his public spirit, his generosity, his aid in every artistic way, Joseph Mayer of Liverpool has done more than any man living for the memory of Wedgwood, and for setting his life as an example, and his noble works as

* "The Life of Josiah Wedgwood, from his Private Correspondence and Family Papers. By Eliza Meteyard. Vol. I." (London: Hurst and Blackett.)

"The Wedgwoods: being a Life of Josiah Wedgwood; with Notices of his Works. By Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A." (London: Virtue Brothers and Co.)

a lesson, before the world; and this must not be forgotten by those who deal out the justices of literary and artistic fame."

It is pleasing, too, to see a man in the elevated position of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, occupied with the weightiest cares of state and office, giving attention to native art and science, and shewing that a highly-cultivated classical intellect is not incompatible with regard for the arts and artists of our own time and country.

It is impossible to take a just view of the state of any art at any time, or at any particular period of its progress, without studying it in its past phases and tracing it back to its infancy. Thus it is with Wedgwood and with pottery. To estimate his merits a knowledge of the works of his contemporaries and predecessors is necessary, as well as of the circumstances by which he was surrounded. He will have to be tested by two very different standards, the modern and the ancient; and we are led naturally to take a comprehensive review of the history of the potter's art, as well as we can do so from the remains which are yet preserved. Luckily these are very considerable; for, although the fragile character of the potter's vessel has, time out of mind, been proverbial, an enormous amount of specimens are before us, sound and whole, extending back over almost the entire historic period of man's existence. They can be classified and subdivided into infinite varieties; and in them, we can see the makers and the peoples they were made for, more clearly perhaps than in any productions of the other industrial arts of antiquity. The elegant and pure forms of the Etruscan and Greek vases, embellished with paintings in unfaded and brilliant colours illustrative of myths and traditions in which figure gods, demi-gods, heroes, and personages of the ideal and real worlds, reflect the spirit and character of the nations whose artists manufactured them, to say nothing of those masterpieces of artistic skill elaborately ornamented with figures in high relief which are consummate gems of sculpture. The Roman follow, almost equal in perfection, and quite so in interest, for they also are faultless in form and are often embossed with subjects illustrative of social life as well as of mythology and the field of nature. Moreover the Roman pottery in its colonial divisions forms an important feature in our national antiquities. In Gaul, in Germany, and in Britain, the Roman legions and colonists manufactured the native clays

from Italian models. In the course of time local influences tended to give distinctive characters to the works of various establishments which modern research has been able to identify and understand so confidently that, very frequently, wherever the vessels may be discovered their parentage can be detected at once. The establishments for making what may be called *pseudo-Samian*, were so extensive in Gaul that thousands of workmen must have been employed. They were under numerous master potters, whose names were stamped upon their respective works. Of these several hundred have been collected out of the ruins of Londinium^b alone. Many of the earlier Greek ceramic works also bear the makers' names; but some of the more finished and more costly productions are without any indication of the makers. With the ancients excellence seems to have been so universal that, except for purposes of commerce, the appendage of the name was not regarded as conferring any special honour. In this respect the moderns have been more careful, and most of their works can be recognised by distinctive marks^c.

With the Roman empire decayed and sank the art of the potter. It did not die; for the necessities of daily life rendered it indispensable; but it survived in a grosser state, void of elegance in form and of taste in ornament. The practised eye can, indeed, detect in the Frankish and Saxon fictile vessels a Roman influence; but the classic spirit is wanting, and the vessels are such as would suit unrefined and semi-barbarous peoples, and nothing more. But they are nevertheless highly interesting, for they are consistent with the social condition of those who used them. Among the Saxon vessels may be seen some of the archetypes of the common familiar jugs and pitchers which yet occupy a place upon the shelves of our kitchens, coarse vessels with handles and lips and wide mouths. It is somewhat difficult to explain why with such rude pottery should be associated in the graves of our Saxon forefathers such numbers of glass goblets of delicate and not inelegant forms, coloured and often wrought with much skill. When we descend to the later Saxon times, and to the Norman and early English epochs, our knowledge of the pottery becomes obscured

^b "Illustrations of Roman London, by C. Rosch Smith," pp. 102-108.

^c "Marks and Monograms on Pottery and Porcelain, by W. Chaffers, F.S.A."

and indistinct: for centuries we seem to lose sight of it. The antiquary finds rude specimens without the least pretension to grace or beauty, coarse in material, vulgar in form; and knowing they are not either Roman or early Saxon he assigns them to posterior generations: sometimes coins or other evidences occur to certify he has rightly appropriated them. One of the most important discoveries that has been made, and which tends to help fill a wide gap in the history of pottery, is that made by Mr. Jewitt, described in his "Reliquary," and referred to in his recent work on Wedgwood. It is that of a Norman potter's-kiln, or rather the remains of one, with vessels *in situ*. They are pitchers with handles and wide mouths, of various sizes, of coarse clay, and many are covered with a green glaze. One is ornamented with horse-shoes, the badge of the Ferrars family, who probably owned the property in Staffordshire upon which the manufactory was established. Miss Meteyard gives examples (from the Bateman and Roach Smith collections) which may probably be assigned to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the latter being ornamented with dragons or lions, possibly an armorial badge^d. Other varieties can be referred to the early part of the fourteenth century with some certainty, while a few of grotesque form may be somewhat earlier; many of uncouth and tasteless shapes are, it may be assumed, long anterior; but, in all probability, they retained a place on the domestic board over many centuries; and their types have come down to our own times. Medieval illuminations, and documentary evidence, including the household accounts of noble and gentle families, clearly prove the homely character of the pottery which, at the present day, would not be countenanced in the humblest cottage. Wooden cups and trenchers were also in common use; and leathern bottles, used frequently by travellers, of which the memory yet lingers in the names of road-side inns, as, for instance, between London and Rochester there were and are hostelries called the "Leather Bottle" and the "Three Cruches;" the *cruce*, *creuse*, or *cruskyn*, however, was a common name for an earthen drinking-cup.

For the protection of the native potters a statute was made in the reign of Edward IV., which enacted that no merchants,

^d Examples, some of which may be anterior in date to these, will be found in Chiffers's very useful volume, "Marks and Monograms."

English or foreign, should import any painted wares for sale. A Proclamation by Charles I. recites this Statute, and states:—

“That notwithstanding the said Statute several persons, as well subjects of this kingdom as foreigners, have presumed to import, and daily do bring several great quantities of painted earthenwares privately into the port of London, and publicly into the Out-ports, to the inevitable ruin of many hundreds of his Majesty’s poor subjects who get their subsistence and livelihood by the said trade, and to the great hazard of losing the said manufacture within this realm, the said manufacture being made to as great perfection by his Majesty’s said subjects, as by any foreigner; and that for the most part with materials of English growth; his Majesty therefore with the advice of his Privy Council,” &c. prohibits the importation of any painted earthenwares, “be the same painted with white, blue, or any other colours,” &c.

The degree of perfection alluded to in this Proclamation may be estimated by the examples given by Mr. Jewitt and Miss Meteyard, and by the numerous specimens in public and private collections from the reign of Charles I. to that of William and Mary.

But the introduction of China ware; of the Italian pottery of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; of the German of the same period; and of the French of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in spite of protective enactments; the introduction also of tea and coffee, and the gradual progress of refinement and taste in the arts and in social comforts, led the way to the improvement of our native ceramic manufactories. Slowly, and in the wake of other nations, the English potters were roused by the spirit of emulation, and they began to try to achieve something worthy the nation. The first decided or successful impetus seems to have been given by two foreigners, the brothers Elers, who, towards the close of the seventeenth century, settled near Burslem in Staffordshire, in the heart of the great pottery district, turning to advantage the clay of the locality in the imitation of the fine red ware of Japan, and what is called Egyptian black, all distinguished for fineness of material and clear, sharp outline, and sometimes by no means wanting in good taste. Some examples from Miss Meteyard’s first volume are here given.

The Elers, after encountering opposition, and passing through vicissitudes of fortune, settled at Chelsea, where they aided in the improvement of porcelain. A manufactory had been established there by some Venetians, and no doubt the Elers contributed towards preparing the way to the eminence which the

Chelsea porcelain attained half a century afterwards. The secrets of the brothers Elers were penetrated by a potter of



Elers' Ware.

Shelton, named Twyford; and by a man of superior intelligence, Samuel Astbury, whom Miss Meteyard terms the real precursor of Wedgwood. He introduced great improvements in the material, and his good taste and skill contributed much to the elevation of the ceramic art. Miss Meteyard gives a white ware perforated dish, which shews a fair example of one



White Ware Perforated Dish.

class of native pottery just anterior to Wedgwood. Of this ware there are preserved in the Jermyn-street Museum some large epergnes which must have been designed by a first-rate artist; of these there are modern copies from the Dresden manufactory, but very inferior to the old. It is, indeed, obvious that when the day of Josiah Wedgwood came, great advances

had been made in the art he was destined to bring to such high perfection. To him, the worthy subject of the volumes before us, we now come.

The groundwork of Mr. Jewitt's "*Life of Josiah Wedgwood*" is in the papers published in the "*Art-Journal*;" but the author has remodelled and rewritten them, and the additional matter has more than doubled the original essays; the illustrations which accompanied their earlier publication are here reproduced, with others, such as the curious Norman vessels discovered in Staffordshire before referred to. The result of the publication of such works will, no doubt, be the creation of numerous collectors of the Wedgwood pottery, and the earthenware of his immediate predecessors and successors, and to these the elaborate illustrations of the two productions will be of much value. Miss Meteyard's volume not having had the advantage of the early introduction to the world which was the lot of Mr. Jewitt's papers, will naturally on the present occasion demand the larger share of our attention.

"For fifteen years," says Miss Meteyard, "I have had this work in view. The names of Wedgwood and Darwin were amongst the earliest known to me. In the town where I passed my childhood were many who well remembered Mr. Wedgwood, and many pleasant anecdotes were afloat concerning him. Amongst my father's patients were two or three who had known him personally; a descendant of his schoolmaster lived a stone's-throw from our door, and household tastes made Wedgwood-ware an admired object. One quaint old dwelling is at this moment before my eyes. Its mistress was an aged gentlewoman, a native of Birmingham, who, through her relations, knew much of the great potter at the time he was Wheildon's partner and subsequently. She was the possessor of many early specimens of Staffordshire ware, including exquisite little oval snuff-boxes, candlesticks, and other articles made by Wheildon; and green-glazed dishes, red engined teapots, and cream-ware by Wedgwood. Amongst other gifts she enriched me with, were the remains of a brown-lined toy dinner-service. Of this the little tureen was the wonder of my childish eyes, for its shape was exquisite, and the handle of the lid, in the form of a hazel-nut, was set amidst a group of russet leaves. The modelling and colouring of these betrayed the hand of a master. Other circumstances brought me in contact with much old English pottery. For more than forty years my father held a medical appointment in connection with Government; and when at the close of the war he settled in the county town referred to, his duties in relation thereto took him occasional journeys into the districts around. He was a fine classical scholar and loved antiquities: I was thus his companion—riding when the distances were great—whilst he traced old British trackways, Roman roads, or visited remnants of primeval forest land, old tumuli, old churches, old halls, farm-houses, and country granges. It was in these latter places, many of them coeval with the Plantagenets and Tudors, that I saw on quaint shelves, or garnishing huge dressers, the tygs,

the posset-pots, and the pictured dishes of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries."

Thus tutored in early life the fair authoress has evidently, in more matured age, had excellent opportunities for becoming acquainted with the Staffordshire pottery districts, for nothing but personal experience could have enabled her to describe so graphically and invest with so much interest, remote and comparatively unknown districts, presenting to the eye of the cursory observer none of the attractions which allure and delight the traveller in so many parts of our beautiful country. She shews the potters' homes as they were and are, introduces us to their family recesses, describes their toils, their difficulties, their indoors and outdoors life so pleasingly and faithfully, that a new world will be opened to thousands of her readers, in which, by their firesides, they will be able to estimate for the first time the amount of respect and gratitude due to these sons of labour and skill, whose works contribute so much to our daily and hourly comfort and luxury. In thousands of dwellings far distant from these busy regions when the festive board is covered with the elegant dinner-service, and when breakfast and tea-tables are decorated with tasteful and delicate wares, the triumphs of modern art and science, tens of thousands will be impelled by Miss Meteyard's narrative to think more deeply on the exertions of those, who through centuries of discouragements, anxieties, and hard work, have by patience, perseverance, and improving ability, perfected for universal use these now indispensable accessories to the enjoyment of life. By far too little are familiar household things understood and valued. Every cottage as well as every palace contains a museum of wonders illustrative of the arts, and the means of education are at every man's door, but the difficulty is to make him think so.

The surname of Wedgwood nearly half fills the parish registers of Burslem through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It was ever a family of substance and of mark, distinguished for ability, perseverance, and benevolence, so that the young Josiah (born in July, 1730,) began life under favourable circumstances. He had elder brothers and sisters, a mother of unusual sensibility and kindness of heart, and the boy found himself surrounded by relatives all animated with the spirit of industry. It is very difficult to discern the causes of the pre-

eminent success of one individual in a numerous family all probably educated alike; but there may be something perhaps in the comparative youth of Josiah which gave him advantages. He was surrounded by senior relations of all ages, from all of whom he could learn something; he had good home influences, and his school-fellows and companions were, like his own relatives, respectable and well-conducted. Losing his father when nine years of age, his education was entirely superintended by his mother, while his eldest brother, Thomas, succeeded to the business, and to him, at the age of fourteen, Josiah was apprenticed. He had previously been so debilitated by the small-pox that he was forced to walk with crutches, and he never recovered the full use of one leg, which had ultimately to be amputated. He began his trade as a *thrower*—in his own words, “at the lowest round of the ladder.” His skill in throwing or forming the vessel upon the wheel, soon became extraordinary, and this skill he always retained. It was related to Mr. Mayer, by one of the best throwers in Etruria, that if a vessel failed ever so slightly in its form he detected the defect at a glance, and breaking it with his stick, he would exclaim, “This won’t do for Josiah Wedgwood.”

The disease in his leg transferred him earlier than was usual from the thrower’s bench to the moulder’s board, and now, and thus early, we find him actively engaged in making experiments and succeeding in improving the manufacture of small wares for the Sheffield and Birmingham markets; and then, it seems, he began to devise means to improve the cream-ware, but his brother did not care for experiments and new processes, and Josiah, when his apprenticeship expired, joined as partner a potter named Alders, at Cliff Bank, near Stoke. This alliance soon came to an end, and one with Wheildon followed. At this early period young Wedgwood’s fame had attained a local eminence, for when he entered this partnership one of the agreements stipulated that he should use for the joint benefit such secret processes as he had made his own, but without binding him to reveal them to others. But when the partnership terminated, it was not renewed. Wheildon was probably content with a good business in the ordinary way, and was not disposed to enter upon the expensive speculations which young Wedgwood, whose practical skill and knowledge were rapidly increasing, had contemplated, and which he was therefore free to embark

in, unshackled and on his own account. He was yet not quite thirty years old when he began his great and triumphant career. He was now a master potter, and he first set himself to work in improving various kinds of ware, and especially the ordinary cream-coloured :—

“Every essential of body, glaze, form, and ornament was alike the object of his care. But through the various necessary processes his patience was often sorely tried, his repeated failures most disheartening. One kiln after another was pulled down in order to correct some defect, or effect some necessary improvement. His chemical combinations often baffled him, and his experiments both in body and glaze would, after the greatest pains, turn out entire failures. Yet, unwearied and indomitable in spirit, he persevered, and success came. Lathes, whirlers, punches, gravers, models, moulds, drying-pans, and many other things were all variously improved. He often passed the whole day at the bench beside his men, and in many cases instructed them individually. The first pattern of each original piece he almost always made himself. He spent the evenings and a large part of each night in making chemical experiments, in contriving instruments and tools to effect some novel process, in modelling, in sketching ornaments and patterns. So much hold did many of these inventions take upon his mind as to deprive him of sleep for nights together, and rest rarely came till he had satisfied his stern will and fastidious taste in relation to the object he had in view.”

But failures could neither daunt nor retard the progress of such a man, who never despaired, who availed himself of every possible source of information, and whose good taste and fine powers of perception led him more and more to adopt the principles of classic beauty, and to apply them to the ornamental branch of his business. His trade increased so rapidly that a London warehouse became necessary, and soon the royal favour was gained; but, as Miss Meteyard observes, “It was patronage that sought the great potter, not the great potter patronage.” Queen Charlotte had seen specimens of the cream-ware, and desired a tea-service, and Wedgwood was selected, from his superior ability, to prepare it.

“Put on the best suit of clothes you ever had in your life,” he writes to his brother, at the sign of the “Artichoke” in Cateaton-street; “and take the first opportunity of going to Court. Miss Chetwynd is daughter to the Master of the Mint. What I would be glad to know from Miss Chetwynd is, whether she expects the gold to be burnt in, as it is upon the Chelsea china, or secur’d with a varnish only, like the Birmingham waiters, and other Japan ware. If the saucers must have a gold ground, both inside and out, and what colour the cups and other articles must be within, if a fine cream colour will do. Whether the flowers upon the cups, &c., must be in alto relievo, or basso relievo; if the former, whether that will not be very inconvenient for the saucers; it will be extreme difficult to execute. What size will be most agreeable for the tea-

cups and teapot, and if there should not be cream-jug and jars. If the hand candlesticks and melons must have a gold ground to match the tea things, or what sort and colour they must be."

There is a good deal of interesting correspondence in connection with the preparation of this memorable tea-service, and soon after, in relation to general table-services supplied by royal order. Examples of these, justly prized, are not yet uncommon, though they fetch high prices. Subsequently, Wedgwood himself attended, and an incident on one of these occasions is described by Miss Meteyard:—

"Mr. Wedgwood was summoned to the Palace, and arriving at the appointed hour on a sunny spring or summer's morning, was ushered into the royal presence. The Queen stood with her ladies beneath an unshaded window, and here it was that Mr. Wedgwood advancing made his obeisance; and displaying the ware he had brought, answered the royal questions. But as her Majesty thus stood examining some exquisite specimens of art, which years of ceaseless toil and unrepined obscurity had brought to this perfection, the sun's power increased, and its rays, falling on her face, caused her obvious annoyance. The possible etiquette was to have mentioned the matter to one of the unobservant ladies in attendance, who in turn would have summoned a page or royal footman. But Mr. Wedgwood thought only of removing the intruding glare, and that speedily. He simply walked straight to the window, and pulled down the blind. The Queen, aware in an instant of the relief and its cause, looked up from the object she was regarding, and, inclining her head, smiled her thanks. 'Ladies,' she said, addressing her attendants, 'Mr. Wedgwood is, you see, already an accomplished courtier.' It was courtesy, however, learnt in the school of nature—the offspring of a manly and generous respect for woman—and he would have shewn it as much to a peasant as to the Queen, who was his foremost patron."

It has been stated that Wedgwood failed in imitating the Roman red shining pottery called "Samian;" but it does not appear, so far as we have noticed, that he ever seriously set to work upon it. Miss Meteyard refers to his being delighted with a piece when a boy; and he tells his brother that the Duke of Bridgewater (with whom he held intercourse in connection with canal navigation) shewed him a vessel found on the site of Mancunium:—

"His G— gave me an ord^r for the completest table-service of cream-colour that I could make, shewed us a Roman urn 1,500 years old, at least, made of red china, and found by his workmen in Castlefield, near Manchester."

There seems no reason why he should not have succeeded had he cared to bestow such pains as he lavished freely on other subjects of the antique. During his partnership with Bentley we find him studying the *Recueil d'Antiquités* of Count Caylus,

and, at the same time, making experiments to enable him to imitate the material, the colours, and the decorative designs of



Vase, from Count De Caylus.



Vase in Black Basalt, Wedgwood.

Etruscan and Greek pottery, and the annexed examples will afford an idea of his success. The modern, though highly elegant, is hardly so chaste and beautiful in form as the antique, with the exception of the foot and plinth, which are superior. It is not to be supposed he took this identical vase in Count Caylus's work for the model of that in black basalt here given.

It is, perhaps, to what are termed the cameos, and to the imitations of the antique gems that Wedgwood owes his greatest celebrity. Of the former there are said to be many thousand varieties in Mr. Mayer's collection alone. Some are from designs by Flaxman and other artists, and very many give portraits of royal personages and eminent men of the artist's own time: they are in an exquisitely fine white paste upon a flat ground of blue, some very small (often worn mounted in gold as female ornaments), others of large size. By the courtesy of Messrs. Hurst and Blackett we give a page of examples, the uppermost being from the well-known ancient representation of the Sale of Loves or Cupids; the centre is Queen Charlotte,



The Sale of Loves or Cupids.



Queen Charlotte.



From the Portland Vase.

and that at the foot is from the Portland vase, the entire vessel, as is well known, having been imitated, at great cost, with consummate success.

Miss Meteyard's first volume extends to Wedgwood's partnership with Bentley. The second volume is in hand, and on its appearance we hope to be able to resume our review; but we cannot conclude this notice without complimenting the publishers on the admirable manner in which the work is printed and illustrated. No expense seems spared, and the engravings, which are numerous, add an attractive and useful feature to an entertaining and instructive book; and leave nothing to be desired.

ROMAN RUTLAND.

ABOUT two years ago Mr. Christopher Bennett discovered numerous remains of ancient art in the parishes of Market Overton and Thistleton, about a mile and a quarter from the former village: they consisted of numerous coins, fragments of Samian ware and other pottery, hair-pins, *stateræ*, &c. Some particulars of the discovery were given in the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* shortly after. In the course of last month, other excavations were made by Mr. Bennett, and the new "diggings" produced a considerable quantity of Roman pottery, coins, hair-pins (bone and bronze), iron clamps, &c.: the pottery just discovered includes fragments of vases of the beautiful coralline red-ware known as Samian, profusely ornamented, the ornamentation exhibiting the familiar egg-and-tongue border, figures taken from the ancient mythology, beasts, birds, tassels, &c., in relief; a portion of an amphora, which when perfect held several gallons of wine or oil, &c. Amongst the coins are the following:—a first brass of Lucius Verus, associated in the government of the empire with Marcus Aurelius about A.D. 161 (rare); a first brass of Hadrian; a second brass of Antoninus Pius; two third brasses of Carausius, Emperor of Britain, largest dated M.XL., the year of Rome 1040, or A.D. 287, the year in which he assumed the purple and title of Augustus in Britain in opposition to the Emperors Maximian and Diocletian (very good); a third brass of Magnentius, A.D. 353 (?); a small coin struck upon the removal of the capital of the empire from Rome to Constantinople by Constantine, &c. The Nottingham branch of the Ermin-street passes through the western side of the parish of Thistleton, near where these interesting remains have been discovered.

THE REPRODUCTION OF THE MS. BIB. REG. 2. B. VII.
BY MESSRS. WESTLAKE AND PURDUE*.

It is a curious fact that of all the many illuminated manuscripts contained in the rich collection of the British Museum, this is the one most frequently asked for by students; although it might not unnaturally be supposed that the beautiful fifteenth century *Roman de la Rose* or the mystic and carefully executed *Splendor Solis* would have been greater favourites in an art point of view than a manuscript of which the principal illuminations are simply outlined in ink and heightened with a few touches of colour. However, such is the fact; 2. B. vii. certainly is more studied than any other MS. in the Museum, and the artist, could he come again to life, would have no little occasion for good and legitimate pride. Unfortunately, like too many of his contemporaries, he has neglected to leave us either his own name or that of his employer, and the history of the volume may consequently be summed up in a very few words. The date of its execution is evidently some time in the reign of Edward II.; this we are enabled to find out by the military and civil costume, and by the peculiarities in the architecture. Thus we find plate-armour mixed up with the chain-mail; and in the architecture, spherical triangles and ogee cusplings, both of which are distinguishing features of the first quarter of the fourteenth century. If we look into the Calendar we find that the only saint's day particularly distinguished above the others by being written in golden letters like those of the Apostles and the greater feasts, is that of the translation of St. Edward the Confessor; while another proof of English origin is afforded by the writing, which in the opinion of the best judges has all the characteristics distinguishing the English caligraphy of the period.

There is, therefore, every probability that this beautiful and costly manuscript was executed somewhere about 1310, by an English artist and caligrapher (for the two were not always distinct branches), for an

* "The Litany sketched from a Psalter executed in England about 1320. By N. H. J. Westlake." (London: Hamilton, Adams and Co. 1858.)

"Old Testament History illustrated by a series of Designs by an English Artist about A.D. 1310, drawn from a MS. now in the old Royal Collection, British Museum. By N. H. J. Westlake." (London: Masters and Co.; Oxford: J. H. Parker. 1858.)

"The Illustrations of Old Testament History in Queen Mary's Psalter (MS. Reg. 2. B. vii. MUSÆI BRITANNICI), by an English Artist of the Fourteenth Century. Reproduced by N. H. J. Westlake and W. Purdue, Architect." (London: Joseph Masters and Co.; Oxford: John Henry and James Parker.

English patron; but we are left entirely in the dark as to the name of the latter. Very often MSS., like that formerly in the Tenison library and now in the British Museum, contain coats of arms which give us a pretty certain clue as to their original proprietor; but in this MS. there is nothing of the kind, for there is, properly speaking, no coat-armour in it. It is true in many of the battle scenes the shields of the knights shew three various charges, which are repeated several times, but in a very loose manner, and hardly in such a way as to give us reason to imagine that they represent the bearings of the original possessor. These three charges are—1. A dragon winged; 2. An octagon, and sometimes a hexagon, with concave sides; and 3. A lion's head. In the Calendar, the illumination of the Gemini shews the twins holding between them a large shield; this shield is charged with the lion's face or upon a ground argent: from the lion's face, in this instance, proceed four fleurs-de-lys of the first, disposed saltire ways. It would be a curious thing to ascertain whether these bearings are simply a caprice of the artist or really do belong to some noble family of the period.



The rest of its history is told by two inscriptions, one at the commencement of the calendar and the other at the end of the book. The former, in the writing of the last half of the fifteenth century, is partly erased, but runs thus :—

"This boke was sume tyme and it was his wil that it shuld by succession all way go to the or to"

It should be remarked that at some period means have apparently been used to make the erased parts legible. The other inscription is more interesting, and has been often quoted :—

"Hunc librum navtis ad exteros transvehendum datum. Spectatus et honestus vir Baldwinus Smithus Londini a portoriis et Vectigalibus retraxit atque Mariæ

illustrissime Angliæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ Reginæ Donavit. Mense Octobri anno domini millesimo, quingentesimo quinquagesimo tertio Regni Sui primo."

Queen Mary doubtless placed it among the other MSS. of the royal library, and it thus found its way into the national collection.

That the Queen set great store by the present of Baldwin Smith is evident by the manner in which she caused it to be bound, viz. in red velvet with gilt bosses and clasps, the latter having engraved upon them the Tudor badges of the lion, dragon, fleur-de-lys, and portcullis. Tradition even goes as far as to say that the curious German-like embroidered flowers which decorate either side are the work of her own hands, but of this we have no proof whatever, any more than we have for the guess made by Mr. Bond, of the British Museum, that the MS. may originally have been executed for Isabella, Queen of Edward II.

We now come to the contents of the book. These consist, first, of a Bible history from the creation and fall of Lucifer down to the death of Solomon; executed in outline, and touched slightly with colour. Then follow sundry highly coloured pictures of saints; then a most beautifully illuminated calendar; then illuminations representing the signs of the zodiac and the labours of the year; then a psalter with sundry hymns; and lastly the litany, which also has some highly illuminated pages. But the great attraction of the book, after the Bible histories, are the little subjects occupying the bottom of each page. These are executed precisely in the same manner as the Bible history, and represent a great variety of subjects, all drawn with great vigour and expression. The artist has referred to three sources for his inspirations, viz. the legends of the Madonna and of the saints, the bestiary, and the games and amusements of the time, such as dances, mumming, &c., the whole forming a series of subjects somewhat similar to those of the celebrated *Roman d'Alexandre* in the Bodleian. The way in which our artist set to work was this: he first of all sketched his figures with a leaden or silver point, just as Wilars de Honcourt did; he then went over these sketches with a very fine line in black ink: the lines are not continuous and precise, like those of Wilars, but on the contrary are broken, and very lightly touched in. In making the facsimiles Mr. Westlake employed an ordinary quill pen with a very small slit, but Mr. Purdue preferred a fine crowquill for the purpose. The subject having been inked in, our artist proceeded to touch it in with colour. His palette was not extensive. It consisted simply of purple, a brownish lake, green, and sepia; he also used a transparent yellow, but sparingly. These tints were employed to indicate the shading of the garments, &c., the middle and high lights being left white—a very good way of getting an effect with a comparatively small amount of work, and which was occasionally employed in other works besides manuscripts. Thus the angels inside the doors

of the *armoire* at Noyen (published in the *Annales Archéologiques*) are executed in this manner; but in the latter part of the Middle Ages paintings were preferred either fully coloured, or else in *camieu* or in monochrome. The artist of 2. B. vii. shaded the faces, hair, and the nude parts, with *sepia*. As to the fully coloured illuminations, they are very much like others of the same period, i.e. they are very brilliant and very careful, but the outlines are by no means so well done. By these are not to be understood the original outlines, which are doubtless underneath concealed by the opaque colours, but the supplementary outline which it was necessary to apply after the colours had been laid on. This supplementary and finishing outline was most probably done with a brush consisting of only one or two moderately long hairs, such as at the present day the lithographic artists use for certain purposes. By it very fine and very even lines can be produced after a little practice; but in the illuminations under consideration some of the outlines look very much as if they had been done with a pen, which is certainly not a good instrument to draw lines upon an absorbent surface like body-colour. It was formerly the fashion to suppose that these illuminated pages were not done by the same hand as the outlines of the Bible history, &c., or at all events, that they had been coloured by another hand. But I believe that both Mr. Westlake and Mr. Purdue, who must certainly be well qualified to speak, are of a contrary opinion, and decidedly think that the same artist executed the whole work. It should also be noticed that there are two other books in the Museum which may perhaps be considered as ornamented by the artist of 2. B. vii.; one of them is a series of the charters of the kings of England, where the figures occur in initial letters: and the other is an Apocalypse. It now remains to mention a few of the peculiarities in the drawing and treatment of the subjects before noticing the facsimiles just published.

It has often been remarked that the pose of all mediæval figures is very much the same, but if we look at the photographs of the frescoes discovered at Pompeii we shall find that the ancients were in the habit of doing very much the same thing, and that the same poses occur over and over again. We should also remember that these frescoes in all probability are not the invention of the artists of a little seaside place, but copies of celebrated and well-known *chef-d'œuvres*. We must therefore not be surprised to find the artist of 2. B. vii. (or, as it used to be called, Queen Mary's Psalter) following the same example, and occasionally exaggerating sundry poses in order to get energy. In obtaining this he has been eminently successful, for very few artists have ever told their tales more forcibly than he has. His great fault is in occasionally throwing out the hip too much; and yet, in the vast majority of instances, his draped figures will be found to contain a well-

proportioned figure underneath, while even his nude ones are by no means bad when we consider the few advantages an artist of the thirteenth or fourteenth century possessed in this respect. People were not in the habit of going about very nearly naked, and there were no public games as in ancient Greece, while there was equally a deficiency of public art schools and the academic teaching of the nineteenth century; and yet, with all our present advantages, it may well be questioned if we have a single artist who can depict a series of subjects with the same force and energy as the illustrator of 2. B. vii. Unfortunately we have just lost the only man who could possibly have approached it, and that was John Leech. Of course, it must be remembered that circumstances led him into quite another line of art, but his figures always had life and energy, and were not mere figure studies made in the *atelier*, as are nine-tenths of the illustrations of the present day, and which generally would illustrate one part of the story quite as well as another.

But to return to our MS. As was to be expected in so large a series of drawings, the artist has drifted into certain conventionalities with regard to the features, extremities, &c. Thus the forehead is always exceedingly high, and there is comparatively little hair on the top of the head; the hair is arranged in the usual manner of the period, i.e. there is a short lock or locks over the forehead, the hair, parted in the middle, hanging in great waves on either side, and turning in a continuous curl round the neck at the level of the bottom of the ears. The eyebrows have a downward inclination towards the nose, and the eye itself is represented by a dot at one end of a curved line, like a note of interrogation laid lengthwise. So high, indeed, is the forehead, that the line of the eyes frequently falls below the middle of the head. The nose is slightly curved, and the alæ not marked. The chin is broad, and strongly marked: as to the mouth, it is conventionalized like the rest, but can hardly be described without a drawing. The hands are managed very elegantly, and are free from the common contemporary fault of being always at right angles to the wrist. The weak point is the drawing of the feet. This fault is more particularly seen in the seated figures of our Lord, where some of the feet actually appear to have been turned up, the great toe being the lowest, the others rising from it. Now, in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, it was the invariable fashion to cover the feet, and therefore the artist had but few opportunities of seeing them nude; and even when he did study them, in all probability they had been put out of shape by the shoes—although this much is to be said for the shoes of those times, viz. that they followed the shape of the foot a great deal better than our present ones.

The garments of the male figures consist of, 1. The tunic, much like
GENT. MAG, 1865, VOL. II.

the antique garment, but having sleeves, fitting tight at the wrist, and exceedingly large at the armhole; it is generally girded round the waist, and it was likewise open from the waist downwards, so that when the wearer had any active work to do, he girded himself up by passing the ends of the skirts of his tunic within his girdle; as to the other part of the dress, i.e. the hosen and the drawers, they are not much indicated in the present MS., but will be found very complete in the Sketch-book of Wilars de Honcourt. Over the tunic, people of distinction wore what we should call a gown; it had tolerably wide sleeves which reached to the middle of the forearm. This garment does not appear to have been used with a girdle, it reached to the lower part of the calf of the leg, and was open for about eighteen inches in the front, so as to allow the wearer facilities for walking; to this a hood occasionally was attached. A variety of this garment had very large sleeves attached in a similar manner to those of the Inverness cape, and appears to have been used more especially for travelling. There was likewise the cloak with or without a hood; this was doubtless cut out in the shape of a semicircle, like a modern cope, and reached nearly down to the middle of the calf of the leg; it was worn in various manners, sometimes buttoned in front, sometimes buttoned on the shoulder, sometimes going right over the head, and often over one shoulder and under the other arm; but the various ways of arranging the cloak would almost require an essay to itself, as it was by means of this garment that the artist was enabled to cut up the vertical draperies of the tunic by means of horizontal folds. The coverings for the head were the hood, and two descriptions of cap. The hood appears occasionally to be attached to the cloak, or upper tunic, but it is just as often a separate garment; in this latter case it finished on the top of the shoulders, and did not go over them, as in the reign of Edward III. The peak is also comparatively small. The most usual headdress resembled very much a pointed nightcap with the border turned up; the other one is not unlike the foraging cap of some of the volunteer regiments—the Artists' for example—the only difference being that the ancient one had a small sharp peak rising out of the middle. The shoes are very like modern ones, except that they rise high round the ankle; some of them, however, are as high as the calf of the leg.

The women appear to have been clothed pretty much as the men, except that the tunics, &c. were much longer. One super-tunic, however, was peculiar to them; it had no sleeves, and in the succeeding reign developed into the sideless dress which for a long time used to be such a puzzle for antiquaries: for a busk was placed down the front of the body, the armholes were enlarged to the waist, and an edging of fur placed round all the borders and openings, so that in fact nothing remained unhidden of the upper part of the dress; the great

armholes allowed the under dress to be well seen, and hence the common mistake of imagining the whole of the upper part to be a sort of spencer lined with fur, and worn over the dress, of which the skirt was part. But the headdresses are more varied. Thus women of common rank wear their hair done up in a cloth; this we know from other sources was kept in its place by means of a net, this net our artist has omitted, for, be it remembered, he has always the good taste to keep his figures simple and grand, and very seldom goes into details. Ladies of rank surrounded their hair thus done up in silk or cloth with various bands, generally two, one of which went below the chin, and the other round the forehead.

The wimple rarely occurs, for it had then begun to go out of fashion. We find it, however, in the illuminations of the female saints, where the artist was working more by tradition. It does, however, occur a few times in the Bible history, as in the case of Rebecca, but there it is accompanied by a barbe-cloth, and is pinned up under the ears, whereas the old wimple was one oblong piece of stuff placed over the head, one end hanging down on one side, and the other end crossing below the chin, and tucked in behind the hanging-down end. The midwives of Egypt are represented with what appears to be simply a cloth tied round the head, and fastened on one side. Some of the women also wear hoods, but they do not differ from those worn by the men.

It is now time to say a few words about the drawings themselves, and their facsimiles.

The book is a small folio, and each page in those devoted to the Bible history is divided into two by a border which goes all round each story. This border, which is about three-sixteenths of an inch wide, is coloured bright vermillion, while from each corner issue three leaves outlined in black, and partially shaded like the figures.

The first page is devoted to "How Lucifer fell from heaven and became devil, and a great multitude of angels with him." In this case the page is not divided, but sundry circles are drawn, and within the upper one is a grand figure of our Lord, who holds a compass in His right hand, and raises the other in the act of command, i.e. the whole hand is opened; it is certainly neither the Latin nor Greek form of benediction. In the lower circle is Lucifer, not unlike the Lucifer of Dante; under his feet is a great head upturned to represent hell's mouth, and on either side of him is another devil, whose hands are bound to a cloth which passes round the neck of Lucifer. In the upper half of this lower circle are three angels, who are either thrusting down the demons below, or else are falling themselves. It was by no means an uncommon mode of treating this subject to make the angels gradually lose all beauty in their descent until at the bottom they are

changed into devils. In the next page, also devoted to one entire subject, we have the Deity seated on a throne creating the seas, and the fishes of the seas. Here, again, the hand raised (the left one) is extended, and resembles much more the Greek form of benediction than that of the Latin Church. This latter, however, occurs in the succeeding creations. The design of "Here rests God on His throne with His angels," is exceedingly charming. Our Lord is seated on a throne within an aureole, while around are eight angels, six of whom play musical instruments: the two on the right hand are cherubim covered with their wings, and hold up their hands in astonishment and gratitude. These eight angels would leave the hierarchy minus one, viz. the thrones, which in such subjects are generally represented as inflamed wheels beneath our Lord's feet. Here, however, there is nothing below His feet, and we might suppose that the wheels below the feet of the seraphim represent the thrones, did we not know that this was a most common adjunct to them in English iconography. Most probably the artist, having only space for eight figures, only drew the eight.

It would take far too much space to go through all these drawings, even in an iconographical point of view, to say nothing of the artistic treatment, and of the varieties of costume. It is much to be lamented that some competent antiquary has not taken up the peculiarities of our English iconography, and told us wherein we differ from the other nations. That we do differ, there can be no reasonable doubt, any more than there can be of the desirability of preserving those distinctions and peculiarities in our present and future work. Any antiquary who would thus give us the results of his labours and short instructions for future works, would certainly deserve a debt of gratitude from the rising school. After all, the task would not be so very difficult, for although most of our sculpture has been destroyed, yet at least some little remains, while there is still the stained glass of York and Canterbury, not to mention the many English manuscripts, such as the one now under consideration; and, indeed, in some respects MSS. are more valuable guides than either sculpture or stained glass, for everything is complete in an illumination, whereas the stained glass may have been broken, or repaired, and the statue undergone similar processes. Thus a celebrated French author described one of the Virtues in Chartres Cathedral as holding a spear, which subsequent examination proved to be a lath left by some workmen during the repairs. One great peculiarity of the Bible drawings in 2. B. vii. is that in sundry particulars they differ from the Bible narrative: legends are introduced about Noah, parts of the history of Joseph are remodelled, the story of Moses throwing the crown of Pharaoh into the fire, and then eating the burning coal, is introduced, while Delilah is

called the wife of Samson all through his history. The drawing where Samson shews Delilah to his father, and his father asks her to be wife to his son Samson, is a most beautiful and charming design; the figure and expression of the young girl being almost perfect. These variations from the common narrative of the Bible, (and there are many more,) were very widespread; we find some of them in the sculptures of the chapter-house at Salisbury, and others in the legend of Noah in the paintings of the Swedish churches. In the restoration of the above-mentioned sculptures, the present MS. was found of the most essential service, and indeed so closely do the two resemble one another, that one of the stories—Joseph riding behind the seneschal of the king of Egypt—are precisely identical both in the stone and on the vellum.

The history of the facsimiles is this. The MS. 2. B. vii. was always being referred to because very little had been published, when a young artist, Mr. Westlake, conceived that he could not employ his time better than in publishing so very useful a book. Unfortunately there is a very stringent, and at the same time, it must be confessed, a very necessary rule against tracing any illuminated MS. without an express permission. Now, inasmuch as the drawings in the present instance are only in pen and ink, and have no body-colour or raised gold to be destroyed, it was reasonably thought that permission would in this instance have been granted, so that we might have had the exact lines of the old draughtsman. Doubtless for good reasons, Sir Frederic Madden thought fit to refuse this permission, so nothing remained for Mr. Westlake but to draw as nearly as he could by eye. Hence we cannot expect to have the exact lines of the original, but any one who takes the trouble to compare these facsimiles with the original must be astonished at the wonderful manner in which Messrs. Westlake and Purdue have succeeded in catching the spirit. In 1858 Mr. Westlake brought out the first part of his work, comprising the Litany, which, in fact, is the last part of the MS. This was succeeded by the Bible History down to the story of Abimelech, and there the work stopped, for Mr. Westlake's talents were then in high repute as a designer for stained glass, and he had no time to go on with his undertaking, and thus the work remained unfinished until about two years back, when it was taken up by Mr. Purdue, who has just published the rest of the Bible History. He is now going on with the very beautiful calendar, and it is to be hoped will eventually complete the work by publishing the little subjects at the feet of the pages. Mr. Purdue has by this time served a very long apprenticeship in copying these drawings, and as no one can possibly be more cognizant of how a MS. should be treated, is it too much to be hoped that the authorities may relax their rule, (in this case needless,) and allow him to trace the remaining

subjects? The only person to benefit in the other case is Mr. Purdue himself, for he by this time must have acquired a marvellous precision of hand, and an inestimable acquaintance with the ancient mode of drawing and expression. Under similar circumstances Mr. Westlake earned for himself a well-deserved reputation, and after all this study and opportunity, it is perhaps not unreasonable to expect similar results in the case of Mr. Purdue, for very few men have had the advantage of such a course of drawing. Still the public in the present case would evidently be better served by tracings than by drawings, and it is for this reason, as well as to avoid a most useless expenditure of time—a commodity that can never be regained, that one ventures to hope that the head of the MS. department will re-consider his determination.

The process adopted by the two copyists was this: the drawings were accurately copied on paper, and then neatly traced on lithographic tracing-paper, and finally transferred to stone. As will sometimes happen, the lines are occasionally a little thick, but this does not often occur, and the whole work may well be pronounced a most successful one. If anything, Mr. Purdue's lines are a little finer than Mr. Westlake's, but then he had all the results of the latter gentleman's experience—the only divergence from the original being that the lines are hardly so much broken as they are on the drawings of the old artist; but anyone who has had the misfortune to work with a very fine pen and thick lithographic ink will readily understand why this has not been imitated.

At the end will be found a reprint of the inscriptions below the subjects, and a translation of the original French, which might possibly have been a little more literal. It should, however, be remembered that the French as written in England was rather different from the contemporary language as written in Paris, and indeed is the version of the language which at the end of the century had developed into the "French of Stratford atte Bowe."

It only remains to say that a very limited number of copies of the work has been printed: thus Mr. Westlake's "Litany" is now entirely out of print, and only a very few copies (some half-dozen) of the early part of the Bible History remain unsold. Should Mr. Purdue finish the work, a complete copy will become a very rare and very costly book, for it is hardly to be expected that anybody will take the trouble of drawing the illuminations over again.

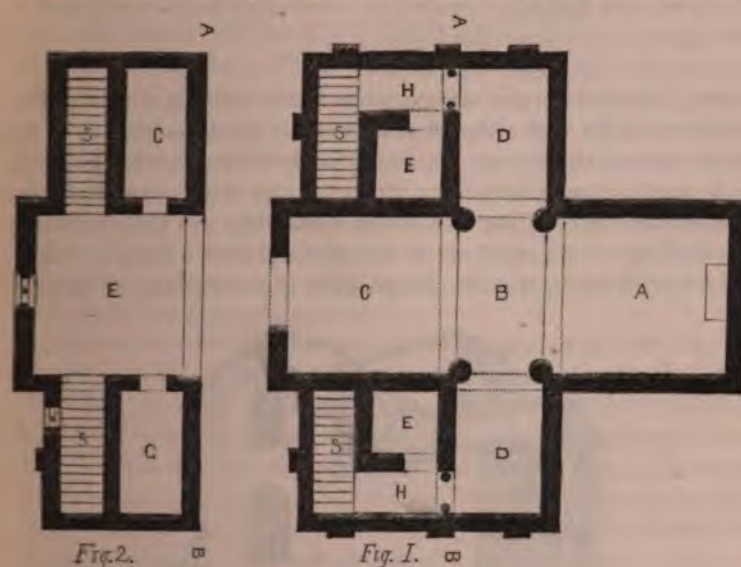
W. BURGESS.



THE ASTURIAS AND ITS ANTIQUITIES.

(Concluded from p. 23.)

ABOUT a hundred yards from the church of Santa Maria de Naranco, already described, on a small platform of level ground a little further up the hill, is the church of San Miguel de Lino,



Church of San Miguel de Lino.

Fig. 2. Plan of first floor westward of the line A. B.

Fig. 1. Ground-plan.

C. C. Closed Chambers.
S. S. Staircases.
E. Gallery.

A. Chancel.
B. Crossing.
C. Nave.
D. D. Transepts.

E. E. Closed Chambers.
H. H. Passages.
S. S. Staircases.

which is a great contrast to it in every way. This is a cruciform church, 30 ft. in length and the same in breadth from end to end of the transepts, which are singularly narrow in proportion. The angles formed by the nave and transepts are filled up by two two-storied chambers, the upper of which are entered from a gallery covering the whole of the nave, which is approached on either side by a staircase inside the west wall. Over the centre, at the intersection of the nave and transepts, is a high and narrow lantern, the ceiling of which was originally painted in scrollwork, enclosing medallions; and at the angles of intersection are four large pillars with incised capitals and bases ornamented with cable-moulding. Throughout the building the arches are round, and those over the doorways, where the two

staircases reach the gallery, are of one piece of stone elaborately carved in low relief. Some of the arches are of brick plastered, instead of



Doorhead, San Miguel de Lino.

stone. The windows in several places in the building are mere slits, but those at the west end, and at the ends of the transepts, are much larger and more elaborate: that in the south transept has a triple arch with small twisted pillars, over which is a sort of grating of elaborate pierced stonework filling up a stilted arch. This and the ornamental work of one of the windows at the west end have a singular resemblance to Moorish traceries, though there is no other sign of Moorish



South-west View of San Miguel de Lino.

influence in the neighbourhood of Oviedo. The chancel looks as if it may be of a later date, for it does not join on well to the other part, and is lower than the nave; and in one place a column similar to some of those in the church is built into the wall horizontally. But, unlike Naranco church, this building shews signs of patching in several places, especially the west front; and here and there it looks as if

some of the ornamental work of the windows may have been inserted. Besides this, Morales, though his description of the place corresponds very closely to its present appearance, makes mention of a bell-tower and a modern porch, which now do not exist. He enumerates the component parts as "transepts, lantern, chancel, gallery, staircases leading to it, bell-tower;" and some way below he adds, "to the church of San Miguel a porch has been added, which detracts somewhat from its beauty on one side." It is now deserted, and untenanted except by birds, and the only thing that prevents it from falling at once into ruin is that the door is locked and the key kept by the Cura of Santa Maria, which is still used as a parish church. On the outside of both these churches there are the same curious shallow buttresses, which have been already mentioned as existing at the church of Santullano. Some of the Spanish antiquaries imagine that these buildings also, from the excellence of the architecture, must have been the work of the architect Tioda; but this is hardly likely, as the Camara Santa was erected quite at the beginning of the century, and King Ramiro's date is about the middle of it, so that it is improbable that Tioda was alive at that time.

The western gallery is a remarkable feature of this church, and would seem in all probability to have been intended for the choir. At present it is the only means of access to the upper side-chambers; but these would, no doubt, have been reached by independent staircases, if there had not been some special use for the gallery. Mr. Street, in his magnificent and most instructive book on Gothic Architecture in Spain, notices the fact, that in many of the smaller churches of a later period the choir was placed in a western gallery, though he traces this custom to the same cause which, in his opinion, led to the arrangement, almost universal in large Spanish churches, of placing the choir in the eastern bays of the nave, viz. the maintenance of the Romanesque type, in which there were short eastern apses and hardly any choir (p. 431). He notices, however, (p. 17,) the suggestion that the origin of these peculiarities may be looked for in the early churches of the Asturias, which has been made on *à priori* grounds, viz. the difficulty of explaining in any other way the deviation from the usual custom; and though he seems to put this aside, because he does not consider them to have been introduced at an early period, and because he thinks he has himself discovered the cause, yet, if western choirs and galleries are found in the Asturian churches, it may perhaps be still worthy of consideration.

Before proceeding to make any general remarks on these buildings, I should say a few words about another church, which unfortunately I have not seen, not having been aware of its existence when I was in the country. In the *Monumentos arquitectonicos de España*—the

magnificent work on the architectural antiquities of Spain which is now being published, though at a very slow rate, by the Spanish Government—while there is no account yet given of any of the buildings I have been describing, with the exception of the *Camara Santa*, yet there are views and plans of the church or hermitage of *Santa Cristina de Lena*, which is situated in the mountains a few miles from the road which leads from the *Puerto de Pajares* to *Oviedo*. This structure, which is said to be of the ninth century, is extremely valuable in an architectural point of view, as it illustrates so many of the peculiar features which are found in the other churches. The accompanying rough ground-plan may give a general idea of its arrange-



Plan of Hermitage of Santa Christina de Lena.

A. Porch.

B. Vestibule with gallery over.

C.C.C.C.C. Chambers.

ment; and from this it will be seen that, though more symmetrical in its parts than any of them, it has closed chambers on either side of the vestibule, and again on either side of the body of the church, like those at *Santullano*; an open arcade between the nave and chancel, like those at *Naranco*; and a western gallery, like that at *San Miguel*. Besides this, the ornamentation is strikingly like that of *Naranco*: there is an arcade along the side walls of the nave, with angular capitals, ornamented with figures of animals within a rude cable moulding; over these are medallions or shields of ornament, supporting the plain bands of stone which form the vaulting of the roof; and at the entrance of the chamber at the east end there are double

attached pillars engaged in the wall with a twisting moulding running round them.

Let us now consider a few general questions with regard to these ancient churches.

(1.) What is their real antiquity? It is hardly to be expected that we should have early documentary evidence about them; this however we have in the case of Naranco Church, which is mentioned in the chronicle of Bishop Sebastiano (A.D. 870), a contemporary of its builder, King Ramiro^c, as having been constructed in connection with his palace and public baths, and being then considered a remarkable work of art. It is noticeable that, though the church of San Miguel is likewise regarded as Ramiro's work, yet it is not mentioned by this chronicler; but that we must not attach too much weight to such negative evidence in the case of these early and brief compilations, is shewn by the curious fact that a later chronicle, that of Albelda, while mentioning the church of San Miguel de Lino, omits that of Nuestra Señora de Naranco. In the chronicle of Lucas of Tuy (A.D. 1236) it is spoken of without any hesitation as having been erected by Ramiro. The earliest mention that I can find of the church of Santullano is in a passage inserted in Bishop Sebastiano's chronicle, which is attributed to Bishop Pelayo, in which case it would be of the beginning of the twelfth century. It is there said to have been built by Alonso el Casto. There is, of course, the further question whether the buildings we now see are the original ones, and it is clear that in one of them at least, San Miguel, some alterations have been made; but when we consider that a few centuries later the Romanesque style had been universally adopted, and how improbable it is that buildings so primitive in their general character and so peculiar in their plan should have been erected when a superior style was dominant, it seems reasonable to suppose that they date at least from a very early period. This argument, however, applies with less force to Santullano than to the other churches, for, with the exception of the chambers attached to it, its plan is very much the same as that of many Romanesque churches, and its claim to antiquity mainly depends on its extreme simplicity and plainness.

(2.) What was the origin of this style of architecture? Was it imported from abroad, or of home growth? and, if the latter, what influences tended to form it?

In discussing these questions we are forced to be content with very insufficient evidence; but the probabilities seem to me to be against foreign influence, for the Spanish Goths, from the circumstances of their position, had very little communication with other nations, and

^c Given in Sandoval's *Historias de los cinco obispos*.

the French Romanesque style, which Mr. Street has shewn to have done so much towards forming Spanish art, was distinctly the introduction of a later period. On the other hand, I doubt the likelihood of its being a style indigenous to the Asturias, developed from the recollection of Roman buildings; its general character, and especially the style of ornamentation, have the appearance of being too strongly marked for this. The conviction grows upon me that we have here the remains, or a resuscitation, of the architecture of the Visigothic times before the Moorish invasion. We have abundant evidence of the advanced state of the arts at that period in the expressions used by the Moorish historians in their accounts of the capture of Toledo; and this is fully confirmed by the remarkable works of art lately discovered near that city, and now deposited in the Museum of the Hôtel de Cluny at Paris, which are represented in the *Monumentos arquitectonicos*, and of which an independent account has been given in a book published by M. de Lasteyrie^a. These consist of metal crowns and other votive offerings, which seem to have been dedicated by the Visigothic kings on great occasions, and are splendid specimens of jewellery and goldsmiths' work. One of these is enriched with a pierced arcading, which has the appearance of having been suggested by some work of architecture; and in all of them that northern character of ornament, which forcibly strikes the eye in Naranco Church, is noticed by M. de Lasteyrie as being clearly traceable, and is referred by him to the northern origin of the ruling race. The fragments also of Visigothic buildings still remaining at Toledo and Cordova, to which two plates of the *Monumentos arquitectonicos* are devoted, shew that the people had learned to adapt the Roman style of architecture; and it is worthy of notice, that in one of these is a peculiar ornament, representing apparently a vine-leaf and cluster, which is almost exactly reproduced in Santa Cristina de Lena. This early development of the arts, and these similarities, seem to lend some probability to the suggestion that the style of the Asturian buildings is to be traced to the earlier works of the Visigoths.

(3.) The reader will not have failed to notice the orientation of these churches. On this subject I cannot do better than quote Mr. Street's remarks, which, though they refer to a later period, apply equally well to these early times:—

"I think," he says*, "it is always attended to in Spain, save in cities like Barcelona, where the commercial intercourse with Italy perhaps introduced the Italian tradition. The feeling about the orientation of churches was stronger among the English and Germans than anywhere else, and possibly the Spanish tradition dates from the time of the Visigothic kings."

^a *Description du trésor de Guarrazar.* (Paris. 1860.)

* p. 234.

The Moorish church of Peñalva of the tenth century, which is described in the February number of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, also faces east.

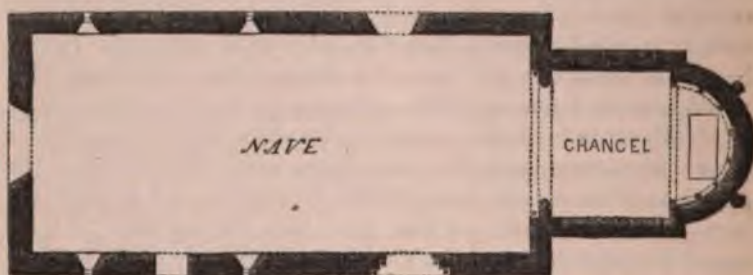
(4.) One marked peculiarity of all these buildings is the number of closed chambers which are attached to them, and are for the most part accessible only from the interior. Thus at Naranco there are two below the church, east and west of the crypt, and one above beyond the altar; in Santullano there are two flanking the vestibule, and two flanking the transepts; in Santa Cristina de Lena there are two flanking the vestibule, two at the sides of the nave, and one at the east end; in Santiago de Peñalva there are two flanking the chancel; and at San Miguel there are two, one above another, on either side of the nave. With regard to this last church Morales remarks, that the story current in his time about the two upper chambers which are entered from the gallery was, that Alonso el Casto and his wife Bertha used to sleep in them apart; but he points out that this was impossible, as the church was not built till after their time. In his opinion they were intended to contain the church books and furniture; but then, with the two lower chambers, there would have been four sacristies. Here again, however, I must refer to Mr. Street, who in his account of Barcelona Cathedral¹, mentions some ancient rooms over the side-chapels, which have no altars, nor any signs of having ever been intended for worship, and suggests the idea that their present use may have been the old one, "that of a grand receptacle for all the machinery in fêtes, functions, and the like, of which a Spanish church generally requires no small store." Still it may be doubted whether such machinery, or much furniture of any kind, existed in the early buildings of which we are speaking; but I am unable to offer any other suggestion as to their use.

Early on the morning of the 5th of August we started on our journey eastward in the direction of the Basque Provinces. The first point for which we made was Infiesto, a village in a pretty situation on the banks of a tributary of the Sella, which we reached in a diligence in five hours. Our route lay through a comparatively level district, fertile and well cultivated; at the sides of the road were numerous orchards, for cider is the drink of the country. The cheese too that is produced here, *queso de Cabrales*, is excellent, tasting like our Stilton, or the French Roquefort. The beehives are peculiar, being made of pieces of the trunks of trees, two or three feet high, and hollowed out inside. In respect of material prosperity these country districts of the Asturias are certainly in advance of the rest of Spain; even as early as the time of Philip II., Morales remarked

¹ p. 301.

this, referring with admiration to the well-made furniture of their houses and to their elaborate basket-work granaries. Here and there the people that we met had light eyes and light hair, evident traces of Gothic blood; and though about Oviedo the dark Spanish eye is commonly seen, yet as we advanced further east these became predominant, together with a fresh, and sometimes florid complexion, which is preserved by the damp and rainy climate of this Devonshire of Spain. At Infesto the road came to an end, so we had to hire horses for three days; the lowest rate at which we could obtain them was exorbitant, but so few people pass by this route, that it was not very easy to get them at all. We were amply repaid, however, by the company of two lads who were sent with them—good-humoured, brisk mountaineers, and untiring walkers.

After following the bank of the river for about an hour, we arrived at the ruined church of Santa Maria de Villamayor, otherwise called



Plan of Church of Santa Maria de Villamayor.

the *Campo Santo*, from its having belonged to a convent now destroyed, and having been subsequently used for a burial-ground. This building consists of a nave in the form of a simple oblong, 40 ft. by 18, and a chancel ending in an apse, 15 ft. by 13. The main entrance is in the eastern part of the south side, and has a corbel-table over it; besides this there are three smaller and plainer doorways, now blocked up, one in the western part of the same side, one on the north side, and one at the west end: the arches of all these are round. The windows are only slits throughout the church, but are carefully splayed inside. In the exterior of the apse there are engaged pillars, and a rich corbel-table which supported the roof, when that was standing; there are also stringcourses with billet-mouldings, and at the east end is a small window, the only light of any kind in the apse. Inside, the effect of the deep apse and the arch dividing the chancel from the nave, supported on pillars, is very elegant; and round the apse runs a rich arcade with billet-mouldings. The plan and workmanship all through is thoroughly Romanesque, and from the pro-

nounced character of the ornamental work, and the fineness of the execution, forms a marked contrast to the buildings near Oviedo.

A village antiquary, who shewed us over the building, pointed out to us some sculptured figures on one of the jambs of the main south entrance. They were in low relief and somewhat worn, but we could distinguish them as a man on horseback with a turbaned figure in flowing robes by his side. This, the antiquary told us, represented King Favila with a Moor in his company; but in this he was probably in error, for the figure which he took for a Moor is in reality a female figure, and the scene is part of the story of the death of Favila, which was a popular one in the Asturias, and is represented on several stones now existing in the monastery of San Pedro de Villanova, not far from Cangas. The story is, that Favila, who was the son and successor of Pelayo, the second founder of the Gothic monarchy, after reigning two years, met his death in the following manner. Having returned one morning from a foray against the Moors, he determined to go out hunting in armour as he was. His wife, having a presentiment of his death, tried to detain him; but he insisted on going, and was ultimately hugged to death by a bear on the mountains. Of the fact itself, independently of the details, there can be little doubt, as it is mentioned by Bishop Sebastiano, who says that "quâdam occasione levitatis ab urso interfectus est, anno regni sui secundo." Sandoval, who gives a full account of the carvings at San Pedro de Villanova in his *Historias de los cinco obispos*, thus describes the sculptures on one of the stones:—"There is a knight clothed in mail, with a helmet on his head and a sword in his hand; he is on horseback, and a woman is embracing him, and as it were holding him back to detain him." The figures on the jamb at Santa Maria de Villamayor almost exactly correspond to this description, and there can be no doubt that they represent this part of the story.

From this place it took us four more hours to reach our destination, Cangas, by a very circuitous route, up and down, over hill and valley, descending here and there to the stream of the Sella. We passed numbers of farms and homesteads, for the property is more subdivided here than elsewhere in Spain; and many quaint, though not ancient parish churches, from one of which the passing-bell was giving forth its solemn sound. Skittle-grounds too were common, for this game and single-stick are the principal amusements of the Asturians. The only large building which we saw, was the mansion of the Count of Peñalva; but at various points we noticed small round castles on the hills, which were originally built for purposes of defence. It was dark when we descended into the valley of Cangas, but before long we were apprised of the neighbourhood of the town by twinkling lights, and by meeting the aristocracy of the place taking the air

along the roadside. Cangas de Onís, as it is called to distinguish it from Cangas de Tineo, on the other side of Oviedo, is situated near the confluence of the Sella and Bueña, over the former of which a very high bridge of one main arch, quite Turkish in its appearance, is thrown. It is a rising place, and we were agreeably surprised at getting very tolerable quarters.

On the following morning we started to visit Covadonga, ascending along the course of the Bueña (or Peonia, as Southey and other authors call it) in a south-easterly direction though a somewhat open valley bordered by sloping hills. After proceeding two miles, we reached the spot where the river of Covadonga, the Deva, joins the Bueña; and then, turning due south, followed its stream upwards for four miles through a narrow valley, enclosed both at the sides and in front by lofty mountains, the offshoots of the towering peak of Auseva, until we reached the cave which lies at its head. The steep hillsides are strong and destitute of all vegetation except heather, and seem peculiarly suited for a defence conducted by mountaineers. To readers of Southey's "Roderic," all the locality which I have just described, including the valley of Cangas, is classic ground; and here, before we arrive at the cave itself, it may be well to recapitulate briefly the events which have made it famous.

After the fatal battle at the Guadalete in the south of Spain in 711, where Roderic was killed and his army routed by the invading Moors, the remains of the Christian force retired northwards, unable to offer any resistance to the conquerors, who in the course of a few years occupied the whole country south of the Asturian chain. The conquering impulse, however, urged them on to subdue the entire Peninsula, and in an evil hour for themselves they entered this mountain region with a mighty host under Abulcacem in the year 718. In the meantime the Goths had been rallied, and a force organised by Pelayo, a native chieftain of the Asturias. On hearing that the Moors had passed the mountains, he posted a considerable force under Count Pedro in the neighbourhood of Cangas, and after stationing a number of his followers along the heights on both sides of the Vale of Covadonga, in readiness to throw down the loosened rocks on the invaders, himself with three hundred men occupied the cavern at its head, being confident that the Moors, flushed with their continued victories, would come to seek him there. The event proved that he was not mistaken; and they were allowed to advance unmolested, until the head of the column appeared in sight of the cave, when Pelayo issued forth, bearing his oaken cross, and fell upon them sword in hand, a sign being given at the same time to the men on the heights to commence the work of destruction. Then followed a rout such as has only been equalled by the destruction of Napoleon's forces in the

defiles of the Tyrol. Some were crushed by the falling rocks, others slain by the enemies who appeared on all sides of them; and the bewildered remnant fled panic-stricken into the valley of Cangas, carrying confusion into the ranks of their countrymen, who were already engaged with Count Pedro. In this part too, after an obstinate struggle, victory declared for the Christians, and the Moorish force, entangled in the valleys, was almost annihilated.

As we ascended the valley, the mists were hanging low on the mountain sides, just as Southey has represented them in his description of the approach of the Moors, who were thus rendered still more unconscious of the ambuscade that had been laid for them. In one place we were shewn on a rock by the roadside the footprint of Pelayo's horse—*dicen los canonigos*, "so say the canons," as our guide somewhat sceptically observed. It was a triple smooth striation, and a geologist might possibly have referred it to "glacial action;" but the story is interesting as illustrating the old Roman legend of the footprint of the horse of one of the "Great Twin Brethren" in the rock after the battle of the Lake Regillus, which Macaulay has so effectively introduced into one of his "Lays of Ancient Rome." Another tale of similar import relating to Mahomet's mule is attached to a mark on the rocks near the convent of Mount Sinai*. Shortly after, a tiny plain on the hill-side, slightly elevated above the level of the river, was pointed out as the place where *Don Pelayo* (so he is always called by the people in the neighbourhood) was proclaimed king. The valley, which is a perfect *cul-de-sac*, and in that respect resembles the *cirques* of the Pyrenees, makes a sharp turn just before you reach the cave, which faces east, and is excluded from view by a projecting mass of rock until you are close to it. When at last it bursts upon you, its position is most striking. Some way up the mountain side is a bare perpendicular face of rock, rising some 300 ft. above the ground below; at the foot of this is the cave, itself about 150 ft. in height, composed of limestone rock, which is striped with grey, white, and red, and in many places fringed with ivy and ferns. The mouth is very wide, and from the top the rock recedes inwards about 40 ft. to the bottom. In the inmost recess is a deep pool of clear green water, fed by the two streams of the Deva, which here gush from the rock: the water is carried off by a tunnel under a grassy level of artificial construction, issuing from which it makes a series of pretty waterfalls before it reaches the valley. All this part is ornamented with walnuts, poplars, and other vegetation: the village of Covadonga lies a little way below. The inner cave, or cave of Pelayo, runs in at the back of the

* See Stanley's "Sinai and Palestine," p. 54.

great cave, at a height of nearly 100 ft. above the pool. It is now approached by a marble staircase from a monastery which is built against the rock on the right hand of the cave as you face it; this, however, mars the simplicity of the scene—*ingenuum violârunt marmora tophum*. From the top of it a wooden balcony is carried across in front of the inner cave, while on the other side of it a small unsightly chapel has been erected to replace a more ancient wooden building. The cave is neither very wide nor very deep, and it is hard to see how it could have contained as many as three hundred persons. Art has done much to spoil what nature made so romantic, but it has not spoiled Pelayo's tomb, which is situated on one side of the entrance, a simple stone sepulchre, placed in a hollow of the rude rock, while from the earth at its sides spring a number of delicate green ferns. On the opposite side, close to the chapel, is an inscription shewing the position of the tombs of King Alonso el Catolico and his wife Hermesind, daughter of Pelayo. Southey has thrown an additional poetical colouring, if any were wanted, over these monuments, in that part of his poem where he represents Pelayo as coming in search of his family, who had taken refuge here:—

“ But deeper thoughts,
If he might have foreseen the things to come,
Would there have fill'd him; for within that cave
His own remains were one day doomed to find
Their final place of rest; and in that spot,
Where that dear child with innocent delight
Had spread her mossy couch, the sepulchre
Shall in the consecrated rock be hewn,
Where with Alphonso, her beloved lord,
Laid side by side, must Hermesind partake
The everlasting marriage bed, when he,
Leaving a name perdurable on earth,
Hath changed his earthly for a heavenly crown ^b.”

Morales, whom Southey has followed in the description of this place, (for the poet, though he travelled in Spain, did not visit the Asturias,) gives an account of a second grotto within the first, at the bottom of which the water of one of the sources could be seen flowing. I enquired carefully for this, but could get no information as to its existence; nor could I discover any trace of a passage or opening in the rock by examining the floor of the cave, which has now been roughly boarded over. The principal mistake in Southey's general conception of the place consists in his placing Pelayo's cave much too near to the ground.

While we were there, we witnessed the departure of a happy couple, who had come to be married at the monastery, now tenanted

^b Roderic, canto xvi.

only by a parish priest. They were most gorgeously dressed: the woman wore a yellow petticoat trimmed with scarlet; but the man quite eclipsed his bride by his black velvet "pork-pie" hat and bright red jacket. When we passed the village from which they came, in descending the valley, rockets were being let off and a holiday kept in their honour. The sacred spring of the Deva has always been regarded as propitious for matrimony, and appears to maintain its good repute.

On reaching once more the confluence of the Deva and Bueña, we again followed the latter upwards, until the cloudy veil, which had hitherto hung over the mountains, rose and revealed to us the Picas de Europa, some of the loftiest summits in the Asturian chain—bare grey peaks, superbly serrated, with snow still lying in their rifts:—

" Europa's summit, where the snows
Through all revolving seasons hold their seat."

They were not unworthy of a place in the Alps, and a fine contrast with the vegetation below, for chestnuts and hazels abound in the valleys, and cherry-trees are largely cultivated. Southey has very happily introduced these peculiarities of vegetation into his descriptions, together with the wooden bee-hives and other local features. At last, leaving the river, we suddenly turned northwards, and entered a bleak stony pass, which leads through the lower chain of mountains that separates the inland part of the Asturias from the sea; shortly after passing the summit of which, we obtained our first peep of the Bay of Biscay. On descending further, other and wider views appeared of its deep-blue waters, which gave no token of their stormy nature; and at last we reached the plain, and at nightfall arrived at the small seaport of Llanes, which stands at the entrance of a narrow estuary. The next morning we entered the Basque Provinces, and in two days' time arrived at Santander.

SILCHESTER.—The Rev. J. G. Joyce is continuing the excavations under the countenance and at the expense of the Duke of Wellington, to whom the public is much indebted, as will appear. Mr. Joyce prints an account of his discoveries. They are by no means unimportant, even at this early stage. The town appears to have been crossed by streets regularly laid out. At the angles some large buildings, of domestic kind, have been found; one of them contains a coloured tessellated pavement, in parts like some found in London, and having in the centre a vase, like the pavement at Carisbrooke in the Isle of Wight, (of which an engraving has recently appeared in the *Collectanea Antiqua*). Mr. Joyce has found the east gate of the town in a situation very different from that suggested by Mr. McLaughlin's map. A considerable number of coins have been excavated, implements in iron, &c.; but further discoveries, and of still greater interest, may be looked for.

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF ENGLISH CATHEDRALS.

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THE following notes were made by me during a long and independent research into the documentary history of our cathedrals, preparatory to a work now at press. They will prove of value to those who are at a distance from a good library, and also to such persons as have not time for a lengthened enquiry. A classified list of this nature, I venture to hope, will be found convenient for immediate reference even by the most advanced archæologist. Chichester I have already noticed in your pages, and the conventual buildings of Canterbury in a paper read before the Royal Institute of British Architects. I have added a few notices which occur of the outer buildings, dedications of altars and chapels, and incidents of interest. Some of the double entries curiously illustrate the fact that the chronicles were annually augmented by different writers who studied succinctness (*Ang.-Sacr.*, i. 469), and that the compilers freely borrowed from their predecessors, on the principle "pereant qui ante nos nostra dixerint."

CANTERBURY.

- *The Church burned.*—Post mortem Dunstani combusta est tota ecclesia cum officinis monachorum.—*Ang.-Sacr.*, ii. 187.
- 955. Canons mentioned.—*Thorn.*, 1,778.
- *St. Cuthbert's Church.*—Cuthbertus construxit basilicam prope Eccles. Xti. quam in honorem S. Johannis B. consecravit ubi ipse et omnes successores sui honorificè sepelirentur.—*Gervase*, 1,641; *Thorn.*, 1,773.
- Sepultura archiepiscoporum monasterio S. Augustini est ablata per Cuthbertum et ad Eccles. S. Trinitatis subplantata.—*Thorn.*, 1,772; *Ev. Cant. Eccles.*, 2,210.
- *The old Church described.*—Eadmer apud Gervasium describit veterem Ecclesiam ex more Romanorum factam quam Lanfrancus combustam inveniens funditus evertit. In Majori Altare quod in orientali parte Presbyterii parte parieti contiguum de impolitis lapidibus et cæmento extructum erat. Porro aliud altare, congruo spatio, ante positum prædicto altari erat, dedicatum in honorem Dom. N. J. C. ubi cotidie Divina mysteria celebrantur. Ad hæc altaria nonnullis gradibus ascendebatur à Choro Cantorum quem Cryptam vel Confessionem Romani vocant. Subtus erat ad instar Confessionis S. Petri fabricata, cujus fornix in altum tendebatur, ut superiora ejus non nisi per plures gradus possent adiri. Hæc intus ad orientem altare habebat. Sanè via una, quam Curvatura criptæ ipsius ad occidentem vergentem concipiebat, usque ad locum quietis B. Dunstani tendebatur. Ipse ante ipsos gradus in magnâ profunditate terræ jacebat humatus, tumbâ super eum in modum pyramidis, grandi sublimique structurâ, habente ad caput Sancti Altare Matutinale.
- Inde ad occidentem Chorus Psallentium in Aulam Ecclesiæ porrigebatur,

decenti fabricâ à frequentia turbæ seclusus. Deinde sub medio longitudinis Aula ipsius duæ Turres erant, prominentes ultra Ecclesiæ alas. Quarum una, quæ in austro erat, sub honore B. Gregorii P. altare in medio sui dedicatum habebat, et in latere principale Hostium Ecclesiæ, quod antiquitûs ab Anglis et nunc usque Suthdure dicitur. Quod hostium in antiquorum legibus regum suo nomine sæpe exprimitur. In quibus etiam omnes querelas totius regni ex hundredis vel comitatibus finem inibi, sicut in Curia regis summi, sortiri debere discernitur. Alia verò turris in plagâ aquilonari è regione illius condita fuit in honorem B. Martini Claustra hinc inde habens. In aliâ forenses lites et secularia placita exercebantur; in ista adolescentiores fratres in discendo ecclesiastica officia die ac nocte instituebantur. Finis ecclesiæ ordinabatur Oratorio B. M. in cujus orientali parte erat altare B. M. V., ad hoc cum sacerdos ageret Divina mysteria, faciem ad populum, qui deorsum stabat ad orientem versam habebat [ad hoc oratorium nonnisi per gradus cujusvis patebat accessus]. Post se verò ad occidentem Cathedralam pontificalem decenti opere ex magnis lapidibus et cemento constructam; et hanc longè a Dominicâ mensâ remotam, utpote parieti ecclesiæ, qui totius Templi complexio erat, omnino contiguam.—*Gerv.*, 1,292.

1066. Christchurch was burned.—*Ang.-Sax. Chron.*, sub anno.

1067. On St. Nicholas mass-day was Christchurch at Canterbury burned.—*Ibid.*; *Hoveden*, 542.

1110. *The Church dedicated.*—Dedicatur Ecclesia Christi Cantuariæ.—*Orenedes*, p. 44.

1114. *B. Cotton*, 59; *Matt. Par.*, 66.

— *State of the Monks.*—Monachi Cantuarienses tempore Lanfranci secularibus non longè dissimiles erant, canum cursibus avocari, avium predam raptu aliarum volucrum per mane sequi, spumantis equi tergum premere, tessaras quætere, potibus indulgere, delicatiori victu . . . ut magis illos consules quàm monachos pro frequentia famularum diceret.—*W. Malmesbury de Gest. Pont.*, quoted *X. Script.*, 1,781; *Knighton*, 2,362. [Lanfranc corrected this.]

1005. *Canons introduced.*—A primæva institutione fuerunt monachi in Ecclesia S. Trin. et propter eorum insolentias aut aliâ de causâ fuerunt dejecti et canonici loco eorum introducti, et tempore Alfrici archiepiscopi iterato restituti.—*Thorn.*, 1,780.

— *Lanfranc's works.*—Lanfrancus domos ad opus monachorum necessarias citato opere consummavit. Quibus ubi per plures annos usi sunt adaucto eorum conventu, parvæ admodum visse sunt. Destructis itaque illis alias decore ac magnitudine prioribus multum præstantes ædificavit; et Curiam sibi, Ecclesiam præterea, quam spacio vii. annorum a fundamentis fermè totam perfectam reddidit.—*Eadmer, Hist. Nov.*, lib. i. p. 351; *ap. Migne*, T. 159.

— Omnia Lanfrancus innovans a fundamentis vetera evertit, et deinde ipsam Ecclesiam Christi cum officinis infra ambitum muri cum ipso ædificavit, processu temporis et monachos apposuit; sic prudenter instituens ut in ecclesia Christi monachi essent cxi. vel cl. quibus ordinem scripsit. Priorem instituit.—*Ibid.*; *Gervase*, 1,654.

— *Lanfranc's Church.*—Turris in medio Ecclesiæ habebat in pinnâ suâ cherubin deauratum. Ab hac versus orientem est aula vel navis Ecclesiæ subnixâ utrinque pilariis viii.: hanc navem finiunt duæ turres sublimes cum pinnaculis deaurates. In medio hujus Ecclesiæ corona dependet deaurata. Pulpitum verò turrem prædictam a navi quodammodo separabat, et ex parte navis in medio sui altare S. Crucis habebat. Supra pulpitum Trabes erat, per transversam ecclesiæ posita, quæ crucem grandem et duo cherubin et ima-

gines sacras S. Mariæ et S. Johannis A. sustentabat. In Ala Septentrionali oratorium et altare erat S. Mariæ.

Magna Turris habebat ex utroque latere crucem, australem et aquilonalem. Quarum utraque in medio sui pilarium fortem habebat, qui fornicem a parietibus prodeuntem in tribus suis partibus suscipiebat.

Crux australis supra fornicem organa gestare solebat, supra fornicem et subter porticus erat ad orientem porrecta. In parte inferiori altare erat S. Michaelis. In parte superiori altare Omn. Sanctorum. Inter hanc porticum et chorum spatium est in duo divisum, scil. in paucos gradus per quos itur in Criptam, et in gradus multos per quos ad superiora ecclesiæ pervenitur. Crux Aquilonaris similiter duas habet porticus. In superiori altare est S. Blasii, in inferiori S. Benedicti. Hic locus Martyrio ex opposito habuit hostium Claustrum. . . . In circuitu ad altitudinem fornicis prædictæ via quædam facta est quâ pallia et certinæ possint suspendi.—*Ibid.*, 1,293-4.

Conradi gloriosus Chorus. Tectum erat et cælum egregiâ picturâ decoratum. Ad bases pilariorum murus erat tabulis marmoreis compositus, qui chorum cingens et Presbyterium, corpus ecclesiæ à lateribus suis, quæ alæ vocantur, dividebat. Continebat hic murus Chorum Monachorum, Presbyterium, Altare Magnum in N. J. C. dedicatum, altare S. Dunstani et Altare S. Elphegi. Supra prædictum murum in circinatione illâ retro altare et ex opposito ejus Cathedra erat Patriarchatûs ex uno lapide facta, in quâ sedere solebant archiepiscopi de more Ecclesiæ in festis præcipuis inter Missarum Solemnia usque ad Sacramenti consecrationem, tunc enim ad altare Christi per gradus octo descendebant. De choro usque ad Presbyterium iij. erant gradus. Ad cornua altaris orientalia erant ij. columnæ lignæ auro et argento ornatæ, quæ Trabem magnam sustentabunt, cujus capita duorum pilariorum capitellis insidebant. Quæ per transversum ecclesiæ desuper altare trajecta auro decorata Majestatem Domini, imaginem S. Dunstani et Elphegi, vii. quoque scrinia auro et argento cooperta e multorum Sanctorum reliquiis referta sustentabat. Inter columnas Crux stabat deaurata. Sub hoc altari Christi altare erat in Cripta S. V. Mariæ, in cujus honorem tota fuit cripta dedicata. In medio chori dependebat corona deaurata xxiv. cereos sustinens.

Crucis Superioris Septentrionalis muris procedens ad septentrionalem duas porticus faciens crucem formavit in parte orientali. In cujus Porticu australi altare fuit S. Stephani sub quo in Cripta altare S. Nicholai. In porticu aquilonari altare S. Martini sub quo in Cripta S. Mariæ Magd.

Deinde Turris erat excelsa quæ quasi intra murum jam dictum posita quæ ab altari S. Andræ, quod in eâ erat, Turris S. Andræ est appellata sub quâ in Cripta altare erat Innocentium.

Crux superior australis. In porticu australi altare erat S. Gregorii, sub hoc in Criptâ altare S. Audoeni. In aliâ porticu altare erat S. Johan. E. sub quo in cripta altare S. Paulini.

Turris excelsa in qua erat altare Apost. Petri et Pauli. S. verò Anselmus illuc translatus et retro altare positus altari nomen dedit et Turri.

Capella S. Trinitatis in fronte Ecclesiæ posita, subter in criptâ duo altaria, ad austrum S. Augustini Epi., ad aquilonem S. John B.—*Gervase*, 1,296.

1130. *The Church dedicated.*—iij. Non. Maii fuit Ecclesia S. Trinitatis dedicata à præfato W°. Archiepo. quæ postmodum Ecclesia Christi Cantuariæ est vulgariter vocata.—*Thom. X. Script.*, 1,799.

1130. Ecclesia S. Trinitatis Cant. a Will°. archiepo. dedicata est præsentem Henrico rege.—*Diceto, Ibid.*, 504.

1130. The monastery of Canterbury was hallowed by Abp. William on May 4.—*Ibid.*; *Ang.-Sax. Chron.*, sub anno.

1130. *Ecclesiam Cantuariæ à Lanfranco fundatam et consummatam, sed per Anselmum auctam, iiij. Non. Maii A^o. 1130 dedicavit Willelmus Archiepiscopus huic dedicatione interfuerant R. Henricus et rex etiam Scotiæ David.*—*Gervase ap. X. Script.*, 1,664, 1,341; *Matt. Par.*, 72.
1174. *The Church burned.*—Cantuariensis Ecclesia subito conflagravit incendio Non. Sept.—*Diceto*, 581.
- *Ecclesia Christi Cantuariæ incendio sui parte potiori cum quibusdam officinis Curie Non. Sept. combusta est.*—*Gervase*, 1,428.
1174. *Combusta est ecclesia Christi Cantuariæ, scil. Chorus ille Gloriosus industria et sollicitudine Conradi prioris magnificè consummatus.*—*Ibid.*, 1,289. *Etiā Domus Infirmorum cum capellā S. Mariæ et aliis quibusdam Curie officinis.*—*Ibid.*, 1,290.
1180. *The new Choir entered.*—Rediit Conventus in novum chorum Aprilis xix^o. die vigilia Paschæ horā quasi nonā.—*Ibid.*, 1,301.
- *Courtenay promotes the building of the Nave and Precinct-wall.*—Courtenay ad fabricam navis Ecclesiæ claustrī et murorum clausuram circa gardinum Celerarii M. marcas contulit.—*Ibid.*, i. 61.
- *Arundel gives five Bells.*—Arundel v. campanas Arundel Ring dedit Contulit etiam ad fabricam navis Ecclesiæ M. marcas.—*Ibid.*, 62.
- *Sudbury builds two Aisles.*—Sudbury duas alas in parte posteriori Ecclesiæ edificavit.—*Ang. Sacr.*, i. 99.
- 1258—1263. *Roger completes the Prior's Chapel.*—Rogerus de St. Elphego Capellam inter Dormitorium et infirmariam perfecit.—*Ibid.*, 140.
1285. *D'Estria's work in the Choir.*—D'Estria Chorum Ecclesiæ pulcherrimo opere subtiliter inciso decenter adornavit.—*Ibid.*, 141.
- *Goldstone builds the Angel Steeple and buttressing arches.*—Goldstone turrim satis excelsam Angyll Steeple testudine pulcherrimā concameratam ac opere decenti artificiosè undique sculptam, &c., deauratam cum fenestris vitreis ope Joh. Morten ac Sellyng Prioris in medio ecclesiæ egregiè erexit ac magnificè consummavit. Duos etiam arcus sive fornices opere lapideo subtiliter incisos, cum iiij. aliis minoribus ad sustentationem dictæ turris columnis eandem Turrim supportantibus, annexit.—*Ibid.*, 147.

CARLISLE.

1292. *The Church burned.*—Tota Civitas Karleolensis concremata est et combusta cum totā abbatia.—*Hemingford*, i. 39.
1133. *The See founded.*—*Ann. War., Gale*, ii. 151.
1090. *The Church restored.*—*Hemingford*, c. xv.; *Ibid.*, 463.

CHESTER.

875. *St. Werburgh translated to Chester.*—Indigenæ à Ripendon. circ. v. mill. dist. Hamburgenses [of Heanburgh] corpus S. Werburgæ V. ad Cestriam transtulerunt.—*Chron. J. Brompton, X. Script.*, col. 310; *Higd. Polychron. Gale*, 240, 257.
1095. *St. Werburgh's Monastery founded.*—Anselmus (postea Archiep. Cant.) rogatu Hugonis Comititis fundavit Monasterium Cestriæ in hon. S. Werburgæ. Monachos de canonicis tonsoravit.—*Jo. Tinemuth. Bibl. Bodl.*, c. xii.; *Leland, Collect.*, ii. 63. The other monks came from Bec.
1110. *The Monastery burned.*—Cestria cum principali monasterio comburitur.—*Leland*, iii. 369; *Oxenedes*, 44.
- *Abbot's House.*—Aulam quandam vocatam Primam Aulam s. exteriorem cum majuscula quadam coquina et ceteris officiis eidem aulæ pertinentibus, excepta et reservatā cellariā, quā è curtilagio itur ad templum j. necnon

Secundam Aulam s. Interiorem, cum suis pannariis, promptuariis ac ceteris ejusdem membris, Capellam cum super edificato cubiculo ibidem vocato *Le Chapel Chamber*, aliud etiam cubiculum nuper abbatis ibidem, cum secretiori cubiculo annexis et aliis subterraneis officiorum locis dicti nuper abbatis cubiculo spectantibus, cubiculum ibidem vocatum *Magnum Cubiculum* cum officinis eidem appetentibus, in Turri etiam ij. cubicula, alterum superius et alterum inferius cum subterraneis officinis ibidem spectantibus, conclave unum appellatum *Abbats Parlour*, cum promptuariis et pannariis eidem astructis, coquinam minorem a. novam cum suis pertinentiis universis, ij. etiam cubicula inter coquinam novam et dicti nuper monasterii portas existentia, cum domo quadam vocata *le Aumbrye*, ortum etiam unum fenestris dicti magni cubiculi subjacens et continuo muro lapideo septum et circumdatum, stabula ij., cartilagium s. lignarium vocatum *Le Kydde Yard*, et in magno horreo spatium sufficiens ad reponendum et recipiendum lxxx. velicas feni et stramina.—*De erectione Episc. Cestrie*, fol. 75.

CHICHESTER.

See GENT. MAG., vol. xvii. N.S., p. 181.

ST. DAVID'S.

- 812. *The Church burned.*—Combustio Meneviæ.—*Ang.-Sacr.*, ii. 648.
- 1078. *It is plundered.*—Menevia à Gentilibus vastata.—*Ibid.*, ii. 649.
- 1086. *The Shrine of St. David rifled.*—Scriinium S. David de Ecclesia sua furatur et juxta Civitatem ex toto spoliatur.—*Ibid.*
- 1088. *The Pagans injure the Church.*—Menevia frangitur et destruitur à Gentilibus.—*Ibid.*, 649.
- 1181. *The Church dedicated.*—Dedicatio Ecclesiæ S. David.—*Ibid.*, 649.
- 1131. Dedicatio Menevensis Ecclesiæ.—*Ann. Camb.*, 39.
- 1180. *A new Church begun.*—Ecclesiæ Menevensis diruitur et novum opus inchoatur [ab epo. Petro].—*Ang.-Sacr.*, 649.
- 1182. Ecclesiæ Menevensis diruitur et de novo inchoatur.—*Ann. Camb.*, 55.
- 1220. *The Tower becomes a ruin.*—Nova Turris Menev. Ecclesiæ die Lunæ ante festum S. Martini statim post vespertas in ruinam improvisam versa est.—*Ibid.*, 75; *Ang.-Sacr.*, ii. 650.
- 1248. *An earthquake injures the Church.*—Terræ motus magnus fuit et magna pars ecclesiæ Menevensis corruit.—*Ann. Camb.*, 87.
- 1248. Terræ motu magna pars Ecclesiæ Menevensis corruit ii. Kal. Martii.—*Ang.-Sacr.*, ii. 650.
- 1274. *The Shrine of St. David.*—Inceptum fuit feretrum B. David in Ecclesiæ Menev.—*Ann. Camb.*, 104; 1275, *Ang.-Sacr.*, ii. 651.
- 1280. *The Altar of the Holy Cross.*—Carreu epus. sepultus in Eccles. Manev. prope altaro S. Crucis à parte australi.—*Ibid.*, 651.
- 1284. *King Edward comes on a pilgrimage.*—Rex Edwardus venit causâ peregrinationis, apud S. David unâ cum dom. Reginâ Angliæ, nomine Eleanorâ, die Dominica, in crastino B. Katerinæ V.—*Ibid.*, 651.

DURHAM. See founded (*Higden. Polych. Gale*, iii. 271).

- *Aldhun's Church.*—Aldhunus Episcopus non parvam de lapide ecclesiam erexit.—*Sim. Dunelm. ap. X. Script.*, c. ii. 28.
- Tertio ex quo eam fundaverat anno pridie Nonas Septembris solenniter dedicavit.—*Ibid.*, c. iv. 29.
- *The prebends of the Clergy.*—In illis diebus B. Cuthbertus penes Dunel-

- num sibi pacis sedem elegerat . . . de eadem nutriturâ (Clerici) fuerant qui primitus sacrum corpus ipsius de Insula Lindisfarnensi transvehendo transduxerant, præbendas etiam de more Canonicorum qui nunc dicuntur Secularium, de ecclesiâ possidebant, et exercitia monastica in officiis Ecclesiasticis persolvebant.—*Reginald*, c. xvi. p. 29.
- *Emina*, the monk's allowance of drink. — *Ibid.*, c. xxi. p. 47; *Reg. Ben.*, c. xl.
- *The brass rings on the door*.—Circulos æreos quæ in januis dependent forinsecis.—*Ibid.*, c. l. p. 106.
- *The choir bell*.—Ex signo pulsante dinoscitur ejus horæ terminus, tam nocturnis quàm diurnis momentis, ex ipsorum variatâ immutatione celebretur. Est in choro quantitatis temperatæ Signum modicum, ejus pulsationis tinnitu et famulos ad pulsandum morosè incitant (monachi) et ad finiendum acriori pulsamine invitant.—*Ibid.*, c. lxxxix. p. 189.
- *The Sacrist's duties, &c.*—Vir pauper diù in Curiâ Monachorum vigilis mancipio ministraverat, et diebus festis à Sacristâ pro mercenario conductus ad lapidum onera deferenda, præconis officio plurimos iuvabat.—*Ibid.*, c. civ. p. 232.
- *The Sacrist reads in bed*, his candle fires his straw bed: quædam tabularia stratura festes longiùs et latiùs prominens exstitit, supra quam omnium cortinarum dorsalium et cæterorum ecclesiæ ornamentorum tota collecta superposita conquevit.—*Ibid.*, c. xxxvii. p. 80.
- Oblationes suscepit lintheamina; circa altare composuit.—*Ibid.*, c. li. p. 107.
- Cuncta vasa sacra et lintheamina cum indumentis sacerdotalibus sub custodie tutela habuit.—*Ibid.*, c. xxxvi. p. 79.
- *The ornaments of the Shrine*.—Flamma illa pannos qui Sepulchrum ambierant omnes infuderat, et argento auro et gemmis et ligneo interius locello quibus diutissimè insederat, nihil omninò læsionis intulisse præsumpsit.—*Ibid.*, c. xlv. p. 92.
- *The new Church begun*.—C. Annum Willelmi vi°. Malcolmus rex Scotorum ad principium novæ ecclesiæ Dunelmensis exstitit. Erat enim tunc ibidem nova ecclesia incepta iii°. Idus Augusti feriâ vâ. rege M. et epo. Dunelmensi Willo. et ipso priore Turgoto primos lapides ponentes fundamento.—*Bromton*, 989.
- *Temp. Will. I.* Dunelmensis Ecclesia omni custodia et ecclesiastico officio destituta erat, sicut desertum spelunca fuit pauperum et debiliùm et ægrotantium qui fugere non poterant.—*Hoveden ap. Savile*, 451.
- *The Church restored*.—Porrò predecessor illius qui opus inchoavit [W. de S. Karilepho] id decernendo statuerat, ut Episcopus ex suo ecclesiam, monachi verò suas ex ecclesiæ collectis facerent officinas. Quod illo cadente cecedit. Monachi enim, omissis officinarum ædificationibus operi Ecclesiæ insistent, quam usque Navem Radulphus jam invenit. Augustias Curie monacherus porrecto in longum et latum spatio dilatavit. Urbem muro ipse reddidit fortio-rem et augustiorem a Cancelllo Ecclesiæ ad arcem usque Castelli productâ murum construxit longitudine. Locum inter Ecclesiam et Castellum quem multa occupaverant habitacula in patentis campi redegit planitiem, ne vel ex sordibus contaminatio vel ex ignibus Ecclesiam attingerent pericula. Diversis Wiri fluminis ripas continuavit structo de lapide magni operis ponte arcuato.—*Ang.-Sacr.*, i. 708.
- *Flambard's works*.—Ranulphus circa opus Ecclesiæ modò intentius modò remissius agebatur, sicut illi ex oblatione altaris et camiterii vel suppetebat pecunia vel deficiebat. His namque sumptibus Navem ecclesiæ circumductis parietibus ad sui usque testudinem excreverat.

- *The Church dedicated.*—Ecclesiam majorem tertio operis incepti anno absolutam Aldhunus dedicavit die 4^o Sept.—*Ang.-Sac.*, i. 701.
- *Eadmund dedicates a western tower.*—Turrim Ecclesie Dunelmensis occidentalem quam solam Aldhunus imperfectam reliquerat, ad summam perduxit et dedicavit Eadmundus.—*Turgot*, l. iii. c. 5; *Ang.-Sac.*, i. 701.
- *The Chapter-house built.*—Gaufridi tempore Capitulum monachorum quale hodiè cernitur, inchoatum et consummatum est.—*Ang.-Sac.*, i. 709.
- *The Galilee built.*—Hugo novam ad orientalem hujus Ecclesie plagam opus instituere cepit, à transmarinis partibus deferebantur columnæ et bases marmoreæ . . . (after every attempt to complete it) in rimis deficiens manifestum dabat indicium id S. Cuthberto non fuisse acceptum. Omisso itaque opere illo aliud ad occidentem inchoavit in quo muliebris licitè fieret inhortus.—*Ibid.*, 723. Fecit pontem de Elnete, murum quoque à parte aquilonari usque ad australem novum fecit . . . In Castello renovavit ædificia.—*Ibid.*, 724.
- 1242. *New works commenced.*—Incepit Thomas prior novam fabricam Ecclesie circa festum S. Michaelis.—*Ang.-Sac.*, i. 737.
- 1341. *Fossor builds a large window, &c.*—Jo. Fossor construxit in aquilonari parte Ecclesie crucis ad altare S. Conf. Nicholai et Egidii magnam fenestram vitream.—*Ibid.*, 767. Reparata sunt thorale, granarium, coquina, magna fenestra vii. luminarium in Capite occidentali navis Ecclesie, et iij. in parte boreali navis et ii. ex parte boreali chori, et ij. ex parte australi chori perferetrum.—*Ibid.*, 768.
- 1343—1374 *temp.* Fossor built In Eccl. Dunelm. j. magnam fenestram ex parte boreali, j. parvam fenestram ex latere illius et j. parvam supra altare . . . j. domum qui vocatur Maysundu, Domus Elemosinæ.—*III. Script.*, 142.
- *Hatfield builds a throne.*—Ad australem Chori partem juxta stallos monachorum Hatfield novum opus construxit, in medio cujus stallum episcopale . . . et sub stallo locum pro sepultura sua.—*Ang.-Sac.*, 770.
- *Works in the Castle.*—In Castello aulam episcopi et aulam constabularii à novo construxit.—*Ibid.*
- *Castell adds the north window.*—Castell reparavit a novo fenestram borealem in medio angulo Crucis Eccl. Dunelm. et opus lapideum et vitreum in quo depinguntur in vitro iv. Doctorum Ecclesiast. imagines.—*Ibid.*, 781.
- *The altar of St. Blaise.*—Altare S. Blasii quod postmodum erat altare de Skirlaw.—*Ibid.*, 775.
- *Skirlaw builds part of the Cloister, &c.*—Skirlaw magnam partem Claustrarii fieri fecit ad summam 600*l.* ad constructionem dormitorii.—*Ibid.*, 330.
- M. et ejus executores dederunt ex præcepto ejus ad constructionem Claustrarii 400 et ipse prius dedit 200*l.*—*Ibid.*, 775.
- *Langley founds Schools.*—Langley fundavit Cantariam in Galilæa.—*Ibid.*, 776.
- Fundavit duos domos Scholares, j. grammaticalem ii. musicam in le Grene Place.
- 1368—1498.—*The new Kitchen, the Cloisters, &c.*—Structuram novæ Coquinæ 1368 ad summam 180*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*; ab 1368—1498 expendebantur ad ædificationem Claustrarii Dunelm, 238*l.* 17*s.*
- *Langley builds the Jail.*—Langley totam gaolam gaolæque portas lapideas fundavit.—*Ibid.*, 776.
- Fox altered the hall of palace.—*Ibid.*, 779.
- *Castell builds the east gate.*—Tho. Castell orientales portas Abbathie reparavit cum domicilio Janitoris; et construxit S. Helenæ Capellam qua omnes laici bis quotidie ad missam audiendam concurrebant. Illic duo subserviebant Sacerdotes . . . in eodem ædificio construxit cubiculum pro sacerdote in quo

- dormitant. Reparavit a nova fenestram borealem in medio angulo cracis ecclesie; et opus lapideum et vitreum in quo depinguntur in vitro iv. Doctorum Ecclesiasticorum imagines.—*Ang.-Sacr.*, 781; *III. Script.*, 133.
1372. *Lord Nevile builds the revedos.*—Dom. Jo. de Nevill fecit A° 1372 novum opus marmoreum et alabastrinum sub feretro S. Cuthberti pro quo solvit 200*l.* argenti. Fecit Londonie in cistulis includi et per mare usque ad novam Castellum transferre. Et dedit ad illud opus super altare quod vocatur Lavadose 600 marcas, et prior et officarii 200 marcas.—*Ibid.*, 769.
1380. Magnum altare die vii. Coronatorum in honore S. M. V. B. Oswald et S. Cuth. dedicatum.—*Ibid.*
- 1398—1401. The Dormitory was in building.—*III. Script.*, 180-7.
1430. Solarium Caritatis had two windows facing north; the vault was built.—*Ibid.*, p. 443.
1433. Marble Lavatory in Cloister.—*Ibid.*
1507. Synod held.—*Ibid.*, 403.
1456. The Prior could confer minor orders.—*Ibid.*, 336.
1379. He receives from Urban VI. mitre, staff, rings, and oil.—*Ibid.*, 147.
1429. *The Tower struck by lightning.*—In nocte ante diem Corporis Christi superior pars magni Campanilis sub tolo, Anglice vocato le Poll, ictu fulguris fuit accensa.—*Ibid.*, 217.

(To be continued.)

DOMESDAY OF KENT.

WE have much pleasure in announcing that the Rev. L. B. Larking's long promised work, "Domesday Book—Kent," will appear in September next. The work, as we have some time ago stated*, comprises a lithographic facsimile of the original, which having seen, we are able unhesitatingly to say is in every way to be preferred to the copies produced by the photozincographic process; an extension of the text, and a translation; and as it is by no means Mr. Larking's wont to do things by halves, he has supplied such a copious Introduction, with Glossary, Notes, and Indexes, that Kentish history, topography and genealogy, receives at his hands a service that very few other men could render. We regret to learn that the author's illness has occasioned much of the delay that has occurred, but in consequence of that delay an opportunity yet offers for those who may be willing to subscribe to secure the copies of deceased subscribers. Prospectuses, we understand, may be had on application to Mr. J. Taylor, 10, Little Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, or to any of the booksellers in Kent.

* GENT. MAG., Dec. 1861, p. 606.

Original Documents.

EARLY CHARTERS RELATING TO THE CITY AND COUNTY OF CORK.

(Continued from vol. i. 1865, p. 722.)

THE right and title of Margaret and Elliz' Skiddy drs' and cohieres of Thomas S., s. and h. to Richard S., s. and h. to Thomas S., s. and h. to Richard S. the elder, to the two mes' N. of the Castle and the two mes' N. of William Skiddy's mansion and other lands, 1. a feof' made by said R. S. the elder unto T. S. afsd' his s. and h. of all the castles, lands, &c., he hath in C. and in Downgarvane suburbae of C. and co. of C.; the deeds are dated 10 Sep. anno Henrici Sexti xxxiiij. Item a release from R. S. unto his said son T. being in possession of all lands afsd', date 13 June, Hen. Septimi sexto. Item certayne writtings, &c., proving that Thomas White being baliffe appoynted by said R. S. hath put said T. S. in possession of all the premises, &c., dated 24 April, anno 1491. Item certayne testimonials proving that said T. S. hath received the rents, &c., in the life time of his father R. S. the elder, dated 27 March, 1495. Item a decree given be the Maioir of C. against Geordg S. the younger brother of said T. S. for a mes' of R. S. the elder, proving the said feof' to be effectuell notwithstanding that the said mes' was left to Geordge by his father R. S. The premises being parcel of the lands of R. S. ought to descend to the heires. This deed was geven presently after the death of said R. S. and in the life time of all the brethren, and is dated 26 Decr, anno Henrici Septimi x. Item a small order and agreement made betwixt the above T. S. and his second brother John, concerning the premis' be Morris Roche then Maioir of C., Philipp Ronayne a sivilian of Kingsale, and John Walch of Youghill, that J. S. should enjoye the house N. W. Skiddy's mansion, only during his life paying T. 4*l.* sterl., order dated xviii. July, Anno Henrici Septimi nono. Item certayne other writtings proving that J. S. second brother of T. S. had no right to the premises only that he paid T. rent by virtue of above order, date xv. June, anno Hen. Sept. xxi. Item certain writtings to prove that R. S. refused to devise said mes' next the castle unto any of his children (though senester labour hath been made on that behalf) but with his s. & h., date xv. Sep. Anno Hen. Septimi xx. Item certayne writtings proving that the mes' benorth the castle was left to T. S. by the supposed will of R. S. thelder, though said T. had no other right unto same, and further proving that Pieris Goolde then twone clearke wrott the said faulse testament, and be the sinister meanes of J. S. rased the said Thomas name out of said testament and writ said John's name therein; this writing is dated anno Henrici Sexti septimo and in the holly tyme of lent. Item an agreement made be M^r Patricke Roche Archdeacon of Corck, M^r Richard Geoghe, M^r Thomas Unake of Yeoghall, authorized by commission out of the chauncery, declaring that J. S. had no right to the premisses benorth of the castle, and confirming said feof' made by R. S. to his s. & h. Thomas to be lawfull and said supposed testament be false; dated 1 Oct. Henrici Octavi xxxvi. Item certayne writtings

proving that the mes' benorth the castle was passed by feof' to Anstace Ronayne wife of said R. S. during her life for jointure, deed dated xv. Julii, anno Henrici septimi nono. Item a decree given by the Commissioners of Munster in the behalfe of Ellen Meaghe widdow against John Skiddy father to nowe def' where the false testam' is decreed to be untrue, this decree was given within tree yeares after the decree made by said Commissioners for the mes' benorth the castle, dated 26 Jan. 1575.

Eudorsed.—My title to the two mes' benorth William Skiddy's mansion house, and to the twoo mes' benorth the castle called Skiddie's castle.

S. P. & f. qd' ego Edmondus Tirrie f. et h. David T. nuper defuncti de Corek gener' pro diversis, &c., dedi Richardo Pounche et David Carrulle de C. mere' omnia, &c., mes' castra, &c., quam infra civ' C. tam extra in com' ejusdem ac presertim principale mes' situat' in Dongarvane sub' C. in long' a strata regia ex occid' usque ad muros dictæ civ' ex orient' in lat' a mes' meo qd' tenet Anastacia Water ad ter' vitæ ex aust' ad mes' Patricii Tirrie fitz David ex boreali, necnon revers' ejusd' mes' nunc in occup' dictæ A. quodquid' situat' in long' a strata reg' ex occid' ad hortum mes' princip' mei ex orient' in lat' a princip' mes' meo ex boreali ad mes' Andræ Skiddie ex aust' et totum meum jus, &c., in mes' meo in le Corte lane qd' tenet Anastacia ubi nunc inhabitat Johannes Goolde fitz Stephene et unum mes' qd' nunc tenet Thomas fitz Johan' et Helena Barrie ad ter' ann' in long' a strata reg' ex occid' ad muros dictæ civ' ex orient' in lat' a mes' Jacobi Ronayne ex boreali usque ad ten' Roberti Tirrie ex aust' et etiam a mes' voc' le great mes' cum taberna celariis, &c., et revers' predictæ mes', &c., in Dongarvan suburbio C. in long' a strata reg' ex orient' ad muros dictæ Civ' ex occid' in lat' a mes' Georggii Goolde ex aust' ad mes' Will' Rooche ex boreali ac parvum castrum meum vocat' Parentiz juxta le Keie dict' civ' ac castrum meum vocat' Skiddie's castelle ac princep' mes' nuper Thomæ Skiddie nuper in occup' Ricardi Walshe situat' in Dongarvan predicto ac totum jus meum in premis' & que fuerint aliquo tempore in posses' predictæ Thomæ S. suæ nacio' capit' et duo molendina in Shandine juxta C. vulg' nuncup' Archdeacane milles ac ter' meas vocat' Knockkirrie juxta C. et etiam ter', &c., in Shandone et insulam meam voc' Inisheynaghe cum pert' ac etiam omnia et sing', &c., in villa de Yeoghulle aut libert' ejusd' et etiam villas meas voc' Balynyderieghe, Balianpadrig, Balyntley, Mynynaghe, Balireidæ, Balynsperye et Ferristowne cum pert' continent' decem caruc' ter' et omnia alia, &c., in patria Barimore, &c., in com' C. Habend', &c., dicto Ricardo et David et eorum hed' de capit' dni' feod' & in perpet'. Dat' Coreag' iiii. Oct. anno Eliz. xxvi. anno nostri salvat' 1584.

The purpose, &c., of the above-named feoffes and the survivor of them their heires shall be seized of all the mes', &c., to the use of said Edmond Tirri fitz David during his life, and after to his heires. Rem' Edmond Tirrie fitz Edmond uncell to said feoffer. Rem' David Tirrie fitz David brother to said feoffer. Rem' to Patrick Tirrie fitz David. Rem' David Tirrie fitz Olyver. Rem' to Robert Tirrie fitz Oliver, provided always that every of said Edmonde Tirrie fitz David's daughters shall have a hondereth marches marriage good on said landes.

INDEXT' made 31 Oct. xxviii. Eliz. betwixt Thomas S. of C. Ald. and Conogh' Duff M'Donell, David fitz Edmond oge Barry, and Shane M'Conogh' M'Donell husbandmen. Wit' that said T. S. hath demised to C. D., D. B.,

and S. D. the lands of Sarsfeld's Courte, Cwrryndillor, Tamplelosky, Cowle-
nowny, Kyllgonoghaw, Crwssyre, Naglysh, Ballynteylery, Knockycapell,
Lyssysmotton, Ballyndevenishee and Ballynpersen by Glenmeyre in co. C.,
with all woods, hawks, and honey there found, and the myll of Pollykyrry
excepting the eight acres of land thereto adjoining to T. S. and his heirs, saving
unto C., D., and S. sufficient hedgeboth, fyreboth, houseboth and plowebboth to
be expended on said lands. To have for two years, yielding yearly the sixteenth
sheaf or part of all corne profits, &c., as shall grow on said lands, to be brought
to the dwelling house of said T. S. in Cork.

N. U. p' p' me Geraldum Goole civ' C. Anastaciam Roche uxorem meam, et
Petrum G. f. et h. nostrum. Remis' Adamo G. fitz Stephane in perpet' totum
jus in uno domo straminea in C. exist' a mes' Thomæ . . . ex aust' ad tenem'
T. S. ex boreali et a domo lapideo Dominici Gallwii ex orient' ad ter' dieti
Dominici ex occid'. (Signed, Anstas Roche, Piers Golde.)

To all, &c., David Lord Barrie Viscount Buttivaunt Greeting. I certify
that Edmonde fitz David Tirrie of C. is not seised of any parte of Shandon
Castle nor lands of said Castle, also that what lands he is seissid of in my
territory the same was purchased of the freeholders and not any of the Lords
Barries, so he holds said lands in soccadge, and what other lands he is seised
of is within the liberties of C. which is holden by burgadge tennor in soccadge.
Witness my name, David Buttevant, 14 Nov. xxvij. Eliz.

S. p. et. f. qd' ego T. S. de C. Ald' pro summa pecuniæ per Johan' Tyrry
fi tz Christofer de eadem mercat' solut' dedi p'fat' J. T. omnia, &c., in villis
de Sarsfelds Courte, Bally-rosyn, Kylldonoghwe ac alibi juxta Glenmoyre
Castell ny parky juxta Kynsale, Cnockneholy, Culballynamboy, Liskahane,
Cullkarne in com' C. et Shandon Castle juxta C. Hend', &c., in perp' de
capit' dnis' feodi. Dat' x. Sep' 1585.

INDENT' made 9 Dec' 1587, between T. S. of C. Ald' and Patryck Myagh.
Wit' that said P. by the advice of his mother Alson Sarsfield put himself
apprentice unto T. S. for tearme of nyne years, and said T. shall make P. M.
free of the said cittie of C.

BE it known, &c., I, T. S. of C. Ald', have granted unto Patrick Tirry fitz
Francis one mes' in C. situat' in length from the street to the city wall on W.,
in breadth between Edmond Roch, John Tirry and John Galwey fitz Walter's
land on N., and John Water's land on S.; a kyll house within said Cittie,
between my brother James S. mes' on W. and White's land on E.; a garden
in Shandon called the great garden, between said John Water and John
Fagan's land on W., the garden belonging to St' John's on E., and the Queen's
high way on N. and S.; also the weare called Tullymore in the haven of C.
by Blackrock. To have to said P. T. and his heirs for the use of Johan'
Myagh fitz Patrick's wife during her life, and after as shall be declared in my
wyll. 8 Dec. 1587.

N. U. p' p' me David Barry vicecom' de Buttevant teneri T. S. de C. Ald'
in ducent' lib' Sterl.' Dat' 4 Feb. anno Eliz. xxxii.

The condition of this obligation is that T. S., his heires, &c., be permitted
from tyme to tyme quietly, without the molestation of L. visc. Buttevant, to
have Sarsfields Court and the plowland of same, and Cwryndillor by Glean-

meyre on the W., along the high way of Bealyhyndaryhen N. of a small brook running between the lands of Sarsfields Court and Cwrryndillor and the lands of Dromlyeh on E., and as said small brook runneth W. to the river of Gleanmeyre, and to take all corne, &c., upon said lands free from charge, exactions, &c., by whatsoever name they may be called. (Signed, David Buttevante.)

IN the name of God, &c. I, Thomas Sarsfeld of C. Ald' do make my last will. I make my wife Johanna Myagh and my son William S. begotten of her my executors, to whom I bequeath all God hath geven me in this world. To my wife my newe dwelling house, the kylehouse, my weare of Tullymore, and all my lands and gardens without the south gate of Cork during her natural life. And also the rest of my lands within the cittie of Cork till my son come to the age of xx. years. And if my son should die without lawful heirs male, my wife to enjoy said lands during her life. Rem' to my brother James S. and his heires. Rem' to my cousin Thomas S. fitz Edmond and his heires, &c. This I have written with myne one hand, put my seal and subscribed my seal and arms, 31 May, 1591. Probate dated 28 April, 1599. Signed Phil. Gold Arch' Offic' Gen' Cork and Clon. Jo. Travers, Regist'.

INDENT' made at C. 28 March, 1592, betwixt Thomas S. fitz Will. of C. Ald', and Hue Flahertye of same carpenter, and Thomas Offahe. Wit' that T. S. demised unto H. F. and T. O'F. one park called Parkeyvourdesig, in length from James Meaghe fitz Patrick's land on W. to the Queen's high way called Shandon boher on E., in breadth from Edmond Tirry fitz David's land on N. to her Majesties way on S. To have in manner following, the two parts of said park to H. F. and third to T. O'F., yielding yearly 13s. 4d.

INDENT' made 1 April, 1592, betwixt T. S. of C. Ald' and Shane O'Nya of same, weaver. Wit' said T. hath demised to said S. a garden on north end by C. which his father David O'Nya held for tearme of years between the garden of John Skiddy fitz Arthur's culver house on E., John Roch fitz Morris fitz Richard's lands on W., the Queen's high way on N., to the fall of the rock on S. To have for 21 years, yielding yearly 4s.

INDENT' 2 May, 1592, betwixt T. S. of C. ald' and Thomas M'Morghe O'Kearny of same, shoemaker. Wit' said T. S. hath demised T. O'K. a garden nere Shandon Castell by C., in length from high way on N. to Shandon Castle lands on S., in breadth from the way going from said castell to our Lady's church on E. to George Gowle fitz Edmond's garden on W. To have during 17 years, yielding yearly 5s.

N. U. p' p' nos David Barry vicecom' de Buttevant in com' C., Ricardum fitz David oge Barry de Rathynyske in eod' com' gen' Garrett bwy Barry fitz Will' de Ballynycourtie in eod' com' gen', Nicolaum fitz James Barry als' M'James de Bwthownye in eod' com' gen'. Arte M'Donyll Ykyefe de Rathcoranucke in eod' com' gen', Garrett M'Shane Ladyr Barry de Leamelary in eod' com' gen', Fynyne M'Artey Kyfe de Downebollogge in eod' com' gen', James Barry M'Garrett Dowlaghe de Garranykrenepleakye in eod' com' gen', et David oge beg fitz David oge de Coylknyedane in eod' com' gen' teneri T. S. fitz Will' in ecc. lib. monetæ Angliæ, &c. Dat. 9 Oct. 1593.

The condition of this obligation is such that the above bounden David Barry Lord visc' Buttevante his heirs and all others seised to his use of the manor of Barryscourte, Rossmore, Carrigtwohill, Garrane-more, Woodstock als' Sonaghe,

Carriganenygrawne, Richardston, Curryvone, Ballyvrassell, Ballynlissvry, Ballyleary, Ballyvolon, Tyhnyclassy, Carrowe ne brwkye et Fanaghebegge, Tybotstone et Ferrystone, Fahydariégane, Gortnymucke et Ballynlanpye in Barrymore's country, all conteyning 14 plowlands, &c. To be perfected unto Will' Sarsfield fitz Thomas of C. and his heirs, &c., for his use in mortgage of 107 pounds sterl., and also pay T. S. yearly the sum of fourteen pounds out of said lands during mortgage. Signed, David Buttevant, Richarte Barry, Arte M'Donell, Garrett John Barry, Fynyne M'Arte Kyfe, James Barry, David Barry.

To all, &c., David Barry Lord V. Buttevant of Barryescourt Co. C., Nicholas Walshe, Esq. Second Justice of the Queene's Bench in Ireland, John Bayes of the Abbey O'Mawne in said co., Will' fitz Thomas Barry and John fitz Morrish O'Daylie Greeting. Know that we in consideration of 107 pounds ster. to us and also to Dame Ellen Bch' (Becher?) wife to said David Lord V. B. and every one of us in hand paid by T. S. fitz Will' of C. Ald' have bargayned unto Will' s. and h. of said T. all the castles, towns, denominations of land, &c., mentioned in foregoing deed. To have to W. S. and his heirs. Rem' to said T. S. and his heirs, on condition that whenever Lord B. shall pay said W. or T. or their heirs 107 pounds ster. this deed be void in law, and we Lord B., &c., have constituted Patrick Myaghe of C. and Christopher Golde of same, merchants, our attornies. Signed, David Buttevant, seal destroyed, Nich. Walsh, seal do., John Bays, a fleur-de-lys, William fitz John, I. H. S., John fitz M., I. W.

INDENT' made 3 Nov. 1594, between T. S. of C. and John Brenagh fitz Morrish of same, shearman. Wit' that said T. hath demised to said J. B. a garden near C., lyeing from John Water's land on E. to Dermod O'Nynan's ground on W., Andrew Galwey fitz Water fitz John's land on S., and John the Baptist's church land in the tenure of Rykerd Brenagh on N. To have for 21 years, yielding yearly 2 *skill*.

(*To be continued.*)

PROPOSED NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.—Lord Derby has originated an idea, which, if well carried out, will be of general interest. His Lordship proposes that a National Portrait Exhibition should take place, admitting the portraits of eminent men, even though by inferior and unknown artists, and of obscure and unknown individuals by eminent artists. He suggests that three or more such exhibitions should follow each other in consecutive years, each comprising a fixed chronological period, and expresses his belief that owners of family portraits will gladly lend them for such a purpose. The Lords of the Privy Council on Education intend in the year 1866 to carry into effect Lord Derby's suggestion, and have requested the following noblemen and gentlemen to act as a committee of advice:—The Earl Stanhope, W. Smith, Esq., the Lord President of the Council, Earl Somers, the Earl of Dudley, Lord Stanley, M.P.; Lord Elcho, M.P.; Lord Cranborne, M.P.; the Bishop of Oxford; the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.; the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P.; Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.A.; Thomas Carlyle, Esq.; W. H. Carpenter, Esq.; William Stirling, Esq., M.P.; and the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery. George Scharf, Esq., has undertaken the office of secretary.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

May 18. J. WINTER JONES, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

The Provost of Eton, the Rev. Dr. Goodford, was admitted a Fellow.

THOMAS BROWNE, Esq., exhibited a book of Psalms illuminated on vellum, with a coloured woodcut of the fifteenth century representing the Crucifixion.

The Rev. J. G. JOYCE, Incumbent of Stratfield Saye, communicated a long and very interesting paper on the excavations in progress at Silchester. Our readers are doubtless aware that His Grace the Duke of Wellington, with a spirit which is beyond all praise, has undertaken the excavation of Silchester, and to Mr. Joyce has been confided the superintendence of the works*. If we may judge from the paper laid this evening before the Society, the task could not well have been confided to abler hands. Mr. Joyce is an excellent draughtsman, and the most exact record, figured and written, is preserved of every object discovered. The paper will appear in due course in the *Archæologia*, with illustrations. Meanwhile we cannot but feel it to be matter of sincere congratulation that the Duke of Wellington has lent his aid, as powerful as it is indispensable, to a work of such deep interest to the archæological world.

May 25. FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair.

Notice was given of a ballot on the 15th of June for the election of a member of Council in the room of the late Mr. Henry Christy, whose untimely decease in the midst of a career so fruitful of results to archæology and to science, and to every worthy work and large-hearted aim, must be matter of unfeigned regret to all who had had the pleasure of being thrown into contact with him. The gentleman whose name was proposed by the Council as his successor was J. Walter King Eyton, Esq.

Notice was also given of the ballot on June 1st for the election of Fellows, and a list of the names to be then submitted for election was read.

HODDER WESTROPP, Esq., exhibited an Irish brooch and a Roman masque, on which the Director made some remarks.

* See p. 167 of the present Number.

Captain A. C. TUPPER, F.S.A., exhibited a knife found 20 ft. below the surface in digging out for foundations near the London Hospital.

ALFRED HEALES, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited rubbings of brasses from the church of Cheam, as well as some brasses themselves. The description of these brasses will appear in a forthcoming part of the "Transactions of the Surrey Archæological Society."

Mr. W. W. KING exhibited a chalice and paten found in a stone coffin at the same church.

F. W. FAIRHOLT, Esq., F.S.A., laid before the Society a transcript of a very curious inventory of the goods of Sir Thomas Ramsay, Lord Mayor of London in 1577. It seems curious that of this opulent citizen, who was surrounded with such great possessions, no record should have been preserved. The Society of Antiquaries has always taken great interest in documents of this description, and Mr. Fairholt's contribution to the pages of the *Archæologia* is not one of the least valuable which has been made.

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq., F.S.A., communicated a report "On Excavations recently made in an Ancient Cemetery at Frilford, near Abingdon," on the property of W. Aldworth, Esq., who kindly allowed the excavation to be made. Frilford, the Fricleford of the Domesday Survey, is mentioned in the *Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon*, and in a charter of Edgar, A.D. 965. The graves opened were thirty-eight in number. The greater part of them, according to Mr. Akerman, held the remains of converted or half-converted Anglo-Saxons; but with regard to two leaden coffins which were exhumed, the presence of Roman coins in the mouth of the skeleton appeared to him to indicate that they belonged to Roman or Romano-British remains, so that a Romanized population would appear to have occupied that district before the Saxons came.

June 1. WILLIAM TITE, Esq., M.P., V.-P., in the chair.

A letter was read from Earl Stanhope, announcing that as President of the Society he had been appointed one of the Royal Commissioners relative to the Universal Exhibition to be held in Paris in 1867.

This being the evening appointed for the ballot, no papers were read. The following gentlemen were found to be duly elected Fellows:—Henry Hockey Burnell, R. Phipson, William Johnson, John Eliot Hodgkin, Henry Brackenbury, R.A., Rev. J. G. Joyce, Richard Henry Wood, and Charles Baker.

GEORGE MANNERS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited on this occasion a valuable and interesting collection of autographs.

June 15. J. WINTER JONES, Esq., V.-P., in the chair.

This was the last meeting of the session, and by far the most brilliant of any that had been held during the year. It is perhaps to be regretted

that contributions to the Society's meetings do not pour in with a more equable flow. Societies in this respect are the converse of nature. They are exposed to drought in winter and to flooding in summer. The result often is that from press of matter in the summer months papers have to be hurried over in a manner which their merits ill deserve.

MR. CLARENCE HOPPER exhibited two curious engravings of what was entitled an Eye Catechism, or the truth (and some of the fictions) of religion figured to the eye in a series of small engravings with appropriate legends. They bore the date 1688, and were dedicated by permission to the Prince of Wales, "by J. Dymock, a clergyman."

A letter was read from Mr. Akerman stating that to his great delight he had discovered some Roman remains at Abingdon.

P. O'CALLAGHAN, Esq., exhibited an interesting letter from Cosmo di Medici to the Duke of Milan.

C. S. PERCEVAL, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., communicated some valuable notes on two exhibitions, (1) of two ancient deeds, (2) of a photograph of a sculptured stone, made by J. J. Howard, Esq., LL.D., by permission of the Mayor and Corporation of Coventry.

THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH exhibited through Lord Enniskillen, the Society's Local Secretary for Ireland, four ancient Irish bells, on which the Director communicated some remarks.

RICHARD ALMACK, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a most interesting series of original documents connected with the history of Mary Queen of Scots. Of these, the most important was a draft or copy of a letter, dated April 27, 1567, sent to the Queen by some of her nobility and subjects three days after Bothwell had forcibly taken her to the castle of Dunbar, and enquiring whether she was really detained against her will. Mr. Almack had long been of opinion that the document exhibited this evening was in the handwriting of Mr. Secretary Maitland, but he seemed disposed to surrender his opinion to that of Mr. Froude, who pronounced that it was not in Maitland's hand. We have no means of deciding the controversy, if controversy it can be called. Be this as it may, the document is one of the very greatest interest. The other papers related to the Queen's Maries, as they are called, and shewed *inter alia* that Mary Seton lived to a much more advanced age than has been generally supposed by her biographers.

JOHN HENRY PARKER, Esq., F.S.A., whom the Fellows rejoiced to see once more among them after his severe illness and protracted absence, proceeded to give an account of the very interesting discoveries he had made at the church of St. Pudentiana, during his sojourn at Rome. The account was marked by that great perspicuity of statement for which Mr. Parker is so remarkable, and was listened to with the greatest attention, and followed by unanimous applause.

Mr. Parker exhibited plans, drawings, and photographs of the

church of Santa Pudentiana, and explained them to the meeting. He said:—"This is the earliest Christian church of the consecration of which we have any record, and it is called 'the mother of all churches,' in an inscription in the nave near the door. The present church, on a level with the street, has been several times rebuilt, or partially rebuilt, the last time in the seventeenth century by the Cajetani family, who built a splendid family chapel on the side of the nave in the pagan taste of that period, and paganized the nave itself, so that the first appearance of the interior of the church is very disappointing. The nave had previously been rebuilt in the twelfth century, and some singular marble columns of that period are preserved, built into square piers, but left visible in front, a fine doorway of that period was also preserved and replaced, with a series of sculptures over it, representing the holy lamb in the centre, with the four heads of the children of Pudens the senator, Pudentiana, Praxedes, Hermes, and Novatus, and Latin verse inscriptions round them. The fine campanile of the twelfth century is also preserved, and is one of the finest in Rome. The choir with the apse and aisles, or side-chapels, is considerably earlier. On the apse is a very fine mosaic picture of Christ and the Apostles, each in front of his door or gate, with Pudentiana and Praxedes in the background holding crowns of martyrdom of almost Etruscan character. The scene intended to be represented is the heavenly Jerusalem, according to the Apocalypse, with the buildings of the city at the back. This mosaic is of the fourth century; the buildings are those of ancient Rome, and agree exactly with a sculpture of the same subject on a sarcophagus of the fourth century in the Lateran Museum. A portion of an inscription remains on the side wall, with the name of Pope Siricius, who was Pope A.D. 390. The outer wall of the north aisle bears another inscription upon it, recording that it was rebuilt in the eleventh century; it is of herringbone-work. On the exterior of the apse, instead of the semicircular or polygonal wall which might naturally be expected, is a high and wide flat wall, evidently part of a house of importance of that kind of brickwork known to have been in use in the first century of the Christian era, and called imperial brickwork, perhaps the finest brickwork in the world. In this wall are three large windows of the same period, blocked up with brickwork so much of the same character that it cannot be later than the fourth century. As the back of the apse must nearly touch the inside of these windows, it appears almost certain that they were blocked up at the time the apse was made, and from this it follows that the hall of the house of the Senator Pudens, the father of St. Pudentiana, had been used as a place of assembly by the primitive Christians, and afterwards converted into a church.

"But during the times of persecution it was necessary for the Chris-

tians to conceal their places of meeting, and in this instance they used a room underneath the hall. In most of the great houses of ancient Rome there were one or two stories below the level of the street, and in these all the earliest churches were made, as at St. Clement and St. Sylvester. The house of the Senator Pudens was a large and extensive palace, of which Somerset House in the Strand gives the best idea to Londoners; the lowest story consisted of cellars only, but the story above that, still below the level of the street, contained the primitive church. This primitive church is recorded by Baronius in his 'Annals of the Church' to have been consecrated by Pope Pius I. A.D. 150. He gives a letter of that prelate, saying, 'I have made a church in the baths of Novatus, and have dedicated it in honour of his sister Pudentiana the Martyr.' Novatus was the son of Pudens and Claudia, and it is recorded of him that he made *thermæ* or baths in his father's house, which thenceforward went by the name of the 'Baths of Novatus.' This was about A.D. 90. Under the present church, and extending beyond its limits, is a series of vaulted chambers of brickwork of the first century, with various alterations. One chamber has evidently been made into a bath-room in a house previously existing, the alteration of inserting flues in the walls being very evident, and the plastering and panelling of the end of the first century, corresponding with the Baths of Titus and other works of that period, covers both the old walls and the alterations. Another part has evidently been the nave of a church, made out of the bath-rooms. These chambers are all filled up with loose dry earth, evidently thrown in through the windows, which are high up, like clerestory windows, in order to get light from the area. In one corner of what appears evidently to have been the nave of a church is a hot air flue remaining in the wall. The heads of the arches are visible on both sides, nearly on a level with the earth with which it is filled up, and the doorways are so nearly filled up entirely, that it was with great difficulty they could be passed at all until some of the earth had been cleared away. The arches are of imperial brickwork, agreeing well in character with the second century.

"It is mentioned incidentally in the life of Raphael the painter that in his time (the sixteenth century) the brigands made use of the crypts of the churches as hiding-places, and the pontifical authorities ordered them to be filled up with earth in order to keep out the brigands. The earth and rubbish in this crypt has every appearance of having been thrown in at that period. Mr. Parker applied to the authorities for permission to empty out the earth, but after they had agreed to grant this the Pope refused to sign the order.

"The authenticity of the letter of Pius I., and the veracity of the Annals of Baronius has been denied by the sceptics of the last and present century, both Protestant and Romanist, but the archæology

appears to agree perfectly with his statements. The truth of the lives of the Popes by Anastasius, the librarian of the ninth century, and the authenticity of the pontifical registers which he gives, have also been disputed by the same persons, and all the legends of the Church are considered by them as mere fables. But the archæology of Rome appears to bear out the truth of Anastasius in every instance, and the Church legends seem to be generally founded on true history, though added to and corrupted by pious frauds: they should neither be received as history nor rejected altogether as fables; they are often useful in elucidating real history."

Mr. Parker added various particulars respecting the Early Christian Architecture and the ancient topography of Rome, especially the palace of the Empress Helena and the church of Santa Croce, made out of one of the halls of that palace by the Emperor Constantine, who added an apse to it, which blocks up some of the arches of the original hall: this was a parallelogram with arches on all the four sides, and probably a lean-to aisle all round. The original nave was so wide that in the twelfth century it was altered into a nave and two aisles. At St. Clement's, from the same cause, the old nave has been altered into a nave and one aisle, also in the twelfth century, and the same thing has been done in other churches in Rome. Our limits will not permit us to follow Mr. Parker on that ground, but we hope to see his observations published *in extenso* in a country where no one will be afraid of the truth.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

FIRST MEETING, TRINITY TERM, 1864.

June 1. The first meeting this term was held, by permission, in the New Museum, PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH, President, in the chair.

The following presents were announced:—

"Sessional Papers of the Royal Institute of British Architects, 1863—1864. Part iii. Nos. 1 to 3."

"Proceedings of the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Series. Quarterly Journal, vol. iv. April, 1864."

The following gentlemen, proposed at the last meeting, were elected:—

H. Furley, Esq., Merton College.

W. Bousfield, Esq., Merton College.

C. D. Cobham, Esq., University College.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon PROFESSOR BURROWS for his paper on the recent work entitled *The Greatest of all the Plantagenets*.

"Every one who possesses even a slight acquaintance with what may be called the history of history, is prepared for periodical revolutions in opinion as to the merits of great historical characters. If a prominent personage has left a broad mark on his age and country,

either of a political or ecclesiastical kind, or if he has greatly affected the relations of nations to one another, his fame becomes, as a matter of course, the battle-ground of historians; still more, if like Edward I., he has deeply marked his age in all three directions. We are called upon to watch in such cases the constant operation of the law of action and re-action, a law almost as fixed in the sphere of literature as in that of mechanics. We are called upon, especially at a centre of historical study such as Oxford, to register the condition of the pendulum from time to time (to use the well-worn but most expressive simile), and to note whether the last stroke we have witnessed is that which has really brought it to the equilibrium of truth, or whether it is only such a one as was perhaps made necessary by the previous stroke in the opposite direction, but which must be followed by some further movement before the equilibrium is attained.

"The work on which I am to say a few words to-night demands our attention because it is a bold, and on the whole successful, attempt to reclaim for him, who is perhaps the only Sovereign of England since the Conquest who has a right to the title of 'Great,' that position of which he has been deprived for more than a century—deprived by a number of causes almost unparalleled for the way in which they have combined towards such a result. If, in the flush of a triumph which is fairly won, the author, like his own hero at the battle of Lewes, has pursued his enemies too far, if he has exposed himself to a flank movement which may endanger his success, it is ours to defend as much of the truth as he has recovered for us, and to do justice to those whom he has unnecessarily for his own purpose, and perhaps too hastily, condemned. The limits of a short paper do not admit of our following this author into details, but we may at least suggest considerations which may bear upon the questions he has raised.

"If the author had done no more than prove to the present generation that they have been of late years shamefully robbed of their rightful inheritance by a knot of Scotch writers who, by their remarkable ability, have held possession of the field of English history for nearly a century, it would be quite a sufficient reason why his book should be noticed by this Society; and this work he has satisfactorily performed in the main. It will far more than cover any shortcomings.

"The history of English opinion with regard to Edward I. has been correctly shewn by this author to have remained all but uniform in his favour till the last century. He has triumphantly shewn—what indeed was well known to scholars—that the English alone had writers contemporary with Edward, many of them of great merit, while the Scotch had not emerged from a state of barbarism; that these English writers clearly appreciate, in greater or less degree, the merits of our great Prince; and he might even have added largely to his testimony on this point from writers whom he has not quoted. (I cannot refrain from noticing the way in which one such writer, Froissart, an impartial witness, carefully, though incidentally, draws the distinction between his great living hero and patron Edward III., '*le gentil et le preux roi*,' and Edward I., who is '*le bon roi*.' Elsewhere Froissart calls Edward I. '*moult preux, vaillant, sage, preudhomme, hardi, très entreprenant, et bien fortuné*,' &c.: but that he should apply the previously mentioned term, '*le bon roi*,' so emphatically, is a point of

importance at this day, when no one doubts the prowess of Edward I., but when it is his goodness which is called in question.) The present author has shewn that the Scotch had, therefore, no authority for their version of Edward's proceedings better than oral tradition; that this tradition first found its way into written form two generations after the death of Edward, and in its full and complete shape not till five or six generations afterwards; that (with only one exception) these very written forms of the Scotch tradition are poetical, and two even of these the most likely to be erroneous of any poetical forms conceivable, viz. a professed panegyric of Bruce, for which Barbour was pensioned by Bruce's descendant, and the rhyming tale of a blind minstrel. And he has shewn that these views of Edward's character, perverted by national prejudice, and at the best wholly one-sided, made little or no impression on English minds, until Hume planted his own reading of English history firmly in English soil. Others entered on Hume's labours. Henry, Dalrymple (Lord Hailes), Macintosh, Scott, and Tytler, (each of whose books has been accepted as the history of its day,) have echoed on the note which even Hallam gives back. 'Hume,' says Hallam, 'has the merit of first exposing the true character of Edward's reign.' Even Sharon Turner and Lingard, whose sagacity led them to take a truer estimate than the above writers, have not been able to shake themselves clear of the prejudices which had taken so strong a hold on the public mind; while Milman, and the author of the 'Annals of England,' to whom history owes so much, have shewn a spirit on this subject which in the present day must be called simply retrograde. These later writers are not noticed by the author of 'The Greatest of all the Plantagenets.' They are mentioned here, not only because the most familiar to us at this place, but in order to shew that the author has been far from overrating the strength of the tide which he has undertaken to stem.

"The method of this author in dealing with a matter so arduous as the reversal of the public opinion of more than a century, and that in an age of historical criticism like the present, is well calculated to produce a startling effect; but it is wanting in some essential particulars required for making a permanent impression. He has adopted the very simple plan of writing a popular history of the great king from the contemporary English writers, rejecting all evidence which is not contemporary, and paying very little attention to the received view. He would perhaps have made more converts if he had entered upon a more exact analysis of the complicated mass of causes which have contributed to give currency to the modern view, if he had done more justice to Edward's contemporaries, and if he had taken a wider view than he has of the history of the period. I shall have a few words to say on each of these points.

"I. In surveying the *consensus* of modern writers upon Edward the First's alleged tyranny, ambition, and cruelty—for these are the stock accusations repeated by writer after writer,—we are disposed to set light by the opinion of an anonymous author, who, in narrating the life of his hero, treats all such charges with contempt. And yet it will probably be some day admitted that he has, to a great extent, made out his case. But whenever such an admission shall come to be generally made, it will be in consequence of a more careful observation

of the particular bias of modern historians than we have here, and especially of the curious fact that Edward I. has offended the prejudices of several who are diametrically opposed to one another. Thus, besides the undying hostility of the Scotch writers, who, as we have seen, have been the great offenders in traducing the king's character, and in a minor degree of the Welsh writers, who have their own quarrel, Edward has earned for himself the hostility of those who resent his interference with his clergy, and the still more earnest condemnation of that more numerous class, who can extend no portion of their sympathy to men who have checked even for a moment the onward march of popular power. With headlong partizans of Montfort and his party, and even with such moderate constitutional writers as Hallam, Edward meets with little mercy; nor does he get much more from such writers as Lingard, who have their own especial views on the relations of the ecclesiastical to the civil power. When we find that each of these classes of writers has unhesitatingly absolved Edward on some point in which he is condemned by the others, agreeing as they do in condemning him for the possession of a particular sort of character and principles, we might perhaps be tempted, on a superficial view, to rely on that agreement; but we shall begin to have our suspicions when we observe that the special bias of each of these different classes manifestly leads to such agreement. Each is concerned to make out his case. In taking astronomical observations it is well known that, besides a certain error for which allowance must be made even in the best mathematical instruments, there is also another allowance to be made for the individual observer's own 'personal error.' He has some, perhaps very slight, but still some, visual obliquity which must be taken into account. This is just as much the case in the moral constitution of historical writers. Not only are the influences of the age in which they write traceable in the plainest manner in every case, but each has his idiosyncrasy for which it is necessary to make allowance, when accurately summing up results. Those writers alone live for all time who have been successful in divesting themselves of every tendency to disproportionate or extravagant views in human affairs, who have resisted the temptation to write sensational history, and who have so completely mastered the whole range of circumstances surrounding the period of which they write, that they are able to deal with it from its own point of view, while using the light derived from the period in which they are themselves writing. They are but few.

"II. The work of which we are speaking has given a considerable swing to the pendulum. It will leave its mark. But how much more would it have effected, had the author, in pursuing the method he has chosen, contented himself with drawing out the career of his hero, shewing the consistency of all the parts of his character, and watching his bearing as he freely moves amongst his contemporaries, while at the same time giving to each of those contemporaries his due! Instead of this course, a course which would in reality have enhanced the fame of Edward, the author has thought it necessary to blacken the memory of every person, however famous in the judgment of posterity, who happens to have crossed the path of the great king. The same courage to which we owe this attempt to recover a great reputa-

tion has led the author into an over-depreciation of such popular heroes as Montfort, Bigod, Winchilsea, Bruce, Wallace, and others. He seems to have thought it impossible they could be right in any degree if Edward was to be defended. No doubt great deductions have to be made from the popular estimate of these men; and we must be grateful for everything which brings us nearer to truth, but a sweeping one-sided estimate does not bring the pendulum to a state of rest.

"On one of these men especially, Simon de Montfort, so much light has been thrown of late years, that many people, finding what they have hitherto believed to be recovered truth so rudely dashed away, will shut the book up in anger: but a calm judgment will admit that there are two sides to this remarkable man. Our author has revived the view familiar to the Tory writers of the last century. Moderns have seen nothing but the popular aspect of Montfort's character. And both are true. He who would understand the man must observe not only the discordant elements which went to make up his character, but also the difference between the Montfort of the early and unarmed struggle, and the Montfort of the later civil war: between the fearless leader of a rightful resistance, the friend of Grosseteste, the enlightened politician; and, on the other hand, the ambitious demagogue who, after Grosseteste's death, gradually deteriorates, tramples on one of his own friends after another, and allows himself (to use the mildest term) to be carried away by the force of circumstances, and, we can scarcely doubt, the hopes of a crown. Must we also, with our author, deny all praise to Montfort for summoning the first real representative Parliament in 1265; or, may we not, while we perceive the mainspring of his action to have been self-interest, award him at least the meed of sagacity in comprehending the want of his times, and accord him our gratitude for such a commencement of our constitutional history, stormy as it was, and illegal as it was afterwards reckoned? To ground an indiscriminating admiration of Simon the Righteous on the popular ballads lately published—chiefly composed by friars of those Minor Orders which he patronized—and on the pseudo-canonization of the vulgar of that day, is perhaps no more unphilosophical than to speak too slightly of the precursor of Warwick the King-maker and Protector Cromwell.

"And so with Winchilsea, Bigod, and the nobles who performed the yet harder task of bearding the successful and strong-handed Edward, when he was a firmly-seated king. It is quite justifiable to question the extravagant praise bestowed on these men by Hallam and his school of writers; it is quite possible to show that their resistance amounted to faction, and was marked by turbulence; but the true way of looking at the acts of all concerned, king, nobles, and clergy, is to recognize the transition state through which all the elements of the constitution were passing in this reign. If Edward may be most fairly defended for preserving the rights of the crown which had been trampled in the dust during the miserable reign of his father, his subjects may as fairly be defended for supporting the principle of self-taxation, so newly won, so manifestly destined to be the foundation-stone of our national liberties. Where would this country have been had they not asserted this principle? So deep-seated must be the gratitude of every Englishman for the stand thus made at the mo-

critical period of our constitutional history, that we can scarcely avoid a lenient judgment of those who are no doubt justly chargeable with want of loyalty and patriotism for their dogged obstruction of wars for which they were quite as much responsible as the King himself.

"And, again, in Edward's dealings with the clergy, it is easy to support a thick-and-thin defence of Edward with our author, or an unmeasured condemnation with the modern ecclesiastical writers. But, in fact, both sides were contending for a place in the new adjustment of relations which all perceived to be taking place. Edward was resolved to assert that principle, which gathered more and more strength in each subsequent century, and which lies at the root of all independent nationality, nay, of all society, that the Government must be supreme over all classes of its subjects: the clergy were struggling for that which they believed to be essential to the independence of the Church. It was but yesterday that the power of Rome had been all-important in saving English nationality and the ecclesiastical order: was the time really come when its voice ought to be treated with contempt? Was the spiritual to be once and for ever laid prostrate before the temporal? Nice, and yet most momentous, questions for a people to be called upon to settle: questions ever recurring, not yet laid asleep. Who can venture to pronounce a hasty condemnation of the leaders in such a struggle? Rather we may rejoice that men were willing to venture something in that day in defence of what they believed, and that by the very force of the resistance of the opposite elements a place for both has been preserved. The author has done well to remind us of what was familiar enough to all but our modern historians, that in their conflict the clergy were not struggling with an irreligious or indifferent king, with no godless Rufus, or profligate John, but with one who exhibited a noble example (not indeed without the imperfections of mortality) of moral excellence, admirable in his domestic relations, proverbially faithful to his word, deeply imbued with the religion in which he had been educated. Had it been otherwise, he would not have left his mark, as he has, on this country, and through this country upon the world.

"The civil transactions which have made the reign of Edward so important chiefly grew out of the military. But it was necessary to refer to them in the first place, in noticing this book. Those civil transactions will, beyond doubt, some day assume a much higher place in the history of the reign than they have hitherto held. The author has rightly asserted their importance, and exposed the absurdity of those popular writers who treat the first twenty years of the reign as of no consequence; as if the interest of its history only commenced with the Scotch wars. Though this is of course nothing but the Scotch view imported amongst us, it has been too slavishly copied by others, who have not the excuse of national feeling.

"The fault of the author in dealing with the military events of the reign may be thought to lie in not sufficiently discriminating between the conduct and policy of Edward in the civil, the Welsh, and the French, wars on the one hand, and the Scotch war on the other. With regard to each of the former wars he has substantially proved his case. Subject to the deduction already made as to his depreciation of Edward's enemies, he may be said to have left little to be desired in his treatment of those struggles. The most ardent admirer of Mont-

fort can scarcely refuse to side with Edward in the first; none but the most resolute of Welshmen can shut their eyes to the wisdom and the moderation of the second—though here, again, the author gives scant credit to the beaten party for their heroic resistance; none but the most distorted vision can misrepresent the character of Edward's most righteous quarrel in the third case, the war with Philip the Fair. Yet it is on both these last wars that so late a writer as the meritorious compiler of the '*Annals of England*' has, as already noticed, proved himself so bad a guide; and even a Milman repeats the oft-exploded slander of Edward's massacre of the bards. Who can reckon the amount of influence exercised against Edward's memory by Gray's immortal poem? If Plato found it necessary to exclude the poets from his Republic, how much more may we desire to chase them from the field of history! Let us at least bargain for the dismissal of all but Shakspeare, and let us move for the establishment of a special chair for the purpose of detecting amidst all his perfections even Shakspeare's historical errors.

"The Scotch part of the reign required a much fuller treatment. It certainly required, amongst other things, a more thorough investigation of the English claims to Scotch feudal homage than we have in this book. That question, in one sense, lies at the root of all criticism of Edward's conduct; and even if it may be conceded that the king was convinced of the justice of his claims, and ought not to be blamed for acting on his convictions, it is too doubtful a matter to allow of the unhesitating approval given of all his actions by the author. In many respects the Scotch campaigns form a fresh era in Edward's reign, and must be distinguished from all those which preceded them. This was not a clear case for annexation; it was not a simple feudal claim; there are two distinct sides to the question: Edward's conduct was characterized by a greater harshness than usual in his dealings with it; he was apparently a somewhat different man after the death of his wife and mother, which took place when this last half of his reign was commencing.

"But we must distinguish this author's somewhat superficial treatment of the case in its larger aspect,—one perhaps of the most difficult and complicated in the whole range of history,—from his masterly narrative of the facts attending the double conquest of Scotland, and its final revolt under Bruce. He has conclusively disposed of the leading Scotch fables, and successfully recovered as much of the truth as we shall probably ever know. The great outlines of the story, which forms the groundwork of the Scottish Iliad, have been for the first time thoroughly marked out by the help of every available authority. Some deduction is, however, again required here. We may accept the narrative, but we may be permitted to demur to the colouring which our author has thrown over his picture. Indeed, the bias is so marked that it almost obliges us to believe the author incapable of taking in more than one side of a question. He has cleared Edward of many charges which have been heaped upon his memory, but he has entirely failed to perceive the merits of the Scotch resistance. He considers, for example, that he has proved the obstinacy and folly of the patriots, when he has proved that they represented none of what were called the leading interests of Scotland. As well might the merit of Joan of Arc be disputed, when the French leaders left her in the lurch. And as

an instance of our author's animus towards the Scotch, it may be observed that he has denied Wallace all praise for the battle of Cambuskenneth, and attributed his success entirely to the folly of his opponents: just as if all generals were not entitled to praise exactly in proportion as they are capable of turning their enemies' errors to their own advantage. In short, while he has stripped Wallace and Bruce of a false halo thrown round them by romance, he has made no sufficient allowance for their infirmities as men, for the barbarous habits of the age in which they lived, for the extraordinary circumstances in which they were called upon to act. Every deduction is to be made on these grounds for the great conqueror; none, or next to none, for the heroes who set their all upon the cast, and gave their blood for a cause of which all but themselves despaired. The verdict of mankind, I am bold to say, will not be with the author.

"The author has decided that Scotland ought to have been annexed (to use the modern term) to England, both on the grounds of right and expediency. Those who opposed what was so good for them, were guilty not only of a crime but a blunder. Now, with regard to the right, it requires a far more careful and elaborate proof than we have here. Our author seems to have relied too much on the authority of Sir Francis Palgrave, a writer to whom history owes much for the truer views of the Middle Ages which he has introduced, but who is not unfrequently the victim of theories, and very apt to press his point too far. The homage done to the English king by the Scotch nobles, including all the competitors for the Crown, may indeed afford a dry legal justification for Edward's proceedings; but its moral weight must depend on the accordance of that act of the Scottish nobles with the principles of independence which had hitherto been recognized in Scotland. The people were not to be compromised by the obsequious conduct of men who had their private ends to satisfy; and the question is removed further back, to the practical relation which had hitherto existed between the two Crowns. That our author has, on this further point, relied on authorities which will not permanently avail him, has been proved by the publication, since he wrote, of a book by E. W. Robertson, entitled '*Scotland under her Early Kings.*' This work has brought a larger amount of learning to bear on the subject than any previous one. It is, indeed, marked by the inevitable bias of a Scotch writer, but it will have to be deliberately met and refuted before it can be set aside. It will be seen from that work that the old Scotch theory of the feudal homage being only paid for lands held in England, cannot be so authoritatively rejected as it has been by Lingard, Palgrave, and other modern writers; and that the vagueness which characterizes the terms of the later homage paid in the thirteenth century, may with more justice be attributed to the desire of the Scotch to keep open their claims on the English throne, than to a general admission of the English claim of suzerainty over all Scotland. The famous theory of Carte, and some of the best writers of the last century, that Edward had a perfect right to claim homage for the Scottish Lowlands but not for Scotland proper, a theory founded on transactions which were supposed to have taken place in Saxon times, is in this book destroyed, at least by implication; inasmuch as the authority of those parts of the Norman-period chroniclers in which the said transactions were mentioned, is shewn to be worthless, and

several barefaced forgeries, made in the English interest, are successfully exposed.

"There seems, in fact, every probability that a person who sets himself to the calm study of this interminable question, without allowing himself to be goaded into uncontrollable impatience, or wearied into absolute indifference, will rise up with the belief that both sides had a very sufficient justification for their respective views. And, if we grant as much as this, it will enable us to acquit Edward of the ambition, the tyranny, and the cruelty with which he is charged in connection with this war. This view will also enable us to acquit Wallace of the treachery and obstinacy with which he is charged, and Bruce of some imputations, at least, of the former kind; while it will permit us to join in the admiration so generally felt for the patriots, whose every act may not indeed bear close inspection, but who did, on the whole, what was right and noble, and who have left an example for all nationalities and all time. If we are summoned to admit that the vices of Bruce's earlier career ought to overbalance the merits of his later life, we may at least be allowed to swell the praises of Wallace.

"Nor is it so clear that Edward was justified by the arguments of expediency, either present or future. He *was* justified in the case of Wales. That country was indisputably connected feudally with England in a way which cannot be assumed of Scotland; it had supported the enemies of the Crown throughout the century; it had, according to recognised feudal laws, forfeited its independence. Right was on Edward's side, as well as the policy of incorporating a small state situated in the very vitals of the kingdom, too small for independence, too large to be neglected; one which necessitated the constant employment of a border force to restrain ancestral habits of predatory incursion. Our sympathy with the sufferings which attended the extinction of a national life of eight centuries and of a gallant people's independence, our admiration of the romantic valour of its chiefs, are merged in the conviction that annexation by force was best for both parties. Not so in Scotland. Here a peaceful solution of rival interests had been progressing through a whole century; the royal families were becoming so interwoven with one another, that the union, which was effected four centuries later, seemed about to take place; the border districts had been indeed not unfrequently disturbed, but less and less often; no gradual encroachments by previous English monarchs had paved the way for a final absorption, as in Wales; the country was extensive enough for a strong kingdom; the king had mistaken its real strength, which ought not to have been measured by its population, or by the numbers it could bring into the field; for the nature of the country and the habits of the people doubled or trebled for military purposes, like the walls of a fortress, its actual numbers. From the time of the Romans to that of Cromwell, Scotland could always tire out her ponderous neighbour by adopting the tactics which Bruce shaped into a formula for his successors. Nor even, supposing that such a consummate general as Edward might, with the addition of a few years' more life, have overcome the desperate tenacity of Scotch patriotism, can we, judging after the event, applaud the wisdom which undertook such a task in the decline of life. The result might have been different had the opportunity offered itself at an earlier period.

"Speculation, such as that in which our author indulges, as to what might have been the subsequent history of Scotland, had Edward succeeded, is really out of place in history. We may be quite sure everything has been for the best; and we may at least see that some good has resulted from this conspicuous failure. A nation, conquered as he for a time conquered Scotland, would never have ceased to cherish a sense of degradation and disgrace—a bad inheritance for any people. It was different with Wales. If anarchy and tyranny have alternately affected Scotland, if her nobles grievously oppressed the classes below them, if her social development was somewhat more tardy than our own, she has escaped some of the civil convulsions and foreign wars of her neighbour; if four centuries of more or less hostility with England ensued upon her emancipation from Edward's yoke, some obvious compensations will suggest themselves. Looking to the advantage of both countries, we have not perhaps had too great a price to pay for the inestimable boon of a union based upon a footing of equality. What would we not all give that such a consummation had been possible in Ireland? The Scotchman, like the Castilian peasant, has the step and eye of a man who has inherited self-respect.

"In our final estimate of Edward in relation to Scotland, a subject which the limits of this paper will not admit of being treated more fully, we may then, at least, go as far as our author in believing that Edward thought himself in the right; and we may admit that he had very fair grounds, according to the historical belief of the age, for that opinion. We shall next observe that he was but adopting the policy which had for some time been partially pursued in France, a country almost as much in that day as in this, the practical, though not the theoretical, centre and model of Christendom; and that in taking advantage of every opportunity afforded by the divisions and weakness of Scotland, and thus pushing forward his grand plan for consolidating the whole island under one strong government, he was only in error so far as he was in advance of his age. We shall from this point of view only judge of his conduct as we should of that of any other general; we shall attach no more blame to him for the massacre at Berwick than to the Duke of Wellington for that of St. Sebastian, nor for the execution of Wallace, and the relations of Bruce, than to the King of Italy for that of the bandit adherents of Francis II. in the Abruzzi. It is indeed to be lamented that he was not magnanimous enough to commute the peculiar punishment of treachery in the case of Wallace, as well as in the previous case of David of Wales, for a milder form of death, but there can be no doubt that to Edward and the English of that time both were traitors; both were condemned as such by the universal voice of the country. It is now possible for us to see (what, however, our author does not) that, whatever might be Wallace's offences, he ought not to have been reckoned a traitor, unless it could be proved that he ever swore fealty to Edward; and this never was proved. But the English of that day could scarcely be expected to take so calm a view.

"If a stern crushing severity, and a want of generous dealing in his larger policy, seems to accompany the course of the conqueror, it may well be held that, the step once taken, decisive measures were the truest mercy; and the extraordinary clemency, shewn in innumerable particular instances, in this last, as in all Edward's wars, must be

duly remembered on the other side. If a country is to be conquered,—and we have conceded that he had grounds for his policy,—there is only one rule, *parcere subjectis et debellare superbos*.

“Our author has effected his object of dwarfing all the contemporary characters of the age, and leaving the figure of the great monarch alone and unapproachable on the stage. But these sort of pictures are never quite true to nature. He would have done well to have shewn how he excelled in the art of all great men, that of detecting capacity in his fellow-workers; he might have exposed, for instance, the treasure he possessed in Anthony Beck, the soldier-prelate of Durham, who exhibited more of the qualities of a general than any leader of Edward’s host, and possessed one of the minds on which Edward most leaned from his boyhood upwards; he would also have done well to devote some space to the work done by the great Bishop Burnell, who appears to have been Edward’s principal adviser in the internal economy of the realm. How much is due to him, and how much to Edward himself, for that body of law which has made this reign so famous, will never be known. At least, as Lord Campbell remarks, if Edward is to be called the English Justinian, let us not forget who was his Tribonian. Real Property Law especially, the foundations of which were so grandly and so securely laid in this reign, might have been expected to receive a careful treatment in a detailed history of Edward I.; and it might perhaps have been made almost as interesting to the general reader as the constitutional history which the author has treated so fully and on the whole so successfully.

“III. Whoever takes up the work which our author has left on some points incomplete, will also have to take a wider view of the condition of European society than we have in this book. It may serve to place Edward at a greater height above the average if we isolate him from his contemporaries on the Continent, but we shall understand the man better if we understand the age. As we shall never understand his constitutional position unless we carefully connect his work with the work done or undone in the reigns of his two predecessors, so we shall never grasp his life and conduct as a whole until we have grasped the condition of Christendom and of the human mind at this period. For this king is, if ever a king of England was, one of the great European royal family. He was nephew by marriage to the greatest emperor of the German series, Frederic II., and of the greatest king of the Capetian dynasty, Louis IX. Both might be called, in a sense, his tutors. His early youth must have been familiar with the chequered career of the most brilliant of emperors, his early manhood must have been trained under the personal influence of the royal saint. The last, indeed, was no doubt his earthly exemplar: to him, no doubt, he owed much of that remarkable union of the soldier, the statesman, and the devout Christian, which is to be found so rarely in history, though less rarely in that age than any other. He was learning from these men to fill the place they vacated on the European stage, and to become, like them, for all posterity the most famous monarch of his nation. It is remarkable that one century should have witnessed the highest flight of royalty in the three greatest monarchies of the world.

“It has now become a trite historical statement that the twelfth century was that in which the human mind exhibited the greatest

activity, and made the most wonderful advances. The effect of this march of intellect upon politics was scarcely felt before the thirteenth century; and England, though somewhat before the rest of her neighbours in military matters, was somewhat behind in the intellectual race. She had yet to learn much from the Continent, and Edward was the great medium of transmission. In every department of government and of society he seems to have felt the European influences of this stirring age. That his plans for the consolidation of England were identical with those with which he was familiar abroad has been already mentioned; and it may be noticed that he, like St. Louis, shewed his thoroughly practical turn of mind by using the feudal system as he found it for the purpose of carrying forward his schemes of reform. It was an age of lawyers also, and legislation. Frederic had been the great legislator of Italy, Louis of France; Edward was to follow in their steps. It was the age of representative Parliaments. Castile, the home of his wife, and Aragon, had preceded England by a century and a half. Frederic II., a generation before Montfort had sought that method of protecting himself against the Crown, had summoned representatives in Italy. Louis had commenced the practice of consulting burghers in France. It was Edward's glory to lay the foundations of parliamentary government deeper and firmer than any. It was an age of Universities. Frederic in Italy, Blanche and Louis in France, had protected and developed them. Edward's reign is full of evidences that he considered this work to have a special claim upon him. Prynn's Records contain many such. (Stowe, by-the-bye, copies from some chronicler that Edward shewed his particular regard for Oxford on one occasion by hanging the mayor and four bailiffs for an offence against the University.) The age had taken up the correction of debased coinage. Like St. Louis, Edward drove the foreign coin out of his kingdom, and cried down the base crocards and pollards of his day. In his careful development of commerce he had been preceded by Frederic and Louis. Many other traces of sympathetic action between England and the Continent might be noted. England had the best of what the age produced. Edward in every case improved on his model. How much the social and political advance of the Continent would have affected England in the thirteenth century had it not been for him, no one can say; but through him, closely connected as he was with every court of Europe, and frequently residing abroad,—once indeed for five years together at the most important period of his life, viz. just before he came to the throne,—through him mainly it came.

"There are many points of similarity between Edward and Alfred the Great which our author was not bound to notice, but which, one would think, must strike every close observer. Like Alfred, he was more a restorer and adapter than an originator; there is, as we have seen, some danger lest we should attribute that to him as an original organization, which is only copied from elsewhere or improved from something which preceded it. He was essentially practical, like Alfred; his life was one long devotion to the public good, like his; like him, he was trained in adversity and nursed in war; like him, his horizon extended far beyond the limits of this island; like him, his character bore traces of severity, a quality all but a necessity for a man who was to civilize a rude people in a rude age; like him, he

was not ashamed to make religion, publicly and privately, the companion of his daily life; like him, he was the first and ablest in doing that which he set his subjects to do. He has not the intellectual and literary claim to our admiration possessed by Alfred, but, like him, he has left his mark on the country indelibly. He has not, like him, been saluted with the title of 'the Great,' but he was called by the writers of the next generation 'Edward the Good;' and it has been to our shame as a nation that we have been so careless of a royal reputation, (not having too many good ones to spare,) that so little effort has been made to restore him his rights. If the highest perfection as a soldier, and all but the highest as a general; if patience, fortitude, prudence, mental activity, largeness of mind, public spirit; if a correct private life, a conscientious sense of duty, and a consistent religious character go to make up a great man, Edward I. is entitled to the name. A combination of curious accidents and unworthy prejudices has alone prevented his memory from having received this honourable distinction. Place him by the side of those sovereigns who since the time of Charlemagne and Alfred have received the title of 'the Great,' and how insignificant do they appear! Perhaps the time may yet come when a more enlightened public opinion shall have repaired this omission. And amongst those to whom a very considerable share of credit will be due, will be the author of the work which we have been considering to-night."

At the conclusion of the paper, Mr. ESTRIDGE put a question to Professor Burrows with reference to a former lecture of his on the subject of Edward I.; also with reference to his estimate of the characters of Bruce and Wallace.

PROFESSOR BURROWS thought that Bruce, although deserving the gratitude of Scotchmen for the stand he made against the subjugation of his country, was still stained with some crimes, especially the murder of Comyn. So also Wallace was no doubt unable to restrain the excesses of the barbarous soldiers whom he led; but still made a brave stand against the attempt to reduce his country to slavery.

The PRESIDENT said, that so far from Edward's invasion being intended to reduce Scotland to slavery, its object was to introduce the same regular and constitutional quiet which England enjoyed, and to rescue the Scotch from the anarchy resulting from the oppression of the most oppressive of the feudal oligarchies. The kingdom of Scotland was previously in an almost hopeless state of feudal anarchy. One of the first things Edward did was to summon a free Parliament, and he left them with all their independence, and with all their rights as a nation. The short period when he had possession of the kingdom, was the only glimpse they ever had of a lawful, regular, and beneficent government. Wallace was more truly represented, he thought, by the author of "The Greatest of all the Plantagenets" than by Professor Burrows. He was an irregular rebel, like the Neapolitan brigands of the present day.

A vote of thanks was carried, on the proposal of Mr. MEDD, to Professor Burrows, for his excellent and interesting paper.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

July 7. The MARQUIS CAMDEN, K.G., President, in the chair.

This, being the concluding meeting of the Session, was very numerously attended, and the communications received were of more than ordinary interest and variety. Announcement was made of the successful progress of arrangements for the approaching congress at Dorchester, to commence on August 1: Mr. C. Tucker stated that he had received ample promises of supplies for the museum, for which, through the courtesy of the authorities, a spacious place of exhibition had been provided, worthy of the archæological wealth of Dorset. Mr. Warne's excellent Map of the primeval and Roman sites in Dorset, just published, was presented to the Society on this occasion, and will form an invaluable indicator in their approaching visit to the territories of the Durotriges.

The first paper read was a notice, by Mr. J. J. Rogers, M.P., of a large deposit of Roman coins found during the previous month near the shore of Falmouth Bay. Many finds of Roman coins in Cornwall, chiefly in the western parts, have been recorded by Leland, Borlase, and Lysons, indicating possibly considerable commerce for the mineral wealth of the county. A few gold and silver coins have occurred; in 1735 not less than twenty-four gallons of brass coins of Constantine were found near Falmouth; and Borlase mentions a hoard consisting of twenty pounds in weight, ranging from Gallienus to Carinus. These discoveries have mostly occurred near the coast or in tidal estuaries, and the coins, deposited in unusually large quantities, have been chiefly of the third and fourth centuries. The discovery related by Mr. Rogers was made in ploughing near the shore; about 1,000 brass coins were found, mostly second-brass of Diocletian, Constantine, and other emperors. They lay not far from the surface, and had apparently been deposited in *rouleaux* in a box or leather case, which had perished. Mr. Fox, of Penjerrick, informed Mr. Rogers that this treasure-trove, although not of the precious metals, had been taken into the custody of the police. The discovery took place on the property of his grandson.

Mr. J. E. Lee, F.S.A., sent a short account of an unusual type of piled dwelling, lately noticed by Dr. Keller, of Zurich, as an interesting addition to the curious facts relating to the lake habitations in Switzerland. An account of this curious construction has been given by Dr. Keller, but no notice had hitherto been brought before English archæologists. Mr. Lee offered some remarks on the three varieties of the substructure of the Swiss lacustrine dwellings, namely, those raised upon piles, which are the most numerous in the lakes of Switzerland and northern Italy; the fascine dwellings, to which his memoir specially related; and the crannoges, mostly formed on small natural islands and strengthened with piles: such ancient vestiges occur in Ireland and Scotland. Mr. Lee placed before the meeting several excellent diagrams in illustration of his remarks. The remarkable fascine dwelling which he described, is at Niederwyl, near Winterthur, to the north of Zurich; it was found in draining a peat-moss, formerly a small lake, in which had been formed about 100 ft. from the original shore a structure resting on successive layers of faggots or fascines extending to the bottom of the lake, at a depth of about 14 ft. This singular work was braced

with vertical and transverse timbers, and doubtless served as a support for a platform on which the dwelling stood. The fascines are laid alternately in different directions, and present the appearance of rude hurdles or basket-work; gravel was strewed between the layers to give greater solidity. Possibly these fascine structures are those of the greatest antiquity. Stone implements, pottery, linen cloth, and pieces of pottery, were found amongst the fascines. Mr. Lee will shortly publish an illustrated translation of the whole of Dr. Keller's memoirs on the lake habitations and relics found on the sites, now discovered in almost every lake in Switzerland.

Mr. Smirke read a memoir on two very remarkable relics found in Cornwall, gold crescents worn either as gorgets or upon the head; they were brought for exhibition by gracious permission of the Prince of Wales, patron of the Institute. Mr. Smirke stated that these precious objects appertained to His Royal Highness as Duke of Cornwall; they were found at a depth of 6 ft., near Padstow, accompanied by a bronze celt of the simplest form, described as like a buckle. Ornaments of this class are very rarely met with in England; two examples had however occurred in Cornwall, and of these one is figured in Lysons' history of the county. In Ireland they are often brought to light, and a rich series of these lunettes or gorgets may be seen in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy; the best specimens are figured in Sir W. Wilde's catalogue of that collection. The ornament consists, in almost every instance, of vandyked or zigzag patterns, transverse bands, lozenges, &c., engraved on the gold plate. There are seven of these gold lunettes in the British Museum. Ornaments of this class have been found in Brittany, and there is a golden relic in the possession of H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, found in Denmark, of the like general character. Each of those exhibited by the Prince's favour weighs between two and three ounces troy. The preservation of this Cornish treasure-trove is due chiefly to the exertions and good taste of Mr. C. Prideaux Brune, who resides near Padstow.

Mr. Albert Way offered a few remarks on the remains of an ancient sculptured cross found in 1838 at Leeds in demolishing the ancient church; they had been built into the walls of the belfry and clerestory as materials. The height when all the portions were united was about 10 ft., the shaft being surmounted by a Greek cross ornamented with riband-work, which is curiously wrought on each of the sides of the shaft, intermixed with richly foliated designs, figures of saints, and other sculptures. A drawing of this very interesting relic of the early establishment of Christian faith in the *Regio Loidis*, was sent by Professor Westwood, who considered the cross to be of the ninth century. It has been represented in this Magazine, in 1854, vol. xlii. N.S., p. 45. On the erection of the new church at Leeds, the sculptured fragments were appropriated by the architect, and removed to London, and it is to be feared that they were destroyed during the construction of the Great Northern Railway. Mr. Way strongly deprecated the removal of so interesting an object from its proper place near the site of the first place of Christian worship at Leeds; and he cited some other instances in which the architect or the contractor had been permitted during the "restorations" of churches to carry away as lawful perquisites relics of artistic or even of historical value. Professor Westwood expressed strongly his remonstrance against such misappropriation, and regret at

the consequent loss of objects of essential interest to the archæologist, as in the present instance; the Leeds cross having, as stated by Mr. Wardell, author of several works on the antiquities and history of the town, been suffered to perish. Mr. Way adverted to a memorable instance of the reckless spoliation of churches undergoing so-called "restorations," namely, the pillage of the curious paintings on the Ogle shrine in Hexham Abbey Church, carried off by the contractor as "old materials," his legitimate booty. They have been noticed in this Magazine, Sept. 1862, p. 340.

An interesting memoir was read by a Danish archæologist, Mr. Chas. Gosch, *attaché* to the embassy to the court of England from Denmark, relating to the antiquities of that country, especially in Sleswick. He adverted to the valuable works of Engelhardt and Professor Thorseus, with the recent survey of the ancient remains in Sleswick by Professor Worsaae, who has proposed certain sub-classifications of the remains of the earlier periods, three of stone and bronze, as suggested by discoveries in the "kitchen-middings" and peculiar vestiges in Jutland and other parts of Denmark. Mr. Gosch stated the views of Worsaae in regard to the early use of bronze, rejecting Nilsson's theory of its introduction by the Phœnicians. Iron seems to have become known in Scandinavia through some sudden conquest; its use cannot be traced farther back in Denmark than about two centuries after the Christian era. The late remarkable discoveries in the peat-mosses at Sleswick belong to that age; the precious results had been deposited in the museum at Flensborg, the chief town of that province, and at the beginning of the late war they were removed to a place of safety. On the cession of the province the invader insisted that the antiquities, which had been collected at the cost of the Danish government in the time of Frederick VII., should be rendered up to be transported to Berlin, and it is feared that this aggressive tyranny will ultimately take effect. Some curious details were given relating to the discoveries at Nydam, which included large boats of oak and fir, in good condition, and most ingeniously constructed. In these boats very numerous weapons and implements were found, of the most curious description, including shields, made possibly by Roman artificers for the use of the Scandinavians. Mr. Gosch offered in conclusion some valuable observations concerning the early remains and ethnology of Denmark and the neighbouring peoples, and various questions which through recent events have become invested with increasing interest to the English archæologist.

Mr. Charles Newton then delivered a discourse on a recent ride which he had taken from Ephesus to Budrum. The ancient port of Ephesus has been filled up by a vast deposit of alluvium, and it is difficult to ascertain the sites of the chief edifices. Mr. Wood, a civil engineer, is engaged in excavations for the British Museum, which have brought to light a statue of Commodus. Mr. Newton proceeded along the line of unfinished railway to a mountain-pass overlooking the great plain of the Mæander, formed in historical times by an extraordinary alluvial deposit, which has filled up the Gulf of Latmos, certain ancient sea-ports being now far inland; this remarkable change had commenced in the time of Strabo. Mr. Newton described the interesting sites occurring in the course of his ride, during four days, replete with agreeable and instructive incidents. He reached Budrum on the morning of the fifth

day, his object being to inspect the *scavi* in progress on part of the site of the mausoleum left unexplored when Mr. Newton closed his researches in 1859. Fragments of colossal lions from the chariot group had been brought to light; portions of several draped statues, colossal heads, and parts of the frieze, of singular beauty; also inscriptions, especially one supposed to be a dedication by Arsinoë, queen of Ptolemy Philadelphus. Mr. Newton had formerly found inscriptions relating to a portico dedicated to King Ptolemy and Apollo.

Mr. Greaves, Q.C., stated that since the last meeting he had received intelligence from Mr. Frank Calvert of the discovery of a temple, as supposed, of Minerva, on the site of Cebrene, in the Troad, described in a recent communication by Mr. Calvert to the Institute.

Mr. Franks, Dir.S.A., exhibited four gold penannular rings found in the province of Cauca, New Granada. It is reported that a beautiful gold ring of this description has been lately found in this country near Salisbury.

Mr. E. Oldfield, F.S.A., brought an ivory casket of Venetian workmanship, fourteenth century. He explained the subjects sculptured upon it, which represent the story of Paris, and made some remarks on the peculiarities of the artistic design.

The Hon. R. Curzon sent two early mediæval helmets, of which one had probably been worn by the great Earl of Warwick of the times of Henry V. and Henry VI., Richard Beauchamp. The original swan's head crest of wood has been preserved, but Mr. Curzon had been unable to obtain possession of this worm-eaten relic of the equipment of the valiant Earl.

The Rev. Greville Chester exhibited some Hebrew MSS., the date of which, as Sir Frederick Madden observed, seems to be early in the thirteenth century.

Amongst other objects exhibited were Roman fictilia, found in the drainage-works at East Ham, Essex, brought by Mr. Inyr Burgess: relics of the same class from Bourne, Lincolnshire, disinterred in large quantities during the construction of a railway to Spalding, were also shewn by Mr. Edward Richardson, who noticed especially a vase of red clay, in form of an animal, with very short legs; a curved handle is affixed to its back.

Mr. Purnell exhibited a piece of ancient glass much worn by attrition of sea-sand, and considered by the Rev. C. King to be of the early British age, the material being crystalline with globules of opaque paste in regular layers of red and white. It may have been a lump of material injured by fire.

The Rev. J. Fuller Russell, F.S.A., brought a choice MS. by an English scribe, of the latter part of the fifteenth century. It is a Sarum Missal of considerable value on account of the rubrics and ritual details that it contains.

Mr. Latham submitted to the meeting, through Mr. Hewitt, a two-handed sword preserved at Newnham, Gloucestershire, as having been given by King John with a charter to that ancient borough. Rudder states this circumstance in his History of the county, and says that the sword was preserved in testimony of their former greatness and better condition. The charter being lost, the inhabitants still by prescriptive right elect a mayor with six aldermen, who however have no jurisdiction, the town being governed by two constables. The sword measures

six feet in length; an arched crown appears on the blade, and the inscription JOHN MORSE BEING MAIER THIS SORD DID REPAIR. 1594. Mr. Hewitt considers its date to be early in the reign of Henry VIII.

Mr. W. J. Bernhard Smith exhibited an ancient Mexican object of green stone, mounted probably in South America to serve as a "slung shot;" also a carved tally-board, from Holland, curiously painted and gilded.

The Noble Marquis then adjourned the meeting, with kind expressions of his hope that he should meet many of his friends and votaries of archaeology in so promising a field as the ancient Durnovaria.

The Rev. C. Bingham, who has taken an active part in the preparations as one of the local secretaries of the Congress, announced that the arrangements were satisfactorily completed, and that the expected gathering had excited more than usual interest in his county.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

June 30. The annual conversazione was held at the rooms, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, by invitation of the President, A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq., and the Council.

A variety of interesting objects and works of art was exhibited as usual, among which were chiefly noticeable a selection from the magnificent series of coloured drawings, copies of ancient stained glass, by the late Mr. C. Winston, lent for the occasion by the South Kensington Museum, and a number of architectural drawings, by Mr. S. S. Teulon, Mr. W. M. Teulon, Mr. W. Slater, Mr. L. De Ville, Mr. C. F. Hayward, Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. Fowler, of Louth, Mr. W. Wigginton, Mr. W. White, Mr. T. C. Sorby, &c., intended for the Art Exhibition at Alton Towers. In addition to the above, the galleries of the Architectural and Photographic Exhibitions were thrown open.

Among the visitors present, not members of the Institute, were Lord Houghton, the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, Sir Edward Cust, Sir Richard Kirby, Mr. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, Dr. Salviati, M. Le Comte Melchior de Vogüé, Mr. J. C. Gray, F.R.S., Professor Hughes, Professor A. Marriette, Professor James Tennant, Dr. Hewitt, Capt. Eyre, Mr. Shaw, Dr. Sibson, Mr. T. Page, C.E., &c.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

May 18. W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the chair.


Mr. W. Allen exhibited four copper medalets of the old Pretender, which had formed part of a hoard of about 600, found in the cellar wall of a house near Smithfield, which was pulled down to make room for the Metropolitan Railway. All the medalets bear upon them the youthful head of the supposed son of James II., with the legend JAC. WALLIE PRINCEPS. The reverse legends of the four varieties are as follows:—*QVO COMPRESSA MAGIS—CLARIOR E TENEBRIS—OMNIA PACIT IPSE SERENA*, and *MANSVRE NVNTIA PACIS*. The date on all is 1697, and the dies bear the initials N.R., shewing that they were engraved by Nicholas Roettier.

Mr. R. A. Jamieson communicated a note "On the Coinage of the Taiping, or Great Peace Dynasty" of China, pointing out that the original promoters of the rebellion in the southern provinces gave out that

they were the representatives of the Ta Ming or "Great Bright" dynasty which ruled in China from A.D. 1348 to 1624; and that the Taiping coinage bore a close resemblance to the coinage of the period of Kea-Ching, A.D. 1425, and even the characters Tai-Ping occur on the reverse of Ming coins of the reign of Wai Tsung A.D. 1625.

Mr. Evans communicated a paper on the coins of Jaenberht and Æthilheard, archbishops of Canterbury, more particularly calling attention to two coins presenting slight differences from the coins already published.

One of these was found at Godmanstone, near Cerne, Dorset, and though closely resembling the coin engraved in Ruding, pl. xii., and Hawkins, No. 140, gives the legend IENBERHT AREP. The other was lately found at Bedford, and is in the possession of Mr. James Wyatt, F.G.S. It has on the one side the legend OFFA REX MERC, and on the other ÆDILHARD PONT, the central device on either side being a sort of

star of six points not unlike the Christian monogram . After describing the other types of these archbishops struck under the reign of Offa, Mr. Evans gave a sketch of the principal historical events of the close of the reign of Offa, who limited the see of Canterbury, and procured the elevation of Lichfield into an archbishopric, and of the commencement of the reign of Coenvulf, under whom Canterbury was restored to its former power. He also pointed out that the coins of Æthilheard might be divided into two classes, viz. those bearing the title of 'Pontifex' and those with that of 'Archiepiscopus,' and suggested that the former class had been struck between A.D. 790, when Æthilheard was elected archbishop, and 793, when he was finally confirmed and received the *pallium* from Rome.

June 15. At the anniversary meeting of the Society held this day the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President.—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., F.R.A.S.

Vice-Presidents.—Right Hon. the Earl of Enniskillen, Hon. D.C.L., F.R.S., F.G.S.; J. B. Bergne, Esq., F.S.A.

Treasurer.—George H. Virtue, Esq., F.S.A.

Secretaries.—John Evans, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.G.S.; Frederic W. Madden, Esq., M.R.S.L.

Foreign Secretary.—John Yonge Akerman, Esq., F.S.A.

Librarian.—John Williams, Esq., F.S.A.

Members of the Council.—Thos. James Arnold, Esq.; Rev. Churchill Babington, B.D.; S. Birch, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A.; F. W. Fairholt, Esq., F.S.A.; W. Freudenthal, Esq.; J. Granville Grenfell, Esq., B.A., M.R.S.L.; Barclay Vincent Head, Esq.; J. Lee, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S.; Rev. Assheton Pownall, M.A.; R. Whitbourn, Esq., F.S.A.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

LINCOLNSHIRE CHURCH NOTES.

SIR,—You will oblige me if you can find a place in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE in which to preserve the following Church Notes. Lincolnshire has no county history at all worthy of that name. These monumental inscriptions, in common with those in nearly all the village churches in that shire, still remain unpublished.—I am, &c.,

K. P. D. E., F.S.A.

July, 1865.

GLENTHAM,—County of Lincoln, Parts of Lindsey, Wapentake of Aslaoce.

Church said to be dedicated to St. Peter. *Porch* over south door of Perpendicular character, on the south front of which, above the apex of the arch, is a niche of good execution, containing a figure of the Blessed Virgin with the dead Christ in her arms. Below the niche is a shield charged with a chevron between three bulls. [Tourney of Cavenby or Cainby, co. Linc., Argent, a chevron between three bulls sable attired or. MS., Queen's College, Oxford, xcii., fol. 108.]

The little windows in the porch are mutilated, but of good character. It is to be hoped that they will be saved from restoration.

The Tower was rebuilt in the last century: the north jamb of the door is inscribed F. G., 1756.

At the west end of the nave, near to the south door, is a mutilated female effigy of fourteenth century date, with the hands clasped in prayer. The figure is broken off at the knees, and the lower part is wanting. This statue goes among the villagers by the name of Molly Grime. A yearly rent-charge of seven shillings, issuing out of an estate at Glentham, was settled at some unknown time for the purpose of paying seven old maids of Glentham for washing this figure with water brought from Newell well. Until about thirty-three years ago the figure was regularly washed every Good Friday, and the seven old maids received one shilling each for performing the service. The conditions of the settlement ceased to be complied with in or about the year 1832, when Mr. William Thorpe, the owner of the land out

of which the rent-charge was paid, became bankrupt, and his estate was sold without any reservation of this rent-charge. [Charity Comm. Reports, xxxii. pt. iv. p. 410, as quoted in Edwards' "Remarkable Charities," p. 100.]

Chancel.

"Here lieth ye Body of Mary, ye 3d Daughter of Edw'd Tournay, of Cainby, Esq., wife of ye Rev'd. Richd. Cooper, A.M., Rector of Saltfleetby, All Saints. She died June ye First, Anno Domini 1730. Aged 32."

"Here lyeth ye Body of Jane, ye 2 Daughter of Ed. Tournay, of Cainby, Esq."

"Here lieth the body of Elizabeth Porter, who departed this life the eight day of January, 1739, in the fourth year of her age."

"In memory of Mary Porter, who died Febr'y 29th, 1752, aged 37 years."

"Here lieth the body of Revd. Thomas Cunnington, A.M."

"Here lieth the body of M^{rs}. Jane Monck, wife of"

"Here lieth the body of Laurence Monck, Esq., who departed this life, Dec. 31st, 1798"

The lower parts of the three foregoing inscriptions are concealed by the foot-pace of the altar. The following will in part supply the place of the information thus hidden:—

Laurence Monck, of Caenby, Esq., died =
31 Dec., 1798, aged 86. (GENT. MAG.,
vol. lxxix. pt. i. p. 171.)

Jane Monck, dr. and heiress, mar. 20 =	Sir William Middleton, Bart., of Belsay
Apr., 1774. Died June, 1794.	Castle, Northumberland. Died at his
(GENT. MAG., vol. lxxv. pt. ii. p. 619;	house in Shepherd-street, New Bond-
vol. xlv. p. 190.)	street, London, 7 July, 1795, aged 57
	years. (GENT. MAG., vol. lxxv. pt. ii.
	p. 619.)

Vestry, on north side the chancel. A brass plate representing a small half-length female figure, the engraving on which is quite effaced. Inscription on a brass band below:—

"Hic jacet Elizabeth Tournay quondam s'c'da vxor Johis Tournay armigeri et filia Joh'is Andrewle Armigeri que obiit xx^o die me'sis Nouembris A'o d'ni MCCCCLXIIJ cuj's a'i'e p'piciet' deus Amen."

There are two places for shields above the head of the figure, but the brasses are gone. The inscription runs great risk of being lost, as it is only attached to the stone by a single rivet:—

". od y of Cainby who dyed"

Nave.

"Sacred to the memory of Isabella Ann Johnson, who died July 2d, 1847, in her 25th year. Daughter of the Revd. James Johnson, Vicar of Glenthams and Normanby, and Harriot Ann, his wife. Also Harriot Ann, daughter of the above, who died Nov. 19th, 1847, in her 10th year. Likewise Lewis, son of the above, who died April 23d, 1853, in his 21st year.

North Aisle.

A recess at the east end has painted in it a shield of arms :—

"Argent, a chevron between 3 bulls sable, impaling, Argent, three bars sable on a canton a lion's head erased 1633."

The base of the recess is made up of fragments of early floriated cross tombstones. The following portion of an inscription is all that can be made out :—

" e . William . de . la . c "

On a brass plate on the north wall :—

"Hic sunt ossa Annæ Tourney viduæ (Nup' vx'is Joh'is Tourney Armigeri defuncti) tempore vitæ suæ servitio dei diligentis, indigentib' charativæ administris libero' educac'one p'sedulæ viduam vixit triginta quinq' Annos et amplius et abhinc migravit 19 die Aprilis A'o D'ni 1641, ætatis suæ 65.

"Abiit non Obiit: Preiit non Periiit."

Fragments of stained glass of good character are said to have been wantonly removed from this church within the last ten years.

This church possesses a curiously carved oak chest of late Perpendicular character.

ON THE ARMS OF DE CLARE.

SIR,—The exigencies of your typographical department required such haste with the printing of the pedigree of De Clare, which appeared in your last Number (p. 10), as to deprive me of the benefit of a last 'proof;' hence some important errors escaped, which arose as thus: in accordance with the authorities usually followed, I had set down our Irish Strongbow as the son of Gilbert, first Earl of Pembroke, and of course made of Basilia the daughter of the same nobleman. Having determined subsequently to follow the evidence of the charters in preference, I, at the last moment, inserted in the printed 'proof' another descent; and, in the hurry of obeying your behests, despatched it without observing that I had not corrected the remainder of the pedigree in accordance with this insertion. Consequently Basilia is made to be the aunt and not the sister of Strongbow, and the latter is styled the *second* in place of the *third* Earl of Pembroke. May I beg of you, therefore, to insert the following amended pedigree.

July 15, 1865.

I am, &c. JAMES GRAVES.

CLARE, EARL OF PEMBROKE.

I. GILBERT DE CLARE, second son of Richard, feudal lord of Clare, and brother of Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford, having obtained from King Henry I. a licence to enjoy all lands he might win in Wales, marched a large force into Cardiganshire, and brought the whole country into subjection. Here he soon after built two strong castles; and, his power increasing, he was created by King Stephen, in 1138, Earl of Pembroke. The Earl

died in 1149, and was buried at Tintern. He married Elizabeth, sister of Waleran, Earl of Mellent, and had issue a son,

II. RICHARD, second Earl of Pembroke, his successor, who left issue, Richard, surnamed Strongbow, his successor; also a daughter, Basilia, married to Reymond, son of William FitzGerald, of Ireland.

III. RICHARD, the celebrated Strongbow, third Earl of Pembroke, was the invader of Ireland. This nobleman was one of the witnesses to the solemn agreement made in 1153, between King Stephen and Henry, Duke of Normandy, whereby the latter was to succeed to the English throne upon the decease of the former. But the leading part he subsequently had in the subjugation of Ireland, connects him rather with Irish than with English history. He married Eva, daughter of Dermot MacMurragh, and had by an earlier marriage^a issue (according to Hanmer) a son, who, having acted a dastardly part in a battle with the Irish, was executed by his father's orders; also a son, Walter, apparently the elder, whose daughter,

Isabel, became ward to King Henry II.; in 1189 she was given in marriage to William Marshal, who thereupon became fourth Earl of Pembroke.

WINCHESTER IN 1652 AND 1665.

SIR,—In this wonderful age of church building, Winchester has done its quota. The parish of St. Thomas has a handsome new church, more suitable both in size and beauty to the population and importance of the parish; the church of St. Maurice has been rebuilt; a district church has been erected in the parish of St. Mary Kalendar, and another in the parish of St. Faith, and the erection of a third is in contemplation. This affords a marked contrast to the state of the city a little more than two hundred years ago, when the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty petitioned that it might be formed into two parishes, accompanied by an intimation that the two parliamentary ministers were amply sufficient for the religious wants of the inhabitants:—

“By the Commissioners for Plundered Ministers, October 29, 1652.

“Upon consideration had of the Petition of the Mayor, Bayliffs, and Commonalty of the City of Winchester, in the County of Southampton, therby alleadging that there are within the said City the severall parish churches of Clements, Thomas, Swithins Kingsgate, Lawrence, Calender, Maurice, & Peteers Colebrooke^b, divers or most of which Churches are very ruinous and fallen much into decay, and that the same have stood void and destitute of Ministers for divers years now past; And the sayd parishes are soe small

^a The Four Masters (A.D. 1171) mention “the son of the Earl” twice as conducting “predatory incursions.” The Norman Geste of the Conquest (ed. Michel.) makes Strongbow give his daughter (*sa fille*) in marriage to Robert de Quenci, and his sister (*sa sœur*) to Reymond le Gros (pp. 130, 135). Giraldus Cambrensis (Hist. Expug. lib. ii. cap. 5) states expressly that Strongbow had been married before he came to Ireland, and gives the name of a daughter, Alina, married to William Fitz Maurice.

^b A contemporary hand has written upon the margin of this document,—“What; The Black Saints on earth unsainted those glorious saints in heaven!”

that they may fitly be reduced into two parishes; It is therefore ordered that the parish Churches of Calendar, Maurice, & Peeter's Colebrook aforesaid be united, and that the parishioners and Inhabitants of the said severall parishes doe resort unto the said Church of Maurice for publike Worship, and that the severall other parishes of Clement, Thomas, Lawrence, and Swithins Kingsgate be also united, and that the respective parishioners and inhabitants thereof doe resort unto the Parish Church of Thomas aforesaid for publike Worship. And that the two Ministers placed in the said Citty by authority of Parliament doe officiate and preach the gospell to the Inhabitants of the said Citty in the aforesaid Churches of Thomas & Maurice, unless good causes shalbe shewen to the contrary before this Committee on the second day of December next, whereof notice is to be given to the Inhabitants of the said respective parishes in the publike places of meeting in the sayd Citty. And it is further ordered that the Mayor and Commonalty of the sayd Citty doe make enquiry what goods, chattels, and materials, are belonging to the sayd severall parish churches, and make retorne therof to this committee by the said day.

"JOH. DOVE,

"JOHN BARKER,

"JA. NELTHORPE."

The next document certifies the result:—

"By the Committee for Plundered Ministers, December 9th, 1652.

"Wheras this Committee the 29th of October last, ordered that the severall churches of Calendar, Maurice, and Peeters Colebrooke within the Citty of Winchester should be united, and that the severall Churches of Clements, Thomas, Lawrence, and Swithins Kingsgate, should be also united, and that the respective Inhabitants, parishioners of the said parishes, should resort unto the Churches of Maurice and Thomas for publike worship, and that the two Ministers placed in the said citty by authority of Parliament should officiate and preach the Gospell to the inhabitants of the said Citty within the said churches of Maurice and Thomas, unless good cause should be shewen to the contrary before this committee on the second day of December instant, And noe cause hath beene as yett shewen to the contrary, although it appeareth that the sayd Order was duly published in the said Citty; It is therefore Ordered that the sayd former order as to the sayd Union be confirmed, and that the sayd Churches be united according to the purport and tenure thereof, and that the afforesayd Ministers doe officiate and preach the gospell diligently to the Inhabitants of the sayd Citty within the sayd Churches of Maurice and Thomas, and receive and enjoy the tithes, rents, duties, and profits whatsoever of or belonging to the sayd respective churches till further Order shalbe taken in the premisses, and all person and persons are required to give all due obedience hereunto accordingly. And it is further Ordered that the Mayor and Aldermen of the said Citty doe secure the goods, chattels, and materialls of or belonging to the sayd severall Churches till further Ordered therein, and to be disposed according as they shall receive further direction.

"THO. LISTER,

"GILBT. MILLINGTON,

"JO. GOODWYN,

"WILL. HAY."

These documents are of some interest in connection with a curious

and rare tract entitled, "A Vindication of the City of Winchester against the Mis-Representations and Aspersions cast upon them in a late Printed Paper. By way of Petition and Articles directed to the Right Honourable the House of Peers, in the Business of the Churches of that City. Seriously commended to be thoroughly read and perused by all to whom the Printed Paper hath or shall come." By a Friend to the city of Winchester. (London: printed in the year 1660.)

In speaking of the parish church of St. Swithun's, Kingsgate—

"How ruinous it was, and for the quality of it and place of its standing, how unfit for a congregation of the city to meet in, is well known to all that know anything of the state of it: but to dispatch at once all that concerns this church, which the corporation are charged to let to one Robert Allen, his wife delivered of children at one end thereof, and a hogsty made of the other."

Some of the other churches are described as being untiled and without roofs; grass, nettles, and weeds growing in them. The church of St. Mary Kalendar—

"A ghastly sight of two ruinous walls, lying open for butchers to empty therein the bellies of their killed beasts, and persons of all sorts to lay their excrements, as to become little other than a jakes."

It also mentions that the church of St. Clement's was made a hogsty, and that the bones of the dead were thrown about the street.

I am, &c.,

FRANCIS JOSEPH BAIGENT.

Winchester, July 17, 1865.

ELING CHURCH.

SIR,—In the last number of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE there appeared a letter referring to this church, which urgently requires notice; but before meeting the charges made by Mr. Warwick King reflecting upon me, I may, I trust, confidently appeal to your knowledge of old buildings on which I have been engaged, in support of my assertion, that in no instance have I ever wantonly mutilated or destroyed any architectural object of historic interest, but on the contrary have exercised all the influence I possessed to protect and preserve ancient remains of any kind with which I have had to deal in my professional capacity. I now come to Mr. King's assertion, and in reply have to observe that the east window of the south aisle of Eling Church could not have been properly restored, or it would have been retained;

it was decayed beyond any power of preservation, and the dangerous condition of the east wall made it absolutely necessary that it should be rebuilt. The new window is not a "poor copy," but a faithful repetition of the original. Nothing would have given me more satisfaction than to have preserved the fragments of the old font, but it was impossible; fortunately, portions of the base were found close by, and the underside of the bowl, when examined, shewed the capitals and sinkings of the four pillars on which it had formerly stood. The "wretched sprawling font" is a true representation of the old one, both in form and size, as sketches and measurements in my possession can prove. The statement regarding the roof of the nave is simply an untruth. The walls of the arcade were loaded with rough, heavy beams, unbarked, not

joined to the wall-plates, or connected with any other timbers whatever. They were placed most irregularly, and (timber being plentiful in the Forest) I have no doubt they were put as temporary ties, and permitted to remain after their use had ceased. These useless and unsightly timbers were taken down, and the oak *pulpit* and *chancel seats* made of their materials; only a very few rafters, *completely eaten away by sap-rot*, were removed, and others substituted. Beyond these slight renewals every part of the old roof remains, the framing being laid open to view and cleared of whitewash, &c. I took special care that not a piece of timber should be taken out which could be saved. The roof of the north aisle remains untouched, rough as it is, because its condition was tolerably sound. The remark, therefore, that the roof-timbers supposed to be rotten "were sound when taken down, while the new roof already shews symptoms of decay," is a gross falsehood. As to the observations upon the architectural character of the new south aisle supplying the place of the previous modern structure, they may be taken for what they are worth.

Now let me describe the condition of the church before the alterations. The nave arcade, aisles, and west end, were blocked up with the most hideous galleries, filled with seats like rabbit-hutches, and of every conceivable shape; they completely hid the capitals of the arches; and the south gallery was thrusting out the south wall. The area of the nave and chancel was equally disfigured. These excrescences have all been swept away, and the interesting features of the nave arcade, with several beautiful transitional capitals, brought to view. The noble chancel-arch (formerly cut across by a modern chancel ceiling) is now completely free; and here I would remark that there can be little doubt that this arch was removed from some larger building (perhaps Beaulieu,) and inserted here; for parts of the moulded jambs are imbedded in the walls, and

the courses of masonry have no tie with the surrounding work.

On taking down a large modern monument on the north side of the chancel, the respond stones and capitals of the archway (destroyed and filled in to receive the monument) were found packed in as walling-stone. These were all replaced in their original places, the base and some portions of the jamb shewing from whence they had been torn away, and an arch corresponding to some existing voussoirs formed, instead of the plaster elliptical abortion of modern times.

By far the most valuable portion of the whole church, however, is the rude Romanesque arch at the east end of the north aisle of the nave. This probably was a part of the Saxon church; its simple form and characteristic masonry prove it to be of very early date, and may be taken as a further confirmation of the opinion offered by Mr. Wise in his work upon the "New Forest," that William Rufus was not guilty of the entire destruction of churches traditionally attributed to him; indeed many of the neighbouring churches still retain portions of undoubted early work.

On removing some of the earth in front of the communion steps, several interesting memorial brasses were found, which had been rammed in with the rubbish at a former time. These I need not say have been rescued and preserved. If Mr. King, instead of picking up statements from "a parishioner who informed me," had applied to the Vicar for particulars of the late alterations, he would have avoided the misstatements he has made. It is very easy to make random accusations, and wind up with the *usual* denunciations, but gentlemen should at least be correct in their facts before indulging in such strictures at others' expense.

In building the new aisle to this church no destruction of any ancient work has taken place unnecessarily, but simply the removal of such "modern excrescences as high pews;"—certainly had there been other "relics of Puri-

tanism" they would have been regarded by me with some respect. Mr. King, burning with antiquarian zeal, would doubtless sweep away all traces of the Puritan age in the chapel attached to

Littlecote Hall, Langley Church, Long Melford, and others: so much for his conservative declaration.—I am, &c.,

BENJ. FERREY, F.S.A.

RESTORATION, CONSERVATIVE AND DESTRUCTIVE.

SIR,—The interest expressed at the last meeting of the Ecclesiological Society, with regard to the threatened alteration of the Basilica of St. John Lateran, appears to have been considerable, judging from your report of the proceedings^c, but perhaps the majority of English ecclesiologists know little of its claims to admiration by personal experience. I am happy to communicate the later intelligence, from Rome, that it is *not* the intention to modernize the apse and aisle of the venerable basilica:—*OMNIUM . URBIS . ET . ORBIS . ECCLESIAE . MATER . ET . CAPUT*.

In an archaeological point of view, any change of the plan, or disturbance of the mosaic and curious sculptures, would be an irreparable loss, but those who have been privileged to assist at a grand function, as for example the Morning Office of Holy Saturday, or the Ordinations, will not hesitate to admit that there exist serious and practical objections to the limited space in the choir, and that the desire on the part of the ecclesiastical authorities for its extension, for liturgical reasons, was neither groundless nor unreasonable.

It might be supposed that architects who believe in the style of the "first four centuries" only, as is asserted of those of Rome, would be regarded as truly orthodox, according to the "canons" of the Ecclesiological Society.

The church of Santa Pudenziana, although not named, is evidently alluded to at p. 58, the history of the hallowed site and of the buildings being well known, and referred to in the *Acta Sanctorum* and other works ancient and modern.

It was from this church that the late

Most Eminent Cardinal Wiseman took his title: a few words on the subject of its earlier days, as deeply interesting to the Christian antiquary, are given in one of his most deservedly popular works, with which many of your readers are doubtless familiar, "*Fabiola: or, The Church of the Catacombs*," (London, 1855), chap. x. p. 185 *et seq.* :—

"Nor can our acquaintance with the ancient Roman Church be complete without our knowing the favoured spot where pontiff after pontiff preached, and celebrated the divine mysteries, and held his councils, or those glorious ordinations which sent forth not only bishops but martyrs to govern other churches, and gave to a St. Laurence his diaconate, or to St. Novatus or St. Timotheus his priesthood. There, too, a Polycarp or Irenæus visited the successor of St. Peter, and thence received their commission the Apostles who converted our King Lucius to the faith.

"The house which the Roman pontiffs inhabited, and the church in which they officiated till Constantine installed them in the Lateran palace and basilica, the residence and cathedral of the illustrious line of martyr-popes for three hundred years, can be no ignoble spot. And that, in tracing it out, we may not be misguided by national or personal prepossession, we will follow a learned living antiquarian who, intent upon another research, accidentally has put together all the data requisite for our purpose^d.

"We have described the house of Agnes's parents as situated in the *Vicus Patricius*, or the Patrician Street. This had another name, for it was also called the Street of the Cornelli, *Vicus Corneliarum*, because in it lived the illustrious family of that name. The Centurion

^d *Sopra l'antichissimo altare di legno, rinchiuso nell'altare papali, &c.*—"On the Most Ancient Wooden Altar, enclosed in the Papal Altar of the Most Holy Lateran Basilica. By Monsig. D. Bartolini." (Rome, 1852.)

^c *GENT. MAG.*, July, 1865, p. 55.

whom St. Peter converted* belonged to this family, and possibly to him the Apostle owed his introduction at Rome to the head of his house, Cornelius Pudens. This senator married Claudia, a noble British lady; and it is singular how the unchaste poet Martial vies with the purest writers when he sings the wedding song of these two virtuous spouses.

"It was in their house that St. Peter lived; and his fellow-apostle St. Paul enumerates them among his familiar friends as well: 'Eubulus and Pudens, and Linus and Claudia, and all the brethren salute thee.' From that house, then, went forth the bishops whom the Prince of the Apostles sent in every direction to propagate and die for the faith of Christ. After the death of Pudens the house became the property of his children or grandchildren², two sons and two daughters. The latter are better known because they have found a place in the general calendar of the Church, and because they have given their names to two of the most illustrious churches of Rome, those of St. Praxedes and St. Pudenciana. It is the latter which Alban Butler calls 'the most ancient church in the world'³, that marks at once the Vicus Patricius and the house of Pudens.

"As in every other city, so in Rome, the eucharistic sacrifice was offered originally in only one place, by the bishop. And even after more churches were erected, and the faithful met in them, communion was brought to them from the one altar by the deacons, and distributed by the priests. It was Pope Evaristus, the fourth successor of St. Peter, who multiplied the churches of Rome with circumstances peculiarly interesting.

"This Pope, then, did two things. First, he enacted that from thenceforward no altars should be erected except of stone, and that they should be consecrated: and secondly, 'he distributed the titles,' that is, he divided Rome into parishes, to the churches of which he gave the name of 'title.'

"The connection of these two acts will be apparent to any one looking at Genesis xxviii., where, after Jacob had enjoyed an angelic vision while sleeping with a stone for his pillow, we are told that, 'trembling he said, How terrible is this place! This is no other than the

house of God, and the gate of heaven; and Jacob arising in the morning took the stone . . . and set it up for a tittle, pouring oil on the top of it'⁴.

"The church or oratory where the sacred mysteries were celebrated, was truly to the Christian the House of God: and the stone altar set up in it was consecrated by the pouring of oil upon it, as is done to this day (for the whole law of Evaristus remains in full force): and thus became a *tittle* or monument⁵.

"Two interesting facts are elicited from this narrative. One is, that to that time there was only one church with an altar in Rome: and no doubt has ever been raised that this was the church afterwards, and yet known by the name of St. Pudenciana. Another is, that the one altar till then existing was not of stone. It was in fact the wooden altar used by St. Peter, and kept in that church, till transferred by St. Sylvester to the Lateran Basilica, of which it forms the high altar⁶. We further conclude that the law was not retrospective, and that the wooden altar of the Popes was preserved at that church, where it had been first erected, though from time to time it might be carried and used elsewhere.

"The church in the Vicus Patricius, therefore, which existed previous to the creation of *titles*, was not itself a title. It continued to be the episcopal or rather the pontifical church of Rome. The pontificate of St. Pius I., from 142 to 157, forms an interesting period in its history for two reasons.

"First, that Pope, without altering the character of the church itself, added to it an oratory which he made a *title*^m; and having collated to it his brother Pastor, it was called the *titulus Pastoris*, the designation for a long time of the Cardinalate attached to the church. This shews that the church itself was more than a title.

¹ Verses 17, 18.

² It is not necessary to go into the classical uses of the word *titulus*.

³ Only the Pope can say mass on it, or a Cardinal, by authority of a special bull. This high altar has lately been magnificently decorated. A plank of the wooden altar has always been preserved in St. Peter's altar at St. Pudenciana's. It has been lately compared with the wood of the Lateran altar, and found to be identical.

⁴ Its site is now occupied by the Caetani Chapel.

* Acts x.

² 2 Tim. iv. 21.

³ A second or younger Pudens is spoken of.

⁴ May 19.

"Secondly, in this pontificate came to Rome for the second time, and suffered martyrdom, the holy and learned apologist St. Justin. By comparing his writings with his Acts*, we come to some interesting conclusions respecting Christian worship in the times of persecution. 'In what place do the Christians meet?' he is asked by the Judge. 'Do you think,' he replies, 'that we all meet in one place? It is not so.' But when interrogated where he lived, and where he held meetings with his disciples, he answered, 'I have lived till now near the house of a certain Martin, at the Bath known as the Timotine. I have come to Rome for the second time, nor do I know any other place but the one I have mentioned.' The Timotine or Timothean baths were part of the house of the Pudens family. . . . Novatus and Timotheus were the brothers of the holy virgins Praxedes and Pudenciana; and hence the baths were called the Novatian and the Timotine, as they passed from one brother to another.

"St. Justin, therefore, lived on this spot, and, as he knew no other in Rome, attended divine worship there. The very claims of hospitality would suggest it. Now in his Apology, describing the Christian liturgy, of course such as he saw it, he speaks of the officiating priest in terms that sufficiently describe the bishop, or supreme pastor of the place; not only by giving him a title applied to bishops in antiquity, but by describing him as the person who has the care of orphans and widows, and succours the sick, the indigent, prisoners, strangers who come as guests, who, 'in one word, undertakes to provide for all in want.' This could be no other than the bishop or pope himself.

"We must further observe that St. Pius is recorded to have erected a fixed baptismal font in this church, another prerogative of the cathedral, transferred with the papal altar to the Lateran. It is related that the holy Pope Stephen (A.D. 257) baptized the tribune Nemesius and his family, with many others, in the title of Pastor, and here it was that the blessed deacon Laurentius dis-

tributed the rich vessels of the church to the poor.

"In time this name has given way to another. But the place is the same; and no doubt can exist that the church of St. Pudenciana was, for the first three centuries, the humble cathedral of Rome."

The Cardinal was fully capable of appreciating the historical and architectural interest of his church, and had an earnest desire to restore and adorn it: on this account I had the pleasure of taking, for the use of his Eminence, the plan of the interior in 1858, and on the same occasion examined the curious subterranean lately explored.

With the Ecclesiologists all seems to be disparagement and lamentation: surely cheerful exception may be made in favour of the delightful old church of Sta. Agnese, on the Via Nomentana, restored and decorated by Pius IX.

The ignorant and invidious aspersions and misstatements with respect to the careful restoration and maintenance of the fabric of the cathedral church of Lincoln[†] have been calmly answered and ably refuted by the Rev. G. Williams and the Rev. the Chancellor of Lincoln, who were fully conversant with the theme.

It might be easily demonstrated, from numerous examples, that the very persons who speak and write most pathetically, and with assumed disinterestedness, about hoar antiquity and "blessed stones," and affect to entertain profound veneration for the architectural works of Remigius and St. Hugh the Carthusian, have proved by deeds which belie their words to be the most unscrupulous and destructive of innovators.—I am, &c.

CHARLES A. BUCKLER.

July 11, 1865.

[It may be necessary to explain to many of our readers that a *grand function* is a choral service; but in medieval times, when more room was wanted for the chorus, it was carried down one or

* Prefixed to the Maurist edition of his works, or in Ruinart, l.

† Ο ἡγομενος, *propositus*. See Heb. xiii. 17. Ο ἡγὼν Παπῶντος ἡγομενος Βιστοπ, "Victor, bishop of the Romans." Euseb., H. E. i, v. 24. The Greek word used is the same as in St. Justin.

† GENT. MAG., as before cited, p. 38.

two bays of the nave; the same arrangement at St. John Lateran would render it needless to destroy the ancient apse and aisle, and the celebrated mosaic picture. The style of the first four centuries is the Pagan style miscalled Classical, and it is by the revival of this Pagan style that all the churches of Rome have been almost ruined.

The *history* of St. Padentiana is well known, but the fact that the primitive church consecrated A.D. 150, and a considerable part of the house of Pudens the Senator are still in existence, is not mentioned by any writer, except Baronius, and that quite incidentally, and the fact did not appear to be known by any one in Rome except his Holiness himself. All about Cardinal Wiseman, &c., is like telling us that "Queen Anne

is dead," but is *nihil ad rem*. Had Cardinal Wiseman ever been into the crypt of his church? If he had, why did he suffer it to remain filled up with earth? To keep out the brigands?—the purpose for which the earth was put there by the Pontifical authorities of the sixteenth century in their infallible wisdom. The authenticity of the wooden altar those may believe that like: Cardinal Wiseman has carefully hidden it from sight within his new marble altar. Did Mr. Buckler make a plan of the *subterranean chambers*? If so, why did he not publish it, and tell the world its age? Is he one of the almost obsolete school of antiquaries, who think it expedient to keep everything to themselves or their own clique, and have a horror of publicity?]

CATALOGUE OF BISHOPS OF SELSEY AND CHICHESTER.

SIR,—The following list of bishops of Chichester is taken from a register of the fourteenth century after 1373. I have omitted the notices of Bishops Stratford and Lenne with which the series concludes, as they contain no information of general interest.

I am, &c.,

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, B.D., F.S.A.

Catalogus Virorum illustrium ac ven. et sanctorum Patrum Episcoporum in Eccles. Selisie per cccxxxiii. annos ante conquestum Angliæ et in Eccles. Cicestr. sede episcopali Salisie ad ipsam translata usque in presens successive sedentium.

1. S. Wilfridus primus Epus. Selisie primo archiepus. Eborac. sedit annos xlv. anno x. septingentesimo nono iij. Idus Novembr. defunctus et in ecclesia de Rypon quam a fundamentis extruxerat honorifice tumulatus.

2. Ordbright.

3. Olla.

4. Sygelm.

5. Selbright.

6. Bosy.

7. Gysluere.

8. Toha.

9. Pelhun.

10. Othelwyf.

11. Bernegus.

12. Cendreght.

13. Godard.

14. Elured.

15. Cadelyn.

16. Algar.

17. Ordbright.

18. Aylmar.

19. Aylbright.

20. Grimketel.

21. Hetta.

22. Stigant. Stigandus sedem Selisens., que a primo Wilfrido usque ad istum ultimum Stigandum sub xx. episcopis per cccxxiij. annos prius duraverit, ad Cicestriam transferebat.

23. Willelmus I.

24. Leluaght.

25. Radulphus I. sedit c. Annos Dom. Mxcv. et sedit annis . . . hic reedificavit ecclesiam Cic. igne combustam; hic homo robustus et magnanimus qui in omnibus cum Anselmo Cant. Archiep. contra regem Angliæ Will. Rufum viriliter toto exilii sui tempore resistebat. Et contra ipsius regis mandata qui pecuniam per totam Angliam a presbyteris fornicariis graviter extorquebat, id quidem aliis

epis. concedentibus aut saltem metu silentium tenentibus, diocesim suam ab exactione hujusmodi conservavit illesam. Iste Radulphus diocesim suam ter in anno predicando circumivit, et defectus reformando circuibat indefesse, nihil nisi quod ultro sibi offerebantur a quocumque extorquendo.

26. Seffridus I. [in another hand, temp. Will. Ruf.]

27. Hillarius sed c. annos MC. . . . qui adquisivit episcopatu Cicestr. manerium de Oyxe cum ecclesia et hundreda et capellania in castro de Pevenesie.

28. Johannes I.

29. Seffridus II. sedit circa annos Dom. MC. . . . iste reedificavit Cicestr. secundo igne combustam et domos suas in palatio Cicestr. Item dedit ecclesiam ecclesiam de Sefford salvâ prebenda c^a. Item terras in Erlington et molendinum ad ventum in Bisshopton.

30. Symon sedit annis . . . hic acquiescit eccles. Cicestr. cartam multorum libertatum et ecclesiam de Bakechild Cantuar. dioc. quam Johannes rex Angliæ dedit in dotem eccles. Cicestr. noviter dedicatæ; hic et adquisivit de eodem rege episcopatu Cicestr. xii. pedes de vico regio extra muros cimiterii Cicestr.

31. Richardus I. adquisivit eccles. Cicestr. jus patronatus in Ecclesia de Anna porta in Com. South.

32. Ranulphus sedit c. annos Dm. MCC. Iste instauravit episcopatu Cicestr. de cclii. bobus, x. equis ad carrucas, c. vaccis, x. tauris, mmmcl. bidentibus, cxx. capris et vj. hircis imperpetuum permansuris. Item dedit decano et Capitulo, suas domos extra portam de Newgate London. [The episcopal stock is stated more at length in another document⁹.]

⁹ Implementum episcopatus Cicestr. per Ranulphum Epum. ordinatum.

In manerio de Bixle xij. boves, x. vaccæ, j. taurus, et l. bidentes.

In manerio de Bysshupston xv. boves, x. affri ad carucas, et quingenti bidentes.

In manerio de Preston xxiij. boves et quingenti bidentes.

In manerio de Hanefeld xxii. boves, xx. vaccæ et j. taurus.

In manerio de Amberle xxliij. boves, xx. vaccæ, j. taurus.

33. Radulphus [de Nova Villa] II. sedit c. annos Dm. MCC. . . . hic adquisivit episcopatu Cicestr. terram sive gardinum juxta vetus Templum London in vico vocato Chancelleres lane, et ibidem sumptuose edificavit. Item construxit de novo cancellum ecclesie Amberle, et capellani S. Michaelis extra portam orientalem Cicestr. in qua statuit ij. capellanos celebrantes pro anima regis Johannis, quorum uterque reciperet vj. marcas annuatim de ecclesia de Slynfolde per manus decani et capituli Cicestr. prout in carta inde confecta continetur. Item dedit ecclesie Cicestr. terras voc. Greylingeswell et terram voc. Dostus Seman quam habuit de dono Hugonis de Albrinaco Com. Arundell, et cxxx. marcas ad fabricam Ecclesie et capellam suam integram cum multis ornamentis.

34. S. Richardus cepit a^o Dom. MCC. . . . et sedit annis . . . hic vir sanctus adquisivit episcopatus Cicestr. molendinum de Fetelworth cum portu adjacentem. Item adquisivit collacionem vicarie de Stoghton, Conoghton, Clympyng, Cokefeld, Westfeld et Ikelesham. Item ad opus ecclesie Cicestr. dedit ecclesias de Stoghton and Alsiston et jus patronatus ecclesie de Mendlesham et pensionem xl^s in eadem, et multa alia bona fecit. Obiit autem iij^o die mens. Aprilis A.D. MCCLIIJ. et cathalogus Sanctorum ascriptus a Dom. Papa die mens. A.D. MCCLXIJ. translatus vero fuit in eccles. Cath. Cicestr. xvi^o die mens. Junii A.D. MCCLXXVI.¹

In manerio de Ferryng xxliij. boves, v. vaccæ, cc. bidentes.

In manerio de Aldyngbourne xliij. boves, xv. vaccæ, ij. taurus, c. bidentes, vj. capre, vi. hirci.

In manerio de Sydlesham xxvj. boves, x. vaccæ, j. taurus, et quingenti bidentes.

In manerio de Selesey xx. boves, x. vaccæ, j. taurus et quingenti bidentes.

In manerio de Cakham xliij. boves, x. vaccæ, j. taurus et quingenti bidentes.

Summa bonorum celli. precium bovis di. marcæ, Summa affrorum per precium affr. iij^s. Summa vaccarum c. prec. vaccæ v^s. Summa taurorum x. Summa bidentum M. M. C. L. prec. bidentis viij^s., vi. hirci vj. caprorum precium capre ix^s.

¹ The Chantry at St. Richard's Shrine. — Universis S. Matris Ecclesie Filiis presentes

35. Johannes [Climping] II. adquisivit episcopatu Cicestr. manerium de Darryngwyk quod propriis sumptibus edificavit, et instauravit de xx. bovis et x. vaccis in perpetuum permansuris. Item unum fædum militare apud Hesham et redditum viij^s apud Grenefeld in la Manewode. Item dedit eccles. Cicestr. xv. marcas annui redditus percipiendas de prioratu de Michelham et xx^s de prebenda de Erlington et l^a de ecclesia de Resstyngton.

36. Stephanus sedit c. annos Dom. MCLXXV; hic celebravit translationem gloriosi confessoris B. Richardi predecessoris sui circa quam expendit plus quam M. libr. Item idem adquisivit apud Oxle c^a annui redditus et iiij acras terræ in eodem manerio. Item alios redditus adquisivit sc. apud Cacham, Selesey et Sydelesham.

37. Gylbertus de S. Leophardo cepit a^o Dni. MCCLXXXIX. et sedit annos xvij. hic perquisivit episcopatu Cicestr. maneria de Racham et Norton. Item dedit et adquisivit eccles. Cicestr. manerium de Gorryng cum instauro ibidem, viz. viij. boves, vj. juvenco, c. multones et c. oves matrices remansuras in perpetuum.

Item construxit a fundamentis capellam B. M. in ecclesia Cicestr. Item dedit ad fabricam Eccles. predictæ MCCL. marcas. Item c^a annui redditus percipiendis de abbate et conventu de Ponte Roberti ad sustentationem ij. puerorum thorificantium Corporis Christi singulis diebus ad elevationem in majori altare eccles. Cicestr. ad magnam missam. Item dedit Præcentori ecclesiæ Cicestr. terras in Ovyng quas emit pro cc. libr. ad celebrandum anniversarium suum singulis annis et ad distribuendum pro eodem per manus Communarii lviij^s viij^d. Item dedit ecclesiæ capellam suam cum aliis pluribus jocalibus et ornamentis.

38. Johannes III. dictus de Langeton cepit A.D. MCCCv^a et sedit annis xxxij^a hic dedit ecclesiæ Cicestr. unum mesuagium et iiij. acras terræ dim. et pasuagium ultra aquam de Geselyngyesbote juxta Sefford. Item expendit in domo capitulari Cicestr. ex parte australi in quodam muro et fenestris a superficie terræ usque ad summitatem constructis cccxli. Item legavit ad fabricam ipsius ecclesiæ c^{li} et totam capellam suam cum multis aliis reliquiis jocalibus et ornamentis.

THE RUINED CHAPEL OF OLD BEWICK.

SIR,—The ruined chapel of Old Bewick, situated in a remote part of Northumberland, about half way between Alnwick and Wooler, possesses a strong claim upon the attention of the antiquary. It consists of nave,

chancel, and semicircular apse; part of the roof of the latter remaining, and consisting of a rubble vault. The rudely-ornamented capital of the north pier of the chancel-arch remains, and there are indications of an arch separating the chancel from the apse; there are south doors to nave and chancel, and an aperture on the north wall of the nave; on the south side of the nave are the remains of a window, partly destroyed by an insertion of later date, probably 1695, when the chapel appears to have been repaired, according to an inscription on a slab in the churchyard. On the south side of the apse are the remains of an Early Decorated window, the original wall has evidently been tampered with for its insertion. There are three small windows in the apse, all

literas inspecturis et audituris Will. permissione divinâ Eccles. Cicestr. decanus et ejusdem loci capitulum salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit Universitas vestra quod nos divinæ caritatis intuitu concessimus dedimus et contulimus domino Rogero de Mullyngton, capellano ad Feretrum S. Ricardi Confessoris in ecclesia nostra Cicestr. ministranti, quandam Cantariam ibidem suo perpetuo possidendam et eidem assignamus viii. marcas de fructibus ecclesiæ de Mendlesham Northwicen. dioc. nobis appropriatæ ad duos anni terminos annuatim percipiendas nomine Cantariæ predictæ ad sui sustentationem et clerici competentis sibi ibidem deservituri. Dat. xliij. Kal. Sept. A^o Dom. MCCCxiv.

in a state of decay. At the eastern end are two rude buttresses. A few monumental stones figured with the incised cross lie scattered about; two have been used to form part of the chancel steps. The burying-ground appears to have been used down to the middle of the last century; upon a stone near the chancel door is the following:—

"All you that come my Grave to see,
What I am now so must you be.

"Here lyeth the Body of Robert Thompson, who died April 26, 1759, aged 48; also Eleanor his wife, June y^e 2^d, aged 37."

The ville of Bewick was given to the monks of Tynemouth by Queen Matilda about 1107, and the chapel probably erected shortly afterwards.

Thomas and Alexander, clerks of Bewick, occur 24 Edward I., March 19, 1577-8, "Bewicke affia' dni. contra Johem. Rushall," "That the rode loft is not cleane taken downe."

There are no remains of the town of Bewick to which Henry III. granted a weekly market and fairs at stated times. The foundations of a peel-tower may be traced at the side of the high road.

For the guidance of pedestrian archaeologists who may wish to visit this interesting ruin, I may state the nearest railway station is Belford, from which it is distant about six miles.—I am, &c.

EDWARD THOMESON.

The Castle, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

June 12, 1865.

GREGORY III.

SIR,—The coin about which your correspondent J. B. S. enquires in your Minor Correspondence for this month is a Birmingham halfpenny. Many of them were in circulation in the last century. The inscription GREGORY III. FOX. over an imitation of the king's head on the legal coin, is copied from

and substituted for GEORGE III. REX. The figure of Britannia on the reverse was also an imitation of the genuine halfpenny; "Britannia's Isles" on some of them was "Rules." The date (1730) is of course equally veracious.—I am, &c.

July 11, 1865.

W. N. M.

HATFIELD AND ITS CHURCH.

SIR,—I enclose you a photograph, with a description of an ancient chest, which perhaps may not be uninteresting

to some of the readers of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. The chest in question stands in the vestry of the parish



Ancient Chest in the Vestry of Hatfield Church, near Doncaster.

church of Hatfield, near Doncaster, Yorkshire. It is certainly of great antiquity, and the date which has been assigned to it is the reign of King John, and this seems not improbable, as it bears a considerable resemblance to an

old chest still remaining at the Castle of Rockingham, Northamptonshire, which is figured in the first volume of the "Archæological Journal," p. 359, to which the late Mr. Hartshorne attributed that date. The Hatfield chest is even the

runder and more antique-looking of the two, being formed out of the bole of an oak-tree, excavated to form a box, with a close-fitting lid let into the top. It is as black as ebony, of great strength, and further secured by a complex system of studs, locks, and bands, which may be better understood from the photograph, than from any description. Its dimensions are as follows:—Length, (external), 69 in. Breadth—large end, 28 in.; centre, $24\frac{1}{2}$ in.; small end, $22\frac{1}{2}$ in. Depth—large end, 23 in.; centre, $20\frac{1}{2}$ in.; small end, 18 in. Thickness—large end, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.; small end, 12 in.; sides, 5 in.

This chest has been considered a Peter's-pence box, and as these are now very rare, as much as £40 has been offered for it, in order to present it to the British Museum, which offer, however, was declined by the parochial authorities. It may be doubted whether it was really anything more than the strong chest of the parish, though secured with such extraordinary care as implies its having been the receptacle of valuables of great price. Probably the idea of its being a Peter's-pence box, arose from its having a slit in the lid, evidently for the reception of money; but this may have been merely for the alms and offerings of the faithful, when attending their parish church. Perhaps some of your numerous archaeological readers may kindly favour us with their opinion on the subject.

I would add a few words respecting this Hatfield and its church, it being a place by no means void of antiquarian interest. It has been long traditionally held to have been the scene of the great battle in which Edwin, King of Northumbria, was killed, Oct. 12, 633; which, according to Bede, "was fought in the plain that is called Hethfield;" and Hunter, in his "South Yorkshire," accedes to this opinion. It appears, however, from a letter of Abraham de la Pryme to Ralph Thoresby, vol. ii. p. 3 of his correspondence, published subsequently by Hunter, that Pryme, after careful investigation, was compelled to give up this idea, which he would natu-

rally very reluctantly do, as being a native of the parish of Hatfield, and to fix the place of the battle and of Edwin's death at Edwinstow, in Notts.; and it is very observable, though not noted by him, that there is a place or district in the immediate neighbourhood of Edwinstow, which still bears the name of Hatfield. Be this, however, as it may, it appears that this Hatfield, in Saxon times, belonged to Wulfrie Spott, the minister of King Ethelred, as may be inferred from his will, to be found among the charters of Burton Abbey, printed in *Mon. Ang.* From the Domesday Survey we learn that before the Conquest it was the property of Earl Harold, being an outlying member of the great manor of Coningsborough; and after that event it became the fee of W. de Warren, in whose family it continued till 20 Edw. III., A.D. 1346, when it reverted to the Crown. It was settled upon the princes of the house of York, and when they ascended the throne became royal demesne. Here they had a lodge, where our early sovereigns occasionally resided for the purpose of sporting in its celebrated chase, which abounded in all kinds of game and wild fowl. This was sometimes dignified with the name of palace, and here William, the second son of Edward III., was born, and hence denominated "de Hatfield:" he died in infancy, and was buried in York Minster, where his effigy still exists. Here also was born Henry, eldest son of Richard, Duke of York, on Friday, Feb. 10, 1441. When Coningsborough was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Lord Hunsden, Hatfield was retained in the hands of the Crown, where it remained till the time of Charles I., by whom it was granted in the fifth year of his reign to Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, a Fleming, who undertook the drainage of its chase.

There was a church at Hatfield at the time of the Domesday Survey, but of this not a vestige is apparent. The present church is a large, imposing structure, cruciform in plan, with a lofty massive tower at the intersection.

The nave has aisles, the transept none, while the aisles of the chancel have been expanded into chantry chapels, which gives a fine open spacious appearance to that part of the church, which also happily is free from pews, a dark dreary array of which, with galleries, sadly encumbers the body of the church. The nave is the oldest part of the building, being substantially of the Norman Transition period, with a large round-headed doorway at the west end, with good plain mouldings, and a small one on the south side, quite plain, also round-headed, without mouldings or shafts. The piers are cylindrical and lofty, with square abaci; their bases having foot-ornaments at their angles, and the hollow moulding *that holds water*. The pier-arches are pointed, merely chamfered, without moulding, and having rather a Decorated than a Norman Transition aspect; at the former of which periods, it is evident, that much was done to this part of the church, the aisle windows here being of that date, and a series of transverse arches having been added to the north aisle from fear of the building giving way in this quarter, probably from an alarm caused by the subsidence or fall of the original central tower. It is

a good plan for strengthening a building, and has been copied by Mr. G. G. Scott in the parish church of Doncaster. The present fine tower was built at the latter part of the fifteenth century, evidently under the auspices of the family of Archbishop Savage, whose arms it bears on each face; Sir John, the Archbishop's brother, was steward and keeper of the Chase, and here doubtless that worthy prelate acquired the love of field sports, for which he was rather famous. The chancel seems much of the same date, or rather earlier; and to the same period we may attribute the clerestory of the nave. There is a curious crypt-like apartment on the north side of the altar, containing a fireplace, which was probably the original vestry, the present one, which is above it, having been enclosed from the north aisle about two hundred years ago. The font appears of the Early English period, as is also the large south porch. The church, if it were cleared out, would have a very fine effect, though it is remarkable for the total absence of architectural ornament. It was formerly very rich in painted glass, all which has now disappeared.

I am, &c., J. S.

June 12, 1865.

PHILIP KYNDER (NOT PHILIP KING) AUTHOR OF "THE SURFEIT."

SIR,—In 1656 there was printed for Edward Dod at the "Gun" in Ivy-lane, "The Surfeit. To A. B. C.*" This work has been attributed to Philip King, D.D., Archdeacon of Lewes†.

Mr. Hannah‡ with commendable caution merely says that *it is probable* Dr. Philip King was the author of this most curious little volume.

There exists, however, positive evidence that Dr. Philip King was *not* the author.

MS. Ashmole, 788, is Philip Kynder's

book of his own Miscellaneous Tracts, Observations, Letters, and Poems. Two of the articles are thus described:—

"Of the 'Decay of Learning,' a Letter written in an exotic language to signior Giovanni Junctiono, and metaphras'd into our modern tymes by Ph. Kynder. This is printed at the latter end of my 'Surfeitt' for Ed. Dod in Ivie-lane, 1656.

"The syllable of names and sciences mentioned and censured in my 'Surfeite' printed for Edw. Dod at y^e 'Gun' in Ivy-lane, 1656^x."

Our knowledge of Philip Kynder is derived almost exclusively from his own collections. He was born April 12,

* 8vo., 82 pp.

† Lowndes's Bibl. Man., ed. Bohn, 1274.

‡ Poems and Psalms by Henry King, D.D., sometime Bishop of Chichester (Oxford, 1843), p. xcvi.

^x Black's Cat. of Ashm. MSS., 408, 410.

1597, and educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. He seems to have been a physician, poet, dramatist, astrologer, genealogist, mathematician, topographer, theologian, and a writer on the universal character.

Amongst his friends were William Burton, M.D., Regius Professor of Physic at Cambridge, William Sheppard, M.D., the Rev. William Beveridge of Barrow, in Leicestershire, Sir John Beaumont, and the celebrated Charles Cotton.

He was at York when Charles I. was there in his expedition against the Scots, and made collections of the antiquities of York Minster, and all the inscrip-

tions therein, but his notes were stolen or perished at the plunder at Nottingham.

At various periods of his life we find him residing at Leicester, Nottingham, Aston, Walton, and Wilston. He was living at Nottingham in August, 1665, and we have not met with any subsequent notice of him.

Should any of your correspondents be able to furnish the date of his death we shall be thankful for the information.

We are, &c.

C. H. AND THOMPSON COOPER.

Cambridge.

WORCESTER NOTES AND QUERIES.

SIR,—I have to thank you for inserting my list of queries relative to the monastery of Worcester, and also Mr. Walcott for his replies and suggestions. I here append a few more questions, hoping to receive solutions in your next:

1. One of the officers of the monastery in 1504 was a "chadcutter." What was this?

2. In 1676, C. Whitaker, gent., was appointed "steward of the three weeks' court at the (bishop's) palace gate." This could not have been a bishop's court, or the dean and chapter would not have had the appointment of a steward; nor was it the manorial court of the dean and chapter, which was always held in the Guesten-hall. Was it a *pie-poudre* court for the fairs anciently held in the churchyard?

3. One hundred of "wardens" were among the new year's presents to Prior Moore. What were these?

4. "Hernesews" are mentioned among rabbits and game received from the manors. "What animals were these?"

5. In 1522, Prior Moore, while in London laying in a stock of things for the year, bought a dozen "foxbells" for 8d. What were these and their uses?

6. The King's minstrels "with ye schambulls." Were these musical bells?

7. The prior's stone chamber was hung with cloth called "sultwyche." Was this tapestry, and where manufactured?

8. The prior sat at the sessions, where the constable of the castle provided a cushion for him. Was the prior a Justice of the Peace *ex officio*?

9. The Gowars, who leased one of the monastic manors near Worcester, paid a sparrow-hawk yearly, and seem to have had the care of the prior's hawks, "To Richard Gowar for mewyng of my goshawke, iij^s. iiij^d." What was this "mewyng"?

10. "Sol. p' aqua vite," *temp.* Hen. VII. Was this brandy, or what other spirit?

11. "To d'm's of ye passheon's of Seynt Jones, towards ye loss and charges of a skipe." This I take to be "To the house of the Passionists of St. John's, towards the loss of a skip (boat)." St. John's is a suburb of Worcester, but there is no record of the Passionists ever having had a house there. Was there any other establishment elsewhere, bearing that name, for whom it would be likely that occasional charitable doles were made from the Worcester monastery?

12. In *Annales Wigorn.* it is stated that the face of the cathedral (probably eastern end) was adorned by Nicholas

the sacrist, who placed boards on both sides of the image of the mother of God, containing a very beautiful collection of figures or images:—

"Lux magis est clara quo major ponitur ara
Et stat in altari frons sine fronte pari."

I should like to see a more intelligible interpretation of the distich than I have been enabled to make.

13. "P' vitriis empt. p' aqua egrotor'

impon'." 'For glasses bought for water, for the use of the sick.' Is this a correct reading? If so, why would not common earthenware vessels be as fitting for the infirmary as for the refectory?

14. "P' quinq. manuteigiis emp." (*temp.* Henry VII.) Does this mean 'five pairs of gloves' or 'five towels'?

I am, &c., J. NOAKE.

9, St. George's-square, Worcester.

OUR LADY OF THE PEW.

SIR,—The following is a probable suggestion for the derivation of the dedication of the Chapel of St. Mary de la Pewe or Pieu.

It may have been connected with the Fete de Notre Dame de Pui, established in London by a religious fraternity, either in the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century. The name was derived from *podium*, *pui*,—the elevated stage, and by analogy the mountain on which the cathedral of Le Puy en Velay in Auvergne stood. An association in honour of St. Mary was established in that church, partly as a benefit society, partly for the cultivation of poetry, and similar societies sprang up in various parts of the north of France. In London the brotherhood offered a candle of 50lbs. weight in the Lady-chapel of St. Martin's-le-Grand (Lib. Cust. i. 219). In the time of Edward I. they intended to found a chapel of St. Mary, as soon as funds would permit (p. 223), and they had a chapel near Guildhall (p. 227).

The suggestion has been made that Pewe is a corruption of Puits (Smith,

p. 125), and I may add that in 1394 the dean received the privilege of having a font to be used at the christening of children of the sovereign and the nobility. Smith (p. 230) mentions a deep well in the cloisters in one of the bays, and a bath adjoining as old as the time of Edward III. The well may have served, like one at Carlisle, to furnish water for the administration of Holy Baptism.

The name might be connected with the old word pewe, or carrell, a screen; either from the parclose at the entrance of the chapel, or the enclosed studies in the cloister. In Smith's "Antiquities" occurs this entry:—"31 Edw. III. For the Cloisters Le Pue and a chamber." (p. 205.)

The suggestion which I have made, that it was a Chapel of St. Mary de Puy ("de la Pieu," "of Pue," or "in Puwa,") is strongly recommended by the proofs offered by Smith (p. 125), that it "was a place of great devotion" and "abounded with indulgences." The remaining two seem rather far-fetched.—I am, &c.,

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, B.D., F.S.A.

THE NEW TOWER OF CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.

SIR,—From time to time you have been opening your pages to memoranda about Chichester Cathedral; but unless you and other lovers of architecture interpose, one of the most calamitous acts will be shortly perpetrated in the restoration. It is proposed to shut off the lantern story of the new central tower by a stone vault, and then to block up the windows with detestable louvre-boards.

Why, Sir, there is a noble detached bell-tower still in use, and the upper story of the central tower is a lantern; what earthly use would it serve if turned into a chamber? On the other hand, here is a magnificent and rare opportunity for filling the windows with stained glass; for covering the walls with frescoes (as arcading now is out of the question), and completing the interior of the tower by a superb dome-like

vault of parti-coloured stones, heightened by gilding and colour. Only take a return-ticket and see the beauty of the open windows now, with the light streaming through them, from a distance of miles; or stand in the crossing under one of the grand arches and look up into the depth of this noble tower, and

contrast the appearance now presented with the plan proposed, windows blocked up with Venetian blinds, and a regulation vault close overhead! It is time for every archæologist and man of taste to enter an indignant protest against such an act as this.—I am, &c.

F.S.A.

CHURCH DECORATION.

SIR,—On visiting the church of St. James the Less, Chilton Cantelo, Somerset, I found it in course of rebuilding in very good style, the tower excepted. In pulling down the north transept of the church, which dated c. 1480 to 1500, a very interesting wall-painting was discovered, extending to about 16 ft., in squares of varied subjects about 28 in. high. It occupied the west, north, and east walls, and included the splays of a three-light Perpendicular window. The first subject includes numerous well-drawn weeping figures, around the death-bed of a female, whose disembodied soul, indicated by a miniature figure, is received by our Lord, whose head is surrounded by the golden nimbus. The second depicts a group carrying a corpse—taken from the bed. The third, men carrying a bier by poles on

the shoulder, lamenting figures being depicted in the foreground. The fourth, the body in swath-bands lowered into the tomb, the officiating ecclesiastic arrayed in a mitre, with a cross on the apex. The fifth represents the Judgment, "Satan the Accuser" in the corner. The sixth, the acceptance, an ascending body, with a rejected figure below. The seventh, the crowning the redeemed. The groundwork of the whole is powdered with lilies in pairs; several of them, however, have the stem of the left-hand flower, opposite to the observer, broken off. This painting probably records the domestic trials of the unknown founder of this transept and chantry, in which probably the obit of his deceased wife was solemnly observed.—I am, &c., T. G. N.

June 9, 1865.

OBITUARIUM CICESTRENSE.

SIR,—The following interesting obituary of bishops of Chichester (*Liber Cic.*, Ashm. MS. 1146) contains several new dates and other information:—

- Januarii* 9. Obitus Ade Cicestr. Epi. ejus animæ propicietur Deus, [d. 1448].
 19. Dedicatio Eccles. de arcubus.
Februarii 9. Obitus Radulphi II^{di} Epi. Cicestr. [d. 1222].
 12. Obitus Gilberti de Seo. Leopardo. Epi. Cic. [d. 1304].
 11. Die cons. dom. Simonis Epi. Cicestr. [d. 1207].
Marii 17. Obitus Seffridi II^{di} Epi. Cic. [d. 1204].
Aprilis 3. Depositio S. Ricardi, [1253].
 8. Obitus dom. Roberti de Stratford Epi. Cic. [d. 1362].
 10. Consecratio ven. patris dni Ricⁱ III. Epi. Cic. A^o Dni, etc. [i.e. MCCCXC^{mo}].

16. Obitus Ric. I. Epi. Cic. [d. 1237].
 26. Obitus Joh. Epi. Cic. I^{mi}, [d. 1180].
Maii 18. Obitus John II^{di} Epi. Cic. [d. 1262].
Julii 13. Obitus Hillarii Epi. Cic. [d. 1169].
 19. Obitus John III. Epi. Cic. [d. 1337].
Augusti 18. Obitus Willⁱ Reed Epi. Cicest. A^o 1384.
 21. Obitus Simonis Epi. Cic. [d. 1207].
Sept. 2. Consecratio W. III^{ei}, [1369].
 3. Missa de Trinitate.
 12. Dedicatio Eccles. Cic.
 19. Obitus Ranulphi Epi. Cic. [d. 1125].
Oct. 30. Obitus Stephani Epi. Cic. [1287].
Dec. 11. Will. III^{us} oritur mundo Christo. Missa de S. Spiritu.

I am, &c.,

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, B.D., F.S.A.

Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

Libraries, and Founders of Libraries. By EDWARD EDWARDS. (Trubner and Co.)—This, though it may also be considered an independent work, is in reality a continuation of the author's "Memoirs of Libraries," published some years ago, and noticed by us at the time*, and it is Mr. Edwards' purpose to follow it up with another, devoted to "The Founders of the British Museum." The present volume is divided into twelve chapters, which treat of all the most celebrated libraries known, beginning with that of Osymandias, and coming down to Althorpe; beside which we have an account in considerable detail of the English Public Records and the State Paper Office. Among the more eminent founders of libraries we have Charles I. of England, Frederick the Great, and Napoleon, the Earl of Maclesfield, Lord Sunderland, and Earl Spencer. Notices are given of the chief treasures of each great library, and when the series is completed by the publication of the volume devoted to the British Museum, it will no doubt become a standard book of reference, as it is evidently the result of a thorough acquaintance with its subject.

Naval and Military Records of Rugbeians. (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.)—This small volume will be of interest, we believe, to many of our readers. Several years ago, at the suggestion of the late Duke of Richmond, a volume was privately printed which gave the names and services of distinguished officers who had been educated at Rugby, beginning with General Mansel, a scholar of 1744, who fell gloriously at Villiers en Conde in 1794, and including Sir Ralph Abercrombie and other heroes of the great war with France. Since

that volume was issued very many Rugbeians have distinguished themselves in the Crimea or in India, or in both, and the volume is now published with their names added. The Editor, however, feels that his list is still incomplete, and he solicits information, which may either be entered in an interleaved copy in the School Library, or be sent direct to T.L.B., 20, Wellington-street, Leamington. Many of the memoirs, though brief, are full of interest, and no man who has been educated at a public school can take up the volume without finding much to remind him of his early days, and to prove how deep is the impression made by the sports as well as the studies of Rugby and similar foundations. Being limited for room we can but cite one instance, that of Lieutenant Marshall, of the 68th Light Infantry, who was killed in the attack on the Mamelon Tower, June 8, 1855. "Having been head of the Twenty-two at Rugby, he was one of the very first officers who pitched wickets on the plains before Sebastopol, and played within range of the enemy's fire."

Outlines of Norwegian Grammar, with Exercises; being a Help towards acquiring a Practical Knowledge of the Language. By J. Y. SARGENT, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. (Rivingtons.)—Mr. Sargent's little book is meant to assist English travellers in Norway in acquiring a practical, working knowledge of the language, hence his examples are all selected from the circle of common wants and topics, and he gives no more purely grammatical information than is absolutely necessary. He aims at laying a secure foundation, the superstructure of which the intelligent sportsman or traveller will be able to complete for himself by conversing with the inhabitants and reading the

* GENT. MAG., May 1859, pp. 467, *et seq.*

current literature of the country. Such a scheme does not admit of a display of curious philological learning, but for that very reason the book is all the more likely to fulfil satisfactorily the author's intention.

Household Theology; a Handbook of Religious Information respecting the Holy Bible, the Prayer Book, the Church, the Ministry, Divine Worship, the Creeds, &c. By the Rev. JOHN HENRY BLUNT, Author of *Directorium Pastorale*, &c. (Rivingtons.)—This is a volume that is calculated to be extensively useful. Its aim is to give, in a brief yet clear form, information which every professing Christian ought to possess, but which very many do not attain to. The reason for this is not difficult to discover. Writers on theology have too frequently a tendency to the voluminous, and thus they defeat their own end, for readers will not, at the present day, whatever they may have done two or three centuries ago, bestow the time and attention requisite to master an elaborate work; thus they are usually worse informed on such subjects as Mr. Blunt treats of than on almost any others. Our obligation to him is therefore great, for he has evidently bestowed a large amount of labour in making the painstaking researches of his predecessors really available for the use of those who feel that they know far less about the Bible, the Prayer-book, the Church, and the fundamental principles of theology than they ought to know, yet have neither time nor inclination for anything deserving the name of serious study. In his small volume they will find everything that is necessary to enable the Christian to give a reason for the faith that is in him, lucidly arranged, and condensed into the smallest possible compass. Mr. Blunt addresses himself to Dissenters as well as to Churchmen, in the hope that the former may be disabused of many mistakes and prejudices, whilst the latter will be strengthened in their attachment by becoming

better informed as to the principles that they profess.

Household Prayer, from Ancient and Authorized Sources, with Morning and Evening Readings from the Gospels and Epistles for each Day of the Month. By the Rev. P. G. MEDD, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of University College, Oxford. With the Sanction of the Lord Bishop of Oxford. (Rivingtons.)—Though books for family worship are abundant, there is yet sufficient cause for adding to their number when so able a man as Mr. Medd takes the task in hand. That he has accomplished it satisfactorily, the sanction of the Bishop of Oxford is a sufficient guarantee. The title clearly describes the plan of the work, and it only remains for us to say that the pieces here drawn from ancient writers are most welcome additions to our store of prayer and praise.

Hymns on the Litany. By A. C. (Oxford and London: J. H. and J. Parker.)—This small book will be acceptable wherever considerable poetic power joined to deep devotional feeling is appreciated. It contains twenty Hymns, in which each suffrage of the Litany is embodied, and many of the pieces seem to us worthy of a permanent place in our Hymnology.

Village Bells, Lady Gwendoline, and other Poems. By JOHN BRENT, jun., F.S.A., Author of "The Battle Cross," "Canterbury in the Olden Time," &c. (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.)—Mr. Brent is well known to our readers by his antiquarian researches in Kent, frequently recorded in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, but they will now see that he has cultivated the Muses also, and that with success. His little volume contains numerous pieces, which, though not arranged in chronological order, form a history of thoughts and feelings through some eventful years; among the most noticeable are two, devoted to the cause of Poland, which formed part of a small work, "offered some years since as a tribute to a people memorable alike for their courage and their misfortunes."

Monthly Intelligence.

Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.

At home, the great event of the past month has been the dissolution of Parliament; and the consequent general election, which has, in several places, unfortunately been marked by rioting, and even loss of life. On the Continent, nothing remarkable has occurred, beyond what seems a step in the direction of non-parliamentary Government in Prussia, viz. the prevention, by military force, of a banquet of the Opposition members and their friends. From America we have the news of the condemnation of the assassins of President Lincoln, and the execution of four of the number, one of them being a woman. No steps appear as yet to have been taken against the prominent men of the South, but the late Confederate States are known to give only a seeming assent to the present state of things, and the military occupation of the country for an indefinite period is strongly urged by the Abolitionist party in the North.

JULY 6.

Prorogation of Parliament.—This day Parliament was prorogued with the usual formalities. The Royal Commissioners were Earl Granville, the Earl of St. Germans, Viscount Sydney, Viscount Eversley, and Lord Wensleydale. The royal assent was given to several bills. The duty of reading Her Majesty's Message has habitually fallen to the Lord Chancellor, but in this instance circumstances compelled a departure from the ordinary practice. The message was accordingly read by Earl Granville, and was as follows:—

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"We are commanded by Her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and, at the same time, to convey to you Her Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your duties in the Session now brought to a close.

"We are further commanded to inform you that, as the present Parliament has now so nearly lasted the period assigned by law for the duration of Parliaments that you could not enter upon another yearly Session with advantage to the public interest, it is Her Ma-

jesty's intention immediately to dissolve the present Parliament, and to issue writs for the calling of a new one.

"But Her Majesty cannot take leave of you without commanding us to express to you Her Majesty's deep sense of the zeal and public spirit which, during the six years of your existence as a Parliament, you have constantly displayed in the discharge of important functions, and tendering to you Her Majesty's warm acknowledgments for the many good measures which you have submitted for her acceptance, and which have greatly conduced to the diminution of the public burdens, and to the encouragement of industry, to the increase of the wealth, and to the promotion of the welfare and happiness of Her Majesty's people.

"We are commanded to inform you that Her Majesty's relations with Foreign Powers are friendly and satisfactory, and she trusts that there are no questions pending which are likely to lead to any disturbance of the peace of Europe.

"Her Majesty rejoices that the Civil War in North America has ended, and she trusts that the evils caused by that long conflict may be repaired, and that prosperity may be restored in the States which have suffered from the contest.

"Her Majesty regrets that the conferences and communications between

Her Majesty's North American Provinces on the subject of the union of those Provinces in a Confederation have not yet led to a satisfactory result. Such a union would afford additional strength to those Provinces, and give facilities for many internal improvements. Her Majesty has received gratifying assurances of the devoted loyalty of her North American subjects.

"Her Majesty rejoices at the continued tranquillity and increasing prosperity of her Indian dominions; and she trusts that the large supply which those territories will afford of the raw material of manufacturing industry, together with the termination of the civil war in the United States of North America, will prevent the recurrence of the distress which long prevailed among the manufacturing population of some of the northern counties.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgments for the liberal supplies which you have granted to Her Majesty for the service of the present year, and towards the permanent defence of Her Majesty's dockyards and arsenals.

"The Commercial Treaty which Her Majesty has recently concluded with Prussia and the other States composing the German Commercial Union has, by Her Majesty's commands, been laid before you. Her Majesty trusts that this Treaty will contribute to the development of commercial relations between this country and Germany, and will promote the interests of the several countries which are parties to it.

"Her Majesty commands us to assure you that her attention will continue to be directed to all such measures as may be calculated to extend and to place on a sound footing the trade between Her Majesty's dominions and foreign countries.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to many measures of public usefulness, the result of your labours in the Session now brought to a close.

"The Act for rendering the expenses incurred for the support of the poor chargeable upon the whole of a union instead of being confined to separate parishes, will diminish the hardship inflicted upon the labouring poor by reason of removals from parish to parish.

"The Partnership Amendment Act will tend to encourage the profitable employment of capital.

"The Courts of Justice Building and Concentration Acts will, it is hoped, lessen the expense and shorten the duration of legal proceedings.

"The Clerical Subscription Act, founded on the recommendation of a Royal Commission, will remove objections which have been felt to the number and variety of the forms of subscription and declaration hitherto required of the clergy.

"The management and discipline of prisons will be improved by the Act for the Consolidation and Amendment of the Laws on that subject.

"The County Court Equitable Jurisdiction Act will give a useful extension to the local administration of justice.

"The Act for Consolidating the Controllorship of the Exchequer with the Board of Audit will tend to increase the efficiency of the arrangements for auditing the public accounts.

"The Act for Establishing the Record of Titles in Ireland will render more easy and secure the transfer of land.

"The Act for Amending the Laws which govern the Constabulary Force in Ireland will tend to prevent the recurrence of such disorders as happened last year at Belfast.

"The Colonial Naval Defence Act has removed restrictions which have hitherto prevented the colonies from taking effectual measures for their own defence against attacks by sea.

"Her Majesty has also gladly given her assent to many other useful measures of less general importance.

"The electors of the United Kingdom will soon be called upon again to choose their representatives in Parliament; and Her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend their proceedings, and may guide them towards the attainment of the object of Her Majesty's constant solicitude—the welfare and happiness of her people."

In accordance with the etiquette which requires that Parliament shall be prorogued only and not dissolved in the presence of members themselves, Parliament was then formally prorogued to the 12th of July; but on the evening of the 6th the requisite Proclamation appeared, and in consequence a new Parliament has been chosen, the list of which will be given next month.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

June 27. The Right Rev. Henry, Lord Bishop of Worcester, to be Clerk of the Closet in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of the Right Rev. John, Lord Bishop of Chester, deceased.

July 7. The Rev. George Protheroe to be one of the Honorary Chaplains in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

July 11. *Congé d'être* ordered to pass the Great Seal empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Chester to elect a Bishop of that See, the same being void by the death of Dr. John Graham; the Rev. Wm. Jacobson, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, recommended to the said Dean and Chapter, to be by them elected Bishop of the said See of Chester.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

July 11. At the Court at Windsor, the 7th day of July, 1835. Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to deliver the Great Seal to the Right Hon. Robert Monsey, Lord Cranworth; whereupon the oath of Lord Chancellor of Great Britain was, by Her Majesty's command, administered to his Lordship, and he took his place at the Board accordingly.

June 23. William Good, Barrister-at-Law, to be one of the Inspectors for the purposes of the Charitable Trusts Acts, in the room of John Simons, esq., deceased.

John Shapland Edmonds Stock, esq., of the Middle Temple, to be one of H.M.'s Counsel learned in the law.

June 27. Major Charles Edward Mansfield, to be H.M.'s Consul-General at Warsaw.

Francis Clare Ford, esq., now a Second Secretary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service, employed in H.M.'s Embassy at Vienna, to be Secretary to H.M.'s Legation in Japan.

June 30. James Spence, esq., M.D., Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, to be Surgeon in Ordinary to Her

Majesty in Scotland, in the room of Dr. David M'Lagan, deceased.

The Hon. Mrs. Arthur Hardinge to be Bedchamber Woman to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, *vice* the Hon. Mrs. Robert Bruce, resigned.

The Hon. Mrs. Robert Bruce, to be Extra Bedchamber Woman to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.

July 4. Falconer Atlee, esq., Attaché, Registrar, and Librarian to H.M.'s Embassy, to be also H.M.'s Consul at Paris.

Joseph Needham, esq., to be Chief Justice of the Island of Vancouver.

Robert Ker, esq., to be Auditor-General for the Colony of British Columbia.

July 7. The under-mentioned officers to be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, *viz.*—Col. Henry Edwin Weare, 50th Regt.; Col. Thomas George Alexander Oakes, 12th Lancs.; Col. George Whitworth Talbot Riche, 71st Regt.; Lieut.-Col. Henry Radford Norman, 10th Regt.; Lieut.-Col. Robert Abraham Logan, 57th Regt.; Lieut.-Col. Thos. Edmonds Mulock, 70th Regt.; Thomas Galbraith Logan, esq., M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals; Surgeon-Major John Elliot Carte, M.B., 14th Regt.; and Staff-Surgeon Anthony Dickson Home, V.C.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

June 23. *Borough of Liskeard.*—Sir Arthur William Buller, knt., of Queen's-gate-terrace, London, in the room of Ralph Bernal Osborne, esq., who has accepted the office of Steward or Bailiff of H.M.'s Manor of Hempholme.

City of Coventry.—Henry William Eaton, esq., in the room of Sir Joseph Paxton, knt., deceased.

Borough of Devonport.—Thomas Brassey, esq., the younger, of Great George-st., in the city of Westminster, in the room of Sir Arthur Buller, who has accepted the office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.

[A complete list of the new Parliament will be given in our next Number.]

BIRTHS.

April 1. At Otahuhu, New Zealand, the wife of Captain Edward W. Saunders, H.M.'s 14th Regt., a son.

April 22. At Melbourne, Australia, the wife of Capt. P. H. Harcourt, R.A., a son.

May 18. At Cuttack, Orissa, the wife of Capt. Robert William Duff, a dau.

May 18. At Coonoor, Neilgherry Hills, the wife of Capt. G. V. Law, 14th Madras N.I., Assistant Engineer, a son.

May 21. At St. Thomas' Mount, Madras, the wife of Capt. G. Haggard, R.A., a son.

May 23. At Nullamungalam, near Bangalore, the wife of Capt. E. Armstrong, Mysore Commission, a son.

May 24. At Mussooree, the wife of Captain James P. Basevi, R.E., a son.

May 25. At Kody-Karnal, Madura, the wife of Thomas Marten, esq., H.M.'s Government Inspector of Schools, a son.

May 26. At Fort Rowner, near Gosport, the wife of Capt. George Wm. Muriel, 75th Regt., a son.

May 29. At Allahabad, the wife of Captain Howel Locke Jones, R.A., prematurely, a dau. At Allahabad, the wife of J. W. Sherer, esq., H.M.'s Bengal C.S., a dau.

At Calcutta, the wife of Arthur George Macpherson, esq., Judge of the High Court, a son.

May 30. At Bareilly, N.W. Province of India, the wife of Capt. William Gair, 77th Regt., a son.

May 31. At Allahabad, the wife of William Waterfield, esq., Bengal C.S., a son.

At Colombo, Ceylon, the wife of W. Dumaresq Wright, esq., Ceylon C.S., a son.

At Meerut, the wife of H. E. Kensit, esq., 19th Hussars, a dau.

June 3. At St. Helen's Island, Montreal, Canada East, the wife of William Kemmis, esq., R.A., a son.

June 5. At the Candau, Port Louis, Mauritius, the wife of Capt. R. M. Sandford, R.E., a son.

June 16. At Lisbon, the wife of Charles Eden, esq., H.B.M.'s Legation, a son.

June 18. At Clonmel, the wife of Major Dorehill, Staff Officer of Pensions, a son.

June 19. At the Priory, Bodmin, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Gilbert, a dau.

June 20. At Leamington, the Hon. Mrs. Ivo de Vesci Fiennes, a son.

At Aberdeen, the wife of James O. Forbes, esq., of Corse, Aberdeenshire, a son and heir.

At Aldbury Rectory, the wife of the Rev. R. Mountford Wood, a son.

At the Manor House, Boughton, Chester, the wife of R. Wallace Hamilton, esq., a son.

At Brighton, the wife of Loftus R. Tottenham, esq., Bengal C.S., a son.

June 21. At Edingthorpe Rectory, North Walsham, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Edw. Cookson, a son.

At Brent Eleigh Rectory, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Robert K. Longden, a son.

June 22. At Trotton, Sussex, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Horace Newton, R.A., a dau.

At the Vicarage, Ancaster, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. J. P. Maud, a son.

At Kensington-gate, the wife of Lieut. G. W. Gregorie, R.N., a dau.

At Ennis, the wife of Capt. Thomas Carlisle Crowe, R.A., a son.

At Rugby, the wife of the Rev. T. W. Jex-Blake, a dau.

At Halifax, Nova Scotia, the wife of Capt. Neame, 16th Regt., a son.

June 23. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, the Lady Elizabeth Inglis Jones, a son.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, the wife of Rear-Admiral the Hon. G. F. Hastings, C. B., a son.

At Mitchett Lodge, near Farnborough, the wife of Major L. Howard Irby, 74th Highlanders, a son.

At the Parsonage, Aldershot, the wife of the Rev. S. Christopher Morgan, M.A., a dau.

At the College School, Taunton, the wife of the Rev. W. Tuckwell, a son.

At Marshalls, Higheross, Herts., the wife of Stephen Martin Leake, esq., a son.

At Maunby Hall, Thirsk, the wife of T. S. Walker, esq., a dau.

At Mayfield Vicarage, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. H. T. M. Kirby, a son.

June 24. At Brighton, the Lady Victoria Kirwan, a dau.

At South Kensington, Lady Emma Talbot, a dau.

At Southend, the wife of Capt. Lloyd Still, R.A., a son.

At Darnhall Hall, Cheshire, the wife of A. B. Walker, esq., a son.

At Drayton Parsonage, Oxon., the wife of the Rev. A. J. Williams, a son.

June 25. In Portland-pl., the wife of Sir James Duke, bart., M.P., a son and heir.

At Woolwich-common, the wife of Capt. J. E. Cornes, R.E., a dau.

At Southsea, the wife of Henry B. Tewson, esq., R.M. Artillery, a dau.

At Bourne Bank, near Worcester, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Temple, a son.

The wife of the Rev. J. Twentyman, M.A., Cheltenham, a dau.

June 26. At Farnham, Surrey, the wife of Col. Richard Luard, 62nd Regt., a son.

At Liverpool, the wife of Capt. George Leslie, R.M.L.I., a dau.

At Sweptons Rectory, Leicestershire, the wife of the Rev. T. W. O. Hallward, a son.

At Fernoy, co. Cork, the wife of Capt. A. B. Wallis, 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regt., a dau.

June 27. In Hyde-park-gardens, the wife of Henry Woods, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Bath, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Wynn-Mayow, late 104th Fusiliers, a dau.

At Stotfold Vicarage, Beds., the wife of the Rev. A. A. Ellis, a son.

At Wapley Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. William Wynter Gibbon, a dau.

In Westbourne-terrace, the wife of Francis Morgan Nichols, esq., a dau.

At St. Andrew's, Fife, N.B., the wife of Commander Douglas Herbert, R.N., a son.

At Redhill, the wife of the Rev. A. B. Alexander, a son.

At Flexbury, near Bude, Cornwall, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Carnsew, a dau.

At Riddington Vicarage, Notts., the wife of the Rev. Andrew Wood, a son.

At Slaughtam Park, Sussex, the wife of E. Wadman, esq., a dau.

June 28. At Belmont, near Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. James Hope, a son.

At Sheerness, the wife of Capt. R. Morton, R.A., a son.

June 29. At Baldovan House, Dundee, the Hon. Mrs. Ogilvy, a son.

At Drumreask House, near Monaghan, the wife of W. Francis de Vismes Kane, esq., M.R.I.A., High Sheriff of Monaghan, a son and heir.

At the Rectory, Flordon, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Gascoigne Fred. Whitaker, a son.

In Hans-pl., the wife of Capt. Rooke, Scots Fusilier Guards, a dau.

At Rosemudy, St. Agnes, Cornwall, the wife of W. Naylor Carne, esq., a son.

At the Vicarage, Willesborough, Ashford, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Sydenham F. Russell, a son.

At Beekley Rectory, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. W. Hedley, a dau.

At the residence of her father (Capt. Cragg, R.N., Stoke, Devon), the wife of T. Bramston Hamilton, esq., R.H.A., a dau.

The wife of the Rev. J. G. Dangar, Stoke Climsland, Cornwall, a dau.

At South Kensington, the wife of Arthur Duke Coleridge, esq., a dau.

June 30. At Moy House, the wife of Capt. Grant, yr., of Glenmoriston, a son.

The wife of the Rev. J. J. Manley, M.A., Rector of Cottered, Herts., a son.

The wife of the Rev. John Yonge, of East Cowes, Isle of Wight, a son.

July 1. At Oaklands, St. Peter's, Thanet, the wife of Henry Brinsley Sheridan, esq., M.P., a son.

In the Prebends, Canterbury, the wife of the Rev. T. Hirst, of twin sons.

At Hale, Surrey, the wife of Capt. Radford, Royal Dragoons, a son.

At Burgess-hill, the wife of Willoughby T. Brereton, esq., Lieut. in H.M.'s 49th Regt. M.N.I., a son.

At the Rectory, Wilby, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Goodacre, a son.

At Plymouth-grove, Manchester, the wife of Charles Woolnough, esq., M.A., J.P., a son.

July 2. At Cromwell Houses, the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, a son.

At the Vicarage, Hooton Pagnell, the wife of the Rev. H. J. Wilkinson, a dau.

At Uffington Parsonage, Salop., the wife of the Rev. R. L. Wild, a son.

At Friar's Hall, Hadleigh, Suffolk, the wife of Wm. Bacon, esq., a dau.

At Templemore, the wife of the Rev. Milward Crooke, Chaplain H.M.'s Forces, a son.

At Cobham Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. E. H. Loring, a son.

July 3. At Elmer Lodge, Beckenham, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Maude, a son.

At Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Lieut.-Col. C. H. Blunt, R.A., a son.

At Old Charlton, the wife of Capt. J. Harris, Military Train, a son.

At Wokingham, Berks., the wife of the Rev.

H. Henry Killick, Rector of St. Clement Danes, London, a son.

In Lancaster-terr., Hyde-park, the wife of the Rev. F. G. Blomfield, a son.

At Brighton, the wife of the Rev. George J. Ridsdale, a dau.

At Greenock, the wife of George F. Elliott, esq., M.B., H.M.S. "Lion," a dau.

At Stoke Canon Parsonage, Exeter, the wife of the Rev. W. L. Lawson, a dau.

At Hampton Park, Hereford, the wife of the Rev. T. Canning, M.A., a son.

July 4. At Loch Kennard Lodge, Perthshire, Her Highness the Maharanee Duleep Singh, a son, who survived only a few hours.

In St. James's-sq., the Duchess of Marlborough, a dau.

At Athavallie, co. Mayo, the Lady Harriet Lynch Blosse, a dau.

In Eccleston-street south, the Hon. Mrs. Nugent Bankes, a son.

At the Lodge, Great Malvern, Worcester-shire, Lady Lambert, a dau.

At Dublin, the wife of the Hon. Robert Handcock, a dau.

At Montagu House, Portman-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Gerald Wellesley, a son.

At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the wife of Major Farmer, a dau.

At Marholm Rectory, Northants., the wife of the Rev. R. S. C. Blacker, a son.

At Over Stowey, near Bridgewater, Mrs. J. G. Rodney Ward, a dau.

At Ponsonby Hall, Whitehaven, the wife of Capt. R. Pudsey Dawson, a son.

At the Parsonage, Leverstock-green, Hemel Hempstead, the wife of the Rev. Robt. Helme, a son.

At Oddgost, Ston-Easton, Somerset, the wife of John Hipplisley, jun., esq., a son and heir.

The wife of the Rev. John Thompson, Londonderry, Yorkshire, a son.

In Fulham-road, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Benham, a dau.

July 5. At Cambridge Villa, near Staff College, Sandhurst, the wife of Capt. A. Montgomerie, 20th Hussars, a son.

At the Rectory, Kirby Overblow, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Copleston, a son.

July 6. At Ardgowan, the Lady Octavia Shaw Stewart, a son.

The wife of Charles Burn, esq., of Little Fife House, Whitehall, a dau.

At Wardling Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. James Chataway, a son.

At the Rectory, Bishopstone, Hereford, the wife of the Rev. G. A. Robins, a son.

At Berry Pomeroy Vicarage, Devon, the wife of the Rev. A. J. Everett, a son.

At Cocken Hall, the wife of William Stobart, esq., a dau.

July 7. The wife of the Rev. George Bucknill, High Ercal Vicarage, a son.

At St. Breock Rectory, Cornwall, the wife of Ernest Prideaux Brune, esq., a dau.

At the Heywoods, Teignmouth, the wife of the Rev. James Twamley, M.A., a son.

July 8. At Shanklin, the wife of Major Walker, Royal Lancashire Militia Artillery, a dau.

At the Wardenry, Farley Hospital, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. J. Farnham Messenger, a dau.

In Worcester-street, St. George's-sq., S.W., the wife of Capt. Falkland G. E. Warren, R.A., a dau.

At Middle Deal, the wife of Capt. Lorenzo George Lysons, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, a dau. At the Newarke, Leicester, the wife of the Rev. J. Spittal, Incumbent of St. Andrew's, a dau.

At Kinnersley Castle, Herefordshire, the wife of T. M. Parry, esq., of Crubasdale, Argyllshire, a son.

At St. John's Parsonage, Aylesbury, the wife of the Rev. Richard Wilde, a son.

At Layer Breton Rectory, Essex, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Blow, a son.

At Sutton Rectory, Norwich, Mrs. George Bond, a dau.

July 9. In Wilton-crescent, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Crichton Stuart, a dau.

In Brunswick-gardens, Kensington, the wife of the Rev. George Bennett, M.A., a dau.

At the Nunnery, Isle of Man, the wife of J. S. Goldie Taubman, esq., a son.

At Otford House, Kent, the wife of W. J. Tonge, esq., a son.

At Leamington Hastings, Warwickshire, the wife of the Rev. D. W. Sitwell, a son.

July 10. At Beverly Villas, Colchester, the wife of Capt. Fitzroy, 63rd Regt., a son.

At West Bank House, Esher, the wife of Cornwallis Wykeham Martin, esq., a dau.

At Froxfield, near Hungerford, the wife of Hercules E. Brown, esq., late of the 72nd Highlanders, a son.

At Corfe, North Devon, the wife of the Rev. Robert Steavenson, of Ryton, co. Durham, a son.

July 11. At Craigdarroch, Dumfriesshire, the Hon. Mrs. James C. Dormer, a dau.

In Pembridge-sq., Notting-hill, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Chas. Herbert, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.

At Aberdeen, the wife of Capt. Hare, late of the 60th Rifles, a dau.

At Filey, the wife of Capt. H. Wood, a dau.

At Lympstone, Devon, the wife of Capt. Dobbie, R.N., a son.

July 12. At Forton, near Gosport, the wife of Capt. J. S. Mould, R.M.L.I., a son.

At the Rectory, Aller, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. J. Y. Nicholson, a dau.

At Offenham, Evesham, the wife of the Rev. Henry Hodges, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Richard Dawson, Sutton Benger, a dau.

At Allan, Ross-shire, N.B., the wife of Lieut. John Jervis Gregory, R.N., prematurely, a son.

At Oakley Park, Kells, co. Meath, the wife of George Wm. Ruxton, esq., a son.

July 13. The wife of Major Milward, R.A., a son.

In Devonshire-place, the wife of the Rev. Walton Kitching, of twin sons.

At Woolwich, the wife of Capt. William French, R.A., a dau.

At West Woodhay Rectory, Berks., the wife of the Rev. G. A. Moullin, a son.

July 14. At Gosport, the wife of Capt. A. H. Ozzard, R.M.L.I., a dau.

At Torquay, the wife of R. Lambert Turner, esq., late Capt. 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, a dau.

At Cowbitt, Spalding, the wife of the Rev. J. T. Dove, a son.

At the Parsonage, Walsall-wood, the wife of the Rev. E. J. Huntsman, a son.

July 15. In Eaton-place, Lady Perry, a dau. At Kempston Lodge, Beds., the wife of Lieut. Col. Stuart, M.P., a son.

Emily Frances, only dau. of the late Rev. Augustus Crofton, M.A., of Brighton, and granddau. of Sir Hugh Crofton, bart., and wife of Watson Scatchard, esq., a dau.

At Restoration House, Rochester, the wife of the Rev. G. Chambers, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Twickenham, the wife of the Rev. Geo. G. P. Glossop, a dau.

July 16. In York-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, the wife of Major Hon. L. W. Milles, h.-p., Rifle Brigade, a dau.

In Leinster-terr., Hyde-park, the wife of the Hon. Sydney Annesley, a son.

At Portsdown Lodge, Hants., the wife of Capt. H. G. Austen, R.N., a dau.

At Nairn, the wife of Major R. W. Duff, Depôt Battalion, Aberdeen, a dau.

At Peterstone Court, Brecon, the wife of Capt. Branfill, 86th Regt., a son.

At the Rectory, Sutton, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. Henry C. Grant, M.A., a son.

In Mount-st., Grosvenor-square, the wife of Capt. Thoyts, Bombay Staff Corps, a dau.

At her father's, the Rev. Sir James Philipps, bart., Osmington Vicarage, Weymouth, the wife of the Rev. W. F. Tregarthen, H.M.'s Inspector of Schools, a dau.

At Beckington Rectory, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. Sainsbury Langford Sainsbury, a dau.

At Broxholme Rectory, Lincoln, the wife of the Rev. Charles C. Wood, a dau.

At Southsea, Hants., the wife of Capt. W. Beers, the Cameronians, prematurely, a dau.

July 17. In Montpellier-road, Brighton, the wife of Capt. George H. Hale, H.M.'s Indian Army, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. Henry Haigh, of Heath Lodge, Petersfield, a dau.

At Brighton, prematurely, the wife of Francis Reid, esq., late Carabineers, a dau.

At Soudes Place, Dorking, the wife of John E. Bovill, esq., a dau.

At Tabley Grange, Cheshire, the wife of Capt. Molesworth, a dau.

July 18. In Harewood-square, the wife of Francis Hansard Rivington, esq., a dau.

At the Shrubby, Great Malvern, the wife of the Rev. C. J. Stillingfleet Bowles, a son.

At Little Laver Hall, Essex, the wife of Herman Meyer, esq., a dau.

At Cressing, the wife of the Rev. Robert T. Crawley, a son.

July 19. At Sunnyside, Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, the wife of Col. Laffan, R.E., a son.

At A-he, Farnborough Station, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. J. Henry Cancellor, M.A., a son.

At Stourbridge, the wife of the Rev. H. Sherrard, a son.

July 20. At Alderley-park, the Hon. Mrs. George Howard, a dau.

At the Cams, Southsea, the wife of Dr. F. W. Innes, C.B., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Prince-town, Devon, the wife of the Rev. M. J. Fuller, a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 25. At Adelaide, South Australia, Charles D'Oyly Cooper, esq., second son of Samuel Cooper, esq., of Henley-upon-Thames, Oxfordshire, to Augusta, fourth dau. of the Ven. Archdeacon Woodcock, Archdeacon of South Australia.

May 1. At St. James's Church, Delhi, Chas. R. Cooke, esq., B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, son of Lieut.-Colonel Cooke, late Bombay Army, of Cheltenham, to Catherine Emma, second dau. of the Rev. John Poole, of Fellows-road, Hampstead.

June 8. At Aden, Capt. Francis Falknor Sheppee, Royal (Bombay) Artillery, eldest son of the late F. Sheppee, esq., Physician-General of the late H.E.I.C.'s Bombay Army, to Alice Jessie, dau. of Major Robert Maxwell Johnstone, commanding 1st Bombay Grenadiers, and his late wife Emma Mary (*née* Edgell).

At Gauthby, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Claude Smith Bird, youngest son of the late Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral, to Frederica, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Van Hemert, Rector of Gauthby.

At St. Paul's, Kandy, Thos. Steele, esq., C.C.S., to Eliza Katherine, eldest dau. of the late John Keith Jolly, esq., of Fariland, Kandy.

June 10. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Frederick Dinsdale, esq., Judge of County Courts, to Fanny Maria, dau. of the late John England, esq., of Seavington Abbot, Somerset.

June 14. At Charlecombe, near Bath, the Rev. William Anthony Cass, Incumbent of St. Michael's, Wakefield, to Lilla, eldest dau. of the late Edward Jowitt, esq., of Eltofts, Yorkshire.

June 15. At Cheshunt, Thos. M. H. Johnston, esq., of the Madras Railway, M.I.C.E., son of the late Capt. Edward Johnston, R.N., to Emma Mary Olivia, third surviving dau. of the late Rev. Albany Wade, Rector of Elton, near Stockton-on-Tees.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Charles Richmond Tate, B.D., Vicar of Send and Ripley, Surrey, to Sophia Elizabeth Rose, youngest dau. of the Rev. William Hildyard, Rector of Hameringham, Lincolnshire.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Chas. Leathley, esq., of Rose Villa, Hampton, Middlesex, to Charlotte Elizabeth, widow of B. Urban Vigors,

esq., and eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Bruce, commanding the troops in Western Australia.

At Hampstead, Robt. Wm. Head, esq., M.A., son of Robt. T. Head, esq., of the Briars, Alpbington, Devon, to Harriet Julia Emmaline, youngest dau. of the late Walter Calverley Trevelyan, esq., and granddau. of the late Walter Trevelyan, of Netherwitton Hall, Northumberland.

At Tattenhall, Cheshire, Samuel Hill, second son of S. Holme, esq., Birklands, Southport, to Harriet Flora, eldest dau. of the Rev. Fielding Ould, Rector of Tattenhall.

The Rev. Frank Burges, B.D., Rector of Winterbourn, late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to Georgiana Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Rev. W. Mirehouse, of Hambrook Grove, Gloucestershire.

June 16. At St. Stephen's, Westbourne-park, Samuel Black Noble, esq., Captain 41st (The Welsh) Regt., to Eliza, fourth dau. of George Binfield, esq., of Reading, and niece of Major-Gen. Clendon, late Royal Marines.

June 17. At All Saints, St. John's Wood, Major John Frederick Willand, of the Manor-House, Harefield, Middlesex, to Clara Emma, only dau. of the late James Rishworth, esq., banker, formerly of York.

At Westbury-on-Trim, near Bristol, the Rev. Francis Foster, Rector of Prendergast, Pembrokeshire, and lately of Bristol, to Ellen Mary Vallance, dau. of John Cousins, esq., of Cotham.

At St. Mark's, St. Helier's, Jersey, Robert Cosens-Weir, esq., of Bogangreen, Berwickshire, Lieut. "The Royal Regiment," to Caroline, Louisa Antoinette, only dau. of the late Lieut. Thomas Somerville Irwin, H.E.I.C., Bengal Engineers.

June 20. At Hatley St. George, Cambridge-shire, Arthur J. Armstrong, esq., Capt. 16th Lancers, son of the late Major J. Armstrong, to Helen, second dau. of Thomas St. Quintin, esq., of Hatley Park, Cambridge-shire.

At Westbury-on-Trim, Gloucestershire, F. Charteris Wemyss, esq., of H.M.'s Body Guard, and Captain of the 6th West York Militia, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Wemyss, C.B., Colonel of H.M.'s 17th Regt., to Louisa Anne Savage, only dau. of the late Joseph Walters Daubeney, esq., of Cote, Gloucestershire, and Norton, Somerset.

At Upton, Torquay, Charles Edward Graves, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Ann Hughes, younger dau. of the Rev. R. Gwatkin, Burntwood Lodge, Torquay.

At the Priory Church, Great Malvern, W. H. Reece, esq., F.S.A., Birmingham, and of Plas Tudno, Llandudno, Carnarvonshire, to Mary Anne, dau. of J. T. Horton, esq., of Highfield, Edgbaston.

At Beltrasna, co. Meath, Matthew R. Weld O'Connor, esq., of View Mount, co. Longford, to Harriet Georgina, dau. of Anthony O'Reilly, esq., D.L., of Beltrasna.

At Pembury, the Rev. G. H. Rigby, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, to Mary Christiana, eldest dau. of John Anderson, esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

At St. Anne's, Dublin, Peter Denis Browne, esq., of Tremlaur, co. Mayo, son of Peter Browne, esq., late of Her Majesty's Mission at Copenhagen, to Emily, eldest dau. of the late Col. R. Beauchamp, Grenadier Guards.

At South Stainley, Yorkshire, John Stedman Christie, esq., Newton House, Lanarkshire, to the Hon. Charlotte Butler, youngest dau. of the late Hon. Henry Butler, and sister to the present Viscount Mountgarrett.

At St. Marylebone, the Rev. Augustus Yaghton Hadley, M.A., Fellow and late Tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Gertrude Harriet, youngest dau. of the Rev. W. F. Wilkinson, B.D., of Blandford-square, London, formerly Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

At Walcot, Bath, the Rev. John Beresford, M.A., Senior Curate of Walcot, to Maria Emelia, only dau. of Quintin Jamieson, esq., M.D., late of the Madras Horse Artillery.

At St. Philip and St. James', Oxford, the Rev. J. Allan Smith, B.A., Curate of Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, to Charlotte Isabella, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Linton, Rector of St. Peter-le-Bailey, Oxford.

At Darenth, Kent, Richard Ferguson, elder son of Richard Hayter Jarvis, esq., of Holmesdale, South Darenth, to Anna Maria, only child of Col. P. Trant Murray Payne, R.M.L.I., South Darenth.

June 21. At Prees, Shropshire, Frederick Napier Broome, esq., of Canterbury, New Zealand, to Lady Barker, widow of Colonel Sir G. R. Barker, K.C.B., R.A.

At St. Stephen's, Dublin, Richard Arthur, youngest son of the late Hon. and Rev. John Gustavus Handcock, Rector of Annaduff, co. Leitrim, to Harriette, youngest dau. of M. J. MacCormack, esq., M.D., Beds. L.I.

At St. Paul's Knightsbridge, Captain J. M. Browne, son of J. Browne, esq., of Hall Court, Bromyard, Herefordshire, to Adelaide Clarence, second dau. of the late Capt. Cleaveland, R.N.

At Chalfont St. Peter's, Bucks., the Rev. Maxwell H. Coote, of Clonslea, Queen's County, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Major Barry Fox, of Annaghmore, King's County.

At Wandsworth, the Rev. Thos. Bremridge

Melhuish, of the Rectory, Poughill, Devon, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Wallis Bray, esq., of Grove Park, Stratton, Cornwall.

At Belfast, Captain Augustus De Buits Dixon, 14th Regt., youngest son of the late Thomas Dixon, esq., J.P., co. Dublin, to Eliza Laura Bella, widow of William Melrose, esq., of London.

June 22. At Dalkey, co. Dublin, Edward James Sanderson, esq., of Castle Sanderson, to the Hon. Helena Emily de Moleyns, youngest dau. of the Lord and Lady Ventry, of Burnham House, co. Kerry.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Col. Daubeney, C.B., to Mary Louisa, second dau. of S. Leveson, esq.

At Littleham, Devon, Col. George De Sausmarez, of H.M.'s Indian Army, to Louisa D'Arcy, dau. of the Rev. Nicholas Walters, Rector of All Saints', Stamford.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Herbert Cromwell Collier, esq., late of the 8th Hussars, youngest son of Admiral Henry Collier, to Blanche Francis, only child of Major-Gen. Bonner, of Great Cumberland-st., Hyde-pk.

At St. Mary's, Kilburn, Maj. Frederick Dick Watkins, late of the Bombay Artillery, to Miss Mary Elizabeth McBean, of Clifton-road, St. John's-wood.

At Dovecourt, Essex, Harris St. John Dick, esq., late Capt. Queen's Bays, only son of W. Fleming Dick, esq., late Bengal C.S., to Sarah Grace, widow of the Rev. Charles Vernon, D.D., of Wherstead-pk., Suffolk, and eldest dau. of John Fawcett, esq., J.P. and D.L., Petteril Bank, Cumberland.

At St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton, the Rev. Richard Addison, Consular Chaplain at Pernambuco, to Rachel Susanna, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Birkbeck, esq., of Settle, Yorkshire.

At Broughton, Manchester, the Rev. W. Graham F. Pigott, of Abington Pigotts, to Martha C. L., eldest dau. of the late James Hobson Farrar, esq., formerly of Holmfirth, Yorkshire.

At the parish church, St. Marylebone, John Wilson, esq., M.A., Mayor of Chippenham, Wilts., to Annie Emma, only dau. of the late Joseph Dixon, esq., of Cheltenham.

At St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, Thomas Hodson, esq., Ingatstone, Essex, to Christian Emma, elder dau. of Joseph Robertson, esq., LL.D., Curator of the Historical Department of H.M.'s General Register House, Edinburgh.

At Walton-on-the-Hill, Capt. J. Hamilton Mashery, Royal Marines, to Emma, younger dau. of James Lister, esq., of Green Bank, Everton, Liverpool.

At Dwygyfylebi, near Conway, the Rev. John Bond, M.A., Rector of Anderby-cum-Cumberworth, Lincolnshire, and late Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge, to Nellie, third dau. of Henry Cram, esq., of Caernain, Dwygyfylebi, and Manor Lodge, Liscard.

At Bournemouth, the Rev. John Minet

Freshfield, Rector of Stanton-by-Dale-Abbey, Derbyshire, to Harriot Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Charles Lillingston, esq., of the Chantry, Suffolk.

At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, the Rev. Hugh Jenison Adair, M.A., Vicar of Bradford, Somerset, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Hugh Bruce Campbell, esq., of Mayfield, Ayrshire, and the Park, Notts.

At St. Michael's, Limerick, Thomas Rochfort Hunt, esq., Capt. in H.M.'s 17th Regt. of Foot, eldest son of Robt. Hunt, esq., Limerick, to Elizabeth Frances, only dau. of Robert Ringrose Gelston, esq., M.D., Limerick.

June 24. In Merriem-sq. south, Dublin, Nugent Kenney, esq., of Correndoo Park, co. Galway, to Isabella Augusta Bruce, only child and heir of the late Sir John and Lady Kingsmill, of Hermitage Park, Lucan, and grand-dau. of the late Sir Robert Kingsmill, bart., of Sidmington, Hants.

June 25. At Gate Burton, Lincolnshire, G. F. R. Colt, esq., of Gartsherrie, N.B., late Capt. in the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, to Julia Caroline, eldest dau. of the Rev. G. Hutton, Rector of Gate Burton.

June 26. At Edgbaston, the Rev. William Chambers Harris, of Brasenose College, Oxford, to Anne Matilda Louisa, eldest dau. of George Williams Sanders, esq., of West House, Edgbaston, H.M.'s Commissioner of Bankrupts for Birmingham.

At St. Margaret's, Plumstead, George Budd, esq., R.A., to Georgina, youngest dau. of Maj. Gore, R.A.

June 27. At Landford, near Salisbury, the Rev. Alexander Colvin Blunt, to Lady Susanna, youngest dau. of the late Thomas, second Earl Nelson, of Trafalgar, Salisbury.

At Carnalway, Kildare, Major the Hon. Bernard Ward, 32nd Light Infantry, fourth son of the late Viscount Bangor, to Emily Maria, eldest dau. of John La Touche, esq., of Harristown.

At All Saints', Hereford, Fortescue John Morgan, esq., of Stamford, eldest son of the late Capt. John Fortescue Morgan, R.N., and grandson of the late Capt. John Fortescue, R.N., of Cookhill, Worcestershire, and of the late Rev. H. Jeston, Rector of Avon Dassett, Warwickshire, to Ada Vaughan, eldest dau. Edward Blashfield, esq., Hereford.

At Groomsport, Percy Smyth, esq., of Headborough, co. Waterford, to Mary, eldest dau. of Robert Perceval Maxwell, esq., of Groomsport House, co. Down.

At Sawston, near Cambridge, John Pitter, esq., of Norton, Wonston, Hants., to Aurelia Charlotte, third dau. of the late Rev. Edwin Daniel, Vicar of Sawston.

At Taplow, the Rev. Frederic Drummond Hay, Vicar of Rolleston, Notts., son of Sir Edward Drummond Hay, to Elizabeth Ann, youngest dau. of Robert Matthews, esq., of The Elms, Taplow, Bucks.

At St. Margaret's, Bayswater, Capt. George Vernon Gideon, to Rebecca Marian, relict of

the Rev. Haynes Jeffers, late Incumbent of Christ Church, Madras, and dau. of the Rev. Wm. Minchin, of Greenhill, co. Tipperary.

At St. James's, Dover, Justinian Armitage Nutt, esq., Capt. 109th Regt., eldest son of the late Major Nutt, Bombay Engineers, and of Lansdown-cresce, Cheltenham, to Lucy Amelia, dau. of the Rev. Charles Alleyne Anstey, of Rugby.

At St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmund's, Charles Burch Phillips, esq., of Barham, Suffolk, Capt. in the 6th (Royal) Regt., to Amy Florence, third dau. of the late Rev. William Colville, Rector of Baylham, Suffolk.

At Carshalton, W. H. Adams, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Charlotte, only dau. of George Drayson, esq., of Carshalton, Surrey.

At Beddington, Capt. Francis Graham Powell, late 2nd Dragoon Guards, to Elizabeth, third dau. of Geo. Marshall, esq., Woodcote, Surrey.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Rev. Egerton F. M. MacCarthy, M.A., eldest son of the Rev. Francis M. MacCarthy, M.A., to Laura Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Hedley Vickers, esq., of Rugby.

At St. John's, Paddington, Louis, eldest son of the late Louis Samson, esq., of Gloucestershire, Hyde-park, to Fanny Anne, only child of Rear-Adm. John Lort Stokes, of Scotchwell, Pembrokeshire.

At St. Mary's, Kingston, T. Vincent Williams, esq., Lieut. R.N., to Annie Wootton, eldest dau. of E. P. Doudney, esq.

At Uppingham, the Rev. Walter Earle, youngest son of the Rev. H. J. Earle, Rector of High Ongar, Essex, to Mary Charlotte, eldest dau. of John Rooper, esq., of The Hall, Uppingham, late Capt. Rifle Brigade.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., John Richard Pine Coffin, esq., of Portledge, near Bideford, Devon, to Matilda, youngest dau. of William Speke, esq., of Jordans, near Ilminster, Somerset.

At St. James's, Bristol, the Rev. Nathaniel Cornford, Curate of Newland, Gloucestershire, son of Edward Cornford, esq., of Torquay, to Mary Cunningham, only dau. of the Rev. Wm. Bruce, Incumbent of St. James's, Bristol.

June 28. At the British Consulate, and afterwards at Trinity Church, Boulogne-sur-Mer, George Perry, esq., Assist. - Surgeon Scots Fusilier Guards, eldest son of George Perry, esq., of Bishop Stortford, Herts., to Mary Anna, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. S. O. E. Ludlow, late R.E.

At St. Anne's, Dublin, James Eustace, esq., of Newtown, co. Carlow, to Emily Catherine, youngest dau. of Major-Gen. Stack, C.B., Bombay Cavalry.

At Longfield, Kent, John Myers King, esq., of Cutcombe, to Mary Georgiana, third dau.; and at the same time and place, the Rev. Walter King, of Cutcombe, to Georgiana Anne, youngest dau., of the late Rev. James King, of Longfield Court.

At Ilfracombe, Capt. Thomas Roper, 47th Regt., to Selina, dau. of the late Rev. Mungo

Noble Thompson, and widow of Charles Hely, esq.

At Montreal, Frank Travers, esq., Capt. 60th Royal Rifles, third son of the late Adm. Sir Eaton Stannard Travers, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, to Laura Wellwood, eldest dau. of Francis Godschall Johnson, esq., Judge of the Superior Court, L.C.

June 29. At Coombe Bisset, Salisbury, Sir Wm. Snagg, Chief Justice of Antigua and Montserrat, to Adeline, only child of C. H. Okey, esq., Knight of the Legion of Honour, Puisne Judge of Antigua.

At Kempsford, Gloucestershire, Eudo Gresham Wells, esq., of Merton College, Oxford, only son of Sir Mordaunt Wells, to Agatha, only dau. of John Henry Benbow, esq., of Russell-sq., and Kempsford.

At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Archibald Henry Plantagenet Stuart-Wortley, eldest and only surviving son of the late Hon. Charles and Lady Emmeline Stuart-Wortley, to Augusta, youngest dau. of Robert Verschoyle, esq.

At St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, George Stodart Lawson, esq., youngest son of the Right Hon. Charles Lawson, of Borthwick Hall, Lord Provost of the city of Edinburgh, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Vice-Adm. James Pringle, of Torwoodlee.

At Brockenhurst, Alexander William Potts, esq., of Rugby School, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Ellen, dau. of N. Bowden Smith, esq., of Brockenhurst Lodge, Hants.

At Mickleham, Charles, only son of the late Mark Morrell, esq., of the Retreat, Wallingford, to Edith, fourth dau. of Edward B. Gardner, esq., of Adelaide-crescent, Brighton.

At Christchurch, Cheltenham, C. M. Bull, esq., late Fellow of University College, Oxford, to Emma, dau. of the Rev. C. Bradley, Vicar of Glasbury.

At Ticehurst, Sussex, E. O. Hollist, esq., Lieut. R.A., son of Hasler Hollist, esq., of Lodsworth, Sussex, to Ellen L. R., second dau. of Nathan Wetherell, esq., of Pashley, Sussex.

At Hove, Brighton, William Wroughton, Capt. in H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Julia Sibella, only dau. of the late Rev. R. A. Denton, M.A., Rector of Stour Provost, Dorset.

At Christchurch, Cheltenham, the Rev. F. Walsham, M.A., second son of Sir John Walsham, bart., of Knill Court, Herefordshire, to Marianne, eldest dau. of Charles J. Barnett, esq., of Bays Hill Lawn, formerly M.P. for Maidstone.

At St. Alphege, Greenwich, Henry Levick, esq., H.B.M.'s Packet Agent at Suez, Egypt, to Annie Harkness, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Trestrail, of Greenwich, formerly of Chevelah, Truro, Cornwall.

At Cheam, William Palliser Lindsay, esq., youngest son of the late Rev. Henry Lindsay, Rector of Sundridge, Kent, to Ann Mary, only dau. of the late George Wilde, esq., of Cheam House, Surrey.

At Twickenham, William Carmichael Welch,

esq., of Ardrishalg, Argyllshire, to Adelaide W., eldest dau. of the Rev. Charles Bury, of Arthington, Yorkshire.

At the parish church, Brighton, the Rev. Thos. Wotton Barlow, Rector of Little Bowden, Northants., to Mary Emily, only dau. of John Smith, esq., late of Market Harborough.

At Christchurch, Ealing, Charles White Holworthy, esq., late Lieut. 17th Regt. Foot, eldest son of Charles Holworthy, esq., of Bath, to Mary Anne Titley, second dau. of the late Robert Bartley, esq., of H.M.'s Ordnance, Tower of London.

At Clyst St. Mary, near Exeter, Peter Merrik, elder son of Peter Richard Hoare, esq., of Luscombe, Devon, and Fleet-street, London, to Edith Augusta, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edmond Strong, Rector of Clyst St. Mary.

July 1. At St. Mark's, North Audley-street, Robert Culling Hanbury, esq., M.P., eldest son of Robert Hanbury, esq., of Poles, Ware, to Frances Selena, eldest dau. of the late Sir Culling E. Eardley, bart., of Bedwell Park, Hatfield, Herts.

At Lewisham, Edwin, third son of the late George Selby, esq., of Ravensbourne Park, Lewisham, to Williamina Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Capt. William Mudge, R.N., F.R.A.S., and granddau. of the late Gen. Mudge, R.A.

At St. Mary's, Stoke Newington, John Cecil Grainger, esq., B.A., of University College, Oxford, only son of the late Rev. John Cecil Grainger, sometime Vicar of St. Giles's, Reading, to Cecilia Roberta Margaret, only dau. of the late Col. Robert Robertson.

July 4. At Odiham, Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, esq., late 13th Hussars, of the College, Kirkoswald, Cumberland, to the Hon. Maria Georgiana Carleton, younger dau. of the Right Hon. Guy, Lord Dorchester, of Greywell Hill, Hants.

At Petham, Henry Charles, only son of the Rev. Charles and Lady Charlotte Palmer, to Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. James Hughes Hallett, of Higham, and Vicar of Petham, Kent.

At Twickenham, Richard Arthur Warwick, esq., M.D., of Richmond, to Mary Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Joseph Blunt, esq., of Newcastle-under-Lyne, niece of the late Professor Blunt, of the University of Cambridge, and granddau. of the late Thomas Firmstone, esq., of Stonyfields, Staffordshire.

At Holy Trinity, Paddington, George, fourth son of H. Hobson, esq., of Bath, to Charlotte Maria, youngest dau. of the late J. A. Sanders, esq., F.S.A., of Bath.

At St. Saviour's, Paddington, the Rev. Josh. Greaves, M.A., Vicar of Great Missenden, Bucks., to Mary Wilson, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Bate, R.M., Governor of the Island of Ascension.

At Higham Ferrers, Northants., the Rev. George Mallin, Vicar and Rural Dean, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of the late Samuel Allen, esq., of Higham Ferrers.

At the Cathedral, Oxford, the Rev. John Richard King, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Merton College, Oxford, to Emily Clara, youngest dau. of the Rev. R. W. Jelf, D.D., Canon of Christ Church, and Principal of King's College, London.

At Wing, the Rev. O. R. Wintle, Head Master of King James's School, Bridgewater, to Virginia, dau. of the Rev. Charles Boys, Rector of Wing.

At Trinity Church, Paddington, the Rev. George Woodyatt, B.A., Incumbent of Radstone, Northants., eldest son of the Rev. Edw. Woodyatt, M.A., of Hastings, and grandson of the late Sir Nigel Bowyer Gresley, bart., of Drakelow, Derbyshire, to Ella, only child of the Rev. John Pendrill, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, formerly British Chaplain at Ghent.

July 5. At St. Peter's, Pimlico, William Frederick Hicks, second son of the late Sir Michael H. Hicks Beach, bart., of Williamstrip Park, Gloucestershire, to Elizabeth Caroline Tyrwhitt, eldest dau. of T. T. Drake, esq., of Shardeloes, Amersham.

At St. John Baptist, Oxford, the Rev. John Richard Turner Eaton, Fellow and late Tutor of Merton College, Rector of Lapworth, Warwickshire, to Julia Mary, only dau. of the late Wm. Sargent, esq., of Putney Heath, Surrey.

At St. Andrew's-the-Great, Cambridge, the Rev. Alfred Field, B.A., to Mary, eldest dau. of Thomas Hall Fisher, esq., of Cambridge.

At Longlight, the Rev. Henry Fowler Baker, B.A., Vicar of Yarncombe, Devon, to Annie Catherine, eldest dau. of the Rev. Oliver Ormerod, M.A., Rector of Presteign-with-Discoyd, in the counties of Hereford and Radnor.

At Donnybrook, co. Dublin, Henry, youngest and only surviving son of the late Maj. J. Vereker, and nephew of the late Viscount Gort, to Martha R., third dau. of the late Philip MacAdam, esq., of Blackwater, co. Clare.

At Sturmere, Essex, Henry Skingley, esq., of Wakes Colne Hall, to Annie Catherine, second dau. of H. T. Purkis, esq., of Abbott's Hall, Sturmere.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Henry Spencer Lucy, esq., of Charlecote Park, Warwickshire, to Christina, eldest dau. of A. Cameron Campbell, esq., of Monzie.

July 6. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Col. the Hon. St. George Foley, to Augusta Selina, youngest dau. of H. C. and Lady Charlotte Stuart.

At All Saints, Fulham, the Rev. R. G. Baker, Vicar of Fulham, and Prebendary of St. Paul's, to Mary, second dau. of the Right Hon. Laurence Sullivan.

At All Souls, Langham-pl., Lieut.-Col. Jelf Sharp, Scots Fusilier Guards, only son of Major Jelf Sharp, of Kencarrathie, Perthshire, and the Meadow-side, Twickenham, to Rosa Harriette, eldest dau. of Geo. W. Lenox, esq., of Portland-pl., and Ynys-Angharad, Glamorganshire.

At St. Paul's, Clifton, the Rev. F. C. Crick, Rector of Little Thurlow, Suffolk, to Emily Anne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. F. W. Goldfrap, Rector of Clenchwarton, Norfolk.

At Friskney, Hen. Giles Allington, esq., second son of the Rev. John Allington, Rector of Candlesby, to Jane Margaret, youngest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Willingham Booth, of Friskney, co. Lincoln.

At Alderminster, Worcestershire, Edwin Robert Mackenzie, esq., to Emma Louisa, second dau. of the Rev. M. C. Tompason, Vicar of Alderminster.

At St. Ann's, Hanger-lane, Stamford-hill, John Steele Park, esq., of Hamilton, Canada, youngest son of the late Capt. Park, R.N., to Mary St. Olave, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. John Letts, M.A., Rector of St. Olave's, Crutchedfriars.

At St. John's, Stratford, the Ven. William Emery, B.D., Archdeacon of Ely, to Fanny Maria, eldest dau. of Antonio Brady, esq., J.P., of the Admiralty.

At St. Michael's, Workington, Cumberland, Thos. Crosthwaite, esq., to Ellen, second surviving dau. of the Rev. Hen. Curwen, Rector of Workington.

At St. Mark's, Kennington, Alexander Maclean, son of the late Thos. Culliford Barrow, esq., of the Admiralty, to Sarah Constance, youngest dau. of Robert Mallet, esq., C.E., F.R.S.

At Willesden, Clarence F. Cecil, esq., of Oxford-rd., Kilburn, and of Dronfield, to Mary Susanna Isabella, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. Irving, M.A., Minister of St. James's Church, Kilburn.

At the British Embassy, Paris, Alfred Louis Crowe, esq., of Patras, Greece, son of G. W. Crowe, esq., late H.M.'s Agent and Consul-Gen. for the Regency of Tripoli, and now of Devizes, Wiltshire, to Matilda Bentivoglio Fortunata, only dau. of Samuel Barff, esq., of Zante, Ionian Islands.

July 7. At St. Andrew's, Clifton, Major Geo. Thos. Dick, H.M.'s Indian Army, son of Geo. Stuart Dick, esq., and grandson of the late Lieut.-Gen. Geo. Dick, H.E.I.C.S., to Parisina Lavinia, only dau. of the late Paris Thos. Dick, M.D., of Bedford.

July 8. At St. Mark's, St. Helier's, Jersey, Capt. John Crawford Wilson, R.N., son of the late Jas. Wilson, esq., Chief Judge of Mauritius, to Mary Fisher, eldest dau. of the late Thos. G. Gore, esq., of Sydney.

July 10. At Whitworth-pk., Durham, Capt. Robert Vyner, Grenadier Guards, to Eleonor Duncombe Shafto, dau. of the late Rev. Slingsby D. Shafto.

At St. Nicholas, Brighton, Thos. Mortimer Kelson, esq., late Capt. 6th (Royal) Regt., to Annie, second dau. of Robt. Thrupp, esq., of Brighton.

At Beaminstor, Dorset, Capt. P. Ditmas, late 66th Regt., to Harriet Ingle, only dau. of J. G. Fox, esq., of Beaminstor.

July 11. At St. Gabriel's, Warwick-square,

James R., second son of John Campbell Swinton, esq., of Kimerghame, co. Berwick, to the Hon. Blanche Fitzgerald de Ros, only dau. of Lord and Lady de Ros.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Hon. Maurice Wingfield, to Mary Agnes, youngest dau. of Jas. Block, esq., of Charlton, Wilts.

At Newton Abbott, Devon, Francis Douglas, son of Dr. Harris, of Hawkhurst, Kent, to Harriet Maria Gordon, niece of Major Frederic Gordon, of Barnstaple, North Devon.

July 12. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., E. Lethbridge, esq., B.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, and of the Inner Temple, to Eliza, dau. of W. Finlay, esq., of Havre, and grand-niece of the thirteenth Lord Teynham.

At Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Wm. Barwell, son of the late Nathaniel John Halhed, esq., of the Bengal C.S., to Georgiana, second dau. of the late Thos. Shaw, esq., of the Bengal C.S.

At Marden, Kent, the Rev. Geo. T. Hoare, Rector of Godstone, second son of the late Ven. Archdeacon Hoare, to Alice Jane, third dau. of the Rev. Julius Deedes, Vicar of Marden.

At the British Embassy, Dresden, Commander Archibald G. Bogle, R.N., third son of the late Archibald Bogle, esq., of Gilmorhill, N.B., to Ellen Victoria, youngest dau. of Alexander F. Elphinstone, esq., Capt. R.N., and of Livonia House, Sidmouth.

At Mallwyd, Montgomeryshire, the Rev. David Evans, Incumbent of Pontbleiddyn, to Anne, second dau. of James Walton, esq., Cwmllwcoedlog, Montgomeryshire.

At the British Consulate, and afterwards at the English Episcopal Church, Leghorn, Wm. Arbuthnot, esq., of Madras, eldest son of John Alives Arbuthnot, esq., to Margaret Rosa, eldest dau. of the late John Campbell, esq., of Kilberry, Argyllshire.

July 13. At Trinity Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, the Rev. Granville Thorold Stuart-Menteath, only son of the Rev. Granville Wheeler Stuart-Menteath, M.A., and grandson of the late Sir Chas. Granville Stuart-Menteath, bart., of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire, to Susan Ogilvy, only dau. of the late Thos. Oliver, esq., Lochend, Edinburgh.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Chas. Balfour, esq., of Newton Don, to Minnie, eldest dau. of Col. the Hon. Augustus Liddell.

At Clifton, the Rev. Osborne W. Tancock, M.A., to Elizabeth Clara Kendall, eldest dau. of Col. G. G. Channer, late Royal Bengal Artillery.

At St. Mary's, Paddington, Geo. Tomkins-Galliers, esq., of Butt House, Herefordshire, to Amy, eldest dau. of the late Major Jas. Stainbank, Winfield.

At the Abbey Church, Great Malvern, the Rev. Geo. T. Bull, Incumbent of Treslothan, Cornwall, to Gertrude, youngest dau. of the late S. Palmer, esq., of Dulwich-common, Surrey.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Joseph Ridgeway, esq., of Fairlawn, Sevenoaks, to the Hon. Georgiana Colville, dau. of the late Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B.

July 15. At Welford, Berks., Archibald Hamilton, eldest son of Sir Archibald Dunbar, bart., of Duffus House, co. Elgin, to Isabella Mary, eldest dau. of Charles Eyre, esq., of Welford Park.

July 17. Col. George Thurlus Finucane, to Rosina Caroline, only dau. of Albany William Fonblanque, esq., of Connaught-sq.

July 18. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Viscount Hood, to Edith, second surviving dau. of Arthur W. Ward, esq., of Calverley, Tunbridge Wells.

At Cottishall, Norfolk, Col. J. H. Tapp, Madras Army, to Helen Elizabeth, second dau. of Major-Gen. Henry Prior, of the Madras Army.

At St. Peter's, Belsize-park, Hampstead, the Rev. Armine Slipper, M.A., Rector of St. Swithin, Norwich, to Hannah Eliza, relict of Richard Shaw, esq., of Norwich.

At Valleyfield, Pennyuick, N.B., Edward George Newnham, esq., 11th Bengal Cavalry, to Anna Maria, dau. of Charles Cowan, esq., of Logan House.

At Trinity Church, Cleve, Somerset, the Rev. Edmund Thos. Daubeney, Rector of Bedhampton, Hants., eldest son of Edmund J. Daubeney, esq., of Cleve House, to Mary, eldest dau. of R. Castle, esq., of Cleve Court.

At Prince's Risborough, Bucks., the Rev. Geo. Edw. Bell, B.A. Oxon., second son of the late Thomas Bell, esq., of Sutton, near Hull, to Mary Sophia, eldest dau. of Thos. Abbotts Warren, esq., F.S.A., of Prince's Risborough.

At St. Matthew's, Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich, the Rev. Henry C. Bowker, of Christ's Hospital, Curate of St. Mary, Whitechapel, to Ellen, third dau. of John C. Roe, esq., of Norwich.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Major Francis K. Bacon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, son of C. B. Bacon, esq., formerly of Moor Park, Surrey, to Sarah Lucy, dau. of the late Bishop Carr, first Bishop of Bombay.

July 19. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Edward, youngest son of Philip Cross, esq., of Shandy Hall, co. Cork, late Lieut. R.A., to Mackenzie, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Chalmers, C.B., K.C.H., of Gleniericht, Perthshire.

At Hove, Eldred, third son of Edw. Stanley Curwen, esq., of Workington Hall, Cumberland, to Hebe, only surviving child of Lady Ogle, of Withdeane Court, near Brighton.

July 20. At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Augustus Charles Scovell, esq., of Christ Church, Oxford, third son of G. Scovell, esq., of Grosvenor-place, to Arabella Barrington, younger dau. of the late Capt. V. F. Kennett, B.N.I., of the Manor House, Dorchester, Oxfordshire, and granddau. of the late Sir Jonah Barrington.

Obituary.

[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

VISCOUNT MAYNARD.

May 19. At Easton Lodge, near Dunmow, Essex, aged 79, the Right Hon. Henry, third Viscount Maynard, of Easton Lodge, and Baron Maynard, of Much Easton, Essex (1766), and a Baronet (1681), Lord Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral of Essex.

The deceased nobleman was the only son of the Rev. Henry Maynard, Rector of Radwinter, and Vicar of Thaxted, Essex (who died in 1806), by his wife Susan, daughter of the Rev. F. Barnard, Rector of Caxton, Cambridgeshire. He was born March 3, 1786, at the Vicarage house, Thaxted, and succeeded his uncle, Charles, second Viscount, March 10, 1824, having married December 28, 1810, Mary, only daughter of Reginald Rabet, Esq., of Bramfield Hall, Suffolk, by whom (who died Oct. 22, 1857) he had issue—1. The Hon. Charlotte Mary, born Dec. 24, 1811, married Dec. 22, 1834, the Hon. Adolphus Frederick C. Molyneux Capel, brother of the Earl of Essex, and has three sons and two daughters; 2. The Hon. Emma, married Aug. 25, 1836, J. Robert Ives, Esq., of Bentworth Hall, Hants., by whom (who died May 21, two days after Lord Maynard) she has two sons; 3. The Hon. Charles Henry Maynard, formerly of the Royal Horse Guards, born January, 1814, who died 2nd of January last, having been twice married, first, in 1840, to the Lady Frances Julia Murray, who died without issue November 4, 1858, and was the younger of the two daughters of the late James Lord Glenlyon, and sister to George A. F. J., sixth Duke of Athole; and secondly, in October, 1860, to Blanche Adeliza, second daughter of

Henry Fitz-Roy, Esq., of Salcey Lawn, Northamptonshire, and grandniece of George Henry, fourth Duke of Grafton, by whom he left two infant daughters—Frances Evelyn, born Dec. 10, 1861, and Blanche, born Feb. 14, 1864; 4. The Hon. Catherine Harriet, died unmarried at Easton Lodge, 10th of February last; 5. The Hon. Julia Augusta, born Nov. 14, 1821.

The ancient and honourable family of Maynard were long settled in the county of Devon: John Maynard, Esq., of Axminster, in that county, lived in honour and reputation in the reign of Edward III., and served the Black Prince in the wars of France; his lineal descendant, Nicholas Maynard, who married Margaret, daughter of John Ellis, Esq., of Ellis, Devonshire, died 10 Henry VIII., leaving issue John Maynard, of St. Alban's, first Steward of that borough, and one of its representatives in Parliament, who died Oct. 20, 1556, and was buried at St. Alban's^a. By his second wife he had issue Sir Henry Maynard, the first of the family who settled in Essex, he having become possessed of Little Easton in the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was Secretary to the famous Lord Treasurer Burleigh, and dying May 11, 1610, was buried at Little Easton. Sir Henry's third son, Charles, (baptized at Little Easton, Sept. 4, 1599, and buried there Nov. 21, 1665), who was Auditor of the Exchequer, settled at Walthamstow, in Essex, 1635. His eldest surviving son, William Maynard, was cre-

^a Vide Clutterbuck's History of Herts., vol. i. pp. 50, 53, 109, &c.

ated a baronet, Feb. 1, 1681, and was ancestor of the two last Viscounts Maynard.

Sir William, the eldest son of Sir Henry, was created a baronet, June 29, 1611, (9 James I., being the seventy-first baronet created by that monarch on the first institution of the order); made an Irish peer, May 30, 1620 (18 James I.), by the title of Baron Maynard of Wicklow, and an English baron March 14, 1627 (3 Charles I.), by the title of Lord Maynard, of Estaines-ad-Turrim, Essex, otherwise called Little Easton. He died December, 1640, leaving by his second wife^b, Ann, daughter and sole heir of Sir Anthony Everard, of Langlays, Essex, one surviving son, William, second lord, born June 11, 1623. He was comptroller of the household to King Charles II. and King James II., and died Feb. 3, 1698, leaving issue by his first wife, Dorothy, daughter and sole heir to Sir Robert Banastre, of Passenham, Northamptonshire, Banastre, third lord. Of William, second lord, Fuller in his "*Worthies of England*," (p. 347,) writes:—"He has been so noble an encourager of my studies, that my hand deserveth to wither when my heart passeth him by without a prayer for his good success."

Banastre, third lord, married Nov. 9, 1665, Lady Elizabeth Grey, daughter of Henry, Earl of Kent, by whom he had eight sons and three daughters; five of the sons died young and unmarried; of the daughters, Amabella, the eldest, born Sept. 11, 1666, married William Lowther, Esq., of Swillington, Yorkshire, afterwards created a baronet; she had five children, but they all died without issue. Dorothy, the second daughter, born Aug. 20, 1669, married Aug. 2, 1696, Robert, son and heir of Sir Robert Hasilrige, of Noseley,

Leicestershire, by whom she had one son, Arthur, from whom the present baronet is descended, and one daughter, Dorothy. Elizabeth, the third daughter, born Jan. 10, 1677, died unmarried Oct. 4, 1720.

Banastre, third lord, died March 4, 1717, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Henry, fourth lord, who dying unmarried Dec. 7, 1742, was succeeded by his next surviving brother Grey, fifth lord, who also died unmarried April 27, 1745, and was succeeded by his last surviving brother Charles, sixth lord, who being unmarried and aged in 1766, was created Viscount and Baron Maynard, with remainder to his nearest collateral kinsman, the only male descendant of Charles Maynard, Esq., brother of the first lord. Charles, sixth lord, and first Viscount of the new creation, died unmarried June 30, 1775, aged 85, when the earlier titles of 1611, 1620, and 1627 became extinct, but those of 1766 descended to Sir Charles Maynard, fifth baronet of the creation of 1681 before referred to, who was born Aug. 9, 1752, and dying childless March 10, 1824, as previously stated, was succeeded by his nephew, Henry, the peer who has so lately passed away, and with whom the more recently conferred titles of the Maynard family again become extinct. His Lordship was a nobleman long distinguished for his benevolence and anxiety to promote the good of his tenants and of all who lived in the parishes where his property lay. He combined great firmness of purpose with much kindness of disposition, and any schemes he adopted for the good of the people he unswervingly carried out. The parishes in Essex adjoining Easton will long remember his munificence, in building and supporting schools, in erecting cottages for the poor, and in aiding various plans formed for the help of the labouring classes. It was his wish to do as much as possible in his lifetime, and therefore he gave largely to public and private charities. Any labourer too poor to purchase a Bible or Prayer-book, was

^b His first wife, Frances, daughter of William Lord Cavendish, afterwards Earl of Devonshire, died Sept. 1613, in her twentieth year, leaving an only child, Ann, who died young, and was buried at Little Easton, July 20, 1618.

^c For an account of his lordship's charitable bequest to the parish of Thaxted, vide Morant's *History of Essex*, vol. ii. p. 442.

at once supplied with a copy strongly bound and of a good type. The churches under his patronage testify to his liberality, he being always ready to contribute to their repair, improvement, or ornamentation. There was no parade in his benevolence, desiring to carry out the Divine command not to let the left hand know what the right hand doeth; in short, we may truly say that he humbly desired to use his wealth and influence to the honour and glory of God.

THE BISHOP OF CHESTER.

June 15. At the palace, aged 71, the Right Rev. John Graham, D.D., Lord Bishop of Chester.

The deceased was born in Claypath, in the city of Durham, Feb. 23, 1794. He was the only son of Mr. John Graham, who was managing clerk to the late Mr. Thomas Griffith, of the Bailey, in that city, and who is still remembered in the locality as a highly honourable and worthy man. He was early sent to the grammar-school of his native city, then under the mastership of Dr. Britton. He there shewed such a remarkable aptitude for study that it was resolved to send him to one of the Universities, and he was transferred at the usual age to Christ Church College, Cambridge. He applied himself closely to reading, and soon attained high proficiency as a classical and mathematical scholar. In the year 1816 he graduated as fourth wrangler, the senior wrangler being Mr. Jacob, the second Dr. Whewell, the present Master of Trinity College, and the third Mr. Higman, who subsequently became a tutor at Trinity. Mr. Graham was also bracketed with Mr. Lawson as Chancellor's medallist for proficiency in classics. In the same year in which he attained these high distinctions he was made a fellow and afterwards a tutor of his college, and in 1819 he took his M.A. degree. A year previously he had been ordained by Dr. Fisher, Bishop of Salisbury, but he never had the cure of souls until

1843, when he was appointed by Dr. Allen, Bishop of Ely, to the rectory of Willingham, in Cambridgeshire. In 1828 he was collated by the Bishop of Lincoln to the prebend of Sanctus Crucis, alias Spaldwick, and six years afterwards to the prebend of Leighton Ecclesia, in the same diocese. In 1830 the resignation of Dr. Kaye, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, rendering vacant the Mastership of Christ's College, Mr. Graham was unanimously elected to that dignity, which he continued to fill until appointed Bishop. He had taken his degree of B.D. in 1829, and in 1831 was made D.D. by royal mandate. In the same year, and again in 1840, he was elected Vice-Chancellor of the University. It was in the latter year that he admitted Lord Lyndhurst to the office of High Steward of the University; his speech on that occasion was greatly admired at the time, and it will now be found printed in Cooper's "Annals of Cambridge." His late Royal Highness the Prince Consort nominated Dr. Graham as his chaplain in 1841, a mark of royal favour which proved but the prelude to higher dignities; for in 1848, on the translation of Dr. Sumner to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury, Dr. Graham was nominated by the Queen to the vacant bishopric of Chester. The ceremony of consecration was performed at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, on the 18th of May in that year, and on Friday, the 16th of June, he was formally installed at the Cathedral in Chester. On the occasion of his leaving Cambridge, after a residence there of thirty-eight years, a mark of respect was paid to his Lordship by the Mayor and Council of the town, who tendered him an address of congratulation on his appointment—the only instance in which a tribute of the kind has ever been offered by that body. The only work published by the late Bishop is a small volume of "Sermons on the Commandments," issued in 1826. In 1833 he married Mary, daughter of the Rev. R. Porteus, a nephew of Dr. Beilby Porteus, succes-

sively Bishop of Chester and London; and by her he leaves issue four sons and four daughters, his eldest son being the Rev. John Graham, of Christ's College, Cambridge, Chaplain of St. John's Hospital, Chester, and registrar of the diocese. His Lordship was appointed Clerk of the Closet to the Queen in 1849, an office which he held until his death.

Until almost the last week of his life, the Bishop continued in the active discharge of his official duties, as well as many others which the genuine kindness of his nature led him to undertake. On the 1st of June he took the chair at the annual meeting of the Chester Ragged and Industrial Schools, when he appeared in his customary health.

On the following Sunday the Rev. Frederick Ford had undertaken to do duty for the Rev. John Graham at Little St. John's, but the Bishop seemed to entertain a strong desire to take the service himself, and although manifestly in a very weak state, his request was of course acquiesced in. The effort was too much for his strength, as his Lordship fainted in the course of the service, but he recovered sufficiently to be able to conclude it, and to administer the Holy Communion at its close. Medical aid was called in, but the Bishop in the early part of the week walked out, and with characteristic kindness called on some of his friends to thank them for the attentions rendered to him. He was still anxious to go through the ordination on the following Sunday. In the interval, however, he grew much weaker, and, for the first time in his episcopal career, he was obliged to request the Bishop of St. Asaph to receive the candidates who had come to Chester for ordination; with characteristic thoughtfulness, he took measures to prevent the expense occasioned by the alteration falling upon them. He died peacefully early on the following Thursday morning. The news of his decease occasioned much grief in the city, and the mayor and corporation were anxious to pay their respects to his memory by attending the funeral, but in compliance

with the wish intimated by him before he died, the family declined any public demonstration.

"The late Bishop," says the "*Chester Courant*," "was a Liberal in politics, but he seldom spoke or voted in the House of Lords." He was a member of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities Commission, and, we believe, took an active part in its proceedings. His manner of life was simple in the extreme. As a bishop his leading idea seemed to be to preserve peace in the diocese, and his tolerant rule has in that respect received its reward. He could, however, be firm when occasion required, and his prompt inhibition of a free-thinking divine from preaching in his diocese, on a recent occasion, had the effect of nipping much mischief in the bud. From the time of his elevation to the episcopate he had made Chester so completely his home, we were so accustomed to see him moving about among us, taking part in all matters of public and charitable import, that the fact can scarcely be realized that his kindly presence is nothing now but a memory of the past. To the poorer classes the loss will be irreparable. No applicant, whether worthy or unworthy, ever received a repulse from the tender-hearted Bishop; the mere appearance of distress was sufficient to open the springs of his abounding charity.

"The life of one of so peace-loving a disposition could hardly be otherwise than uneventful. The interest of his career consists in the circumstance that with few or no advantages of early connections he rose by native worth, industry, and ability to one of the highest and most honoured positions in the country. The humble founder of the Grammar School of Durham made his way to one of the highest positions in the University, and after a long and honourable career in Cambridge he was removed to fill for the remainder of his life one of the most exalted positions in the Church. The value of such an example is in these days more than ever needed, when simplicity of character and the claims of learning are apt to be thrust aside as objects of public commendation for qualities of a more showy, but certainly of an inferior order.

"In his intellectual character Bishop Graham was an admirable specimen of the class of mind which is produced by our University system. Though never placed in a situation which called forth

his controversial energy, by the richness of his endowments and the vast range of his acquirements he belonged to that class of learned men, at the summit of which stand the great Church of England divines of the seventeenth century, who exhibit an array of mental characteristics such as is possessed by no other clergy in the world. In them, to genuine piety and an almost childish simplicity of character are united great firmness, perseverance, and strength of resolution; vast stores of learning only give strength and suppleness to an originally vigorous understanding; the reasoning powers are improved by study and discipline to the highest point of excellence. Whenever the late Bishop addressed his mind to any controverted topic, nothing could exceed the clearness of thought displayed. His logic never revealed a flaw. An opponent might not agree with him, but he could never refute him. If he would not acquiesce in the conclusions to which the Bishop had arrived, it must have been because he refused, perhaps unconsciously to himself, to concede the principles from which he started. It at first sight appeared strange that one of his retiring temperament should possess such power over large assemblages as he did. This, however, is explained by this extreme clearness of thought, and by the genuineness of feeling which accompanied whatever he uttered. There was no confusion in his mind, there was no affectation in his disposition, and hence the sympathy of his hearers was enlisted at the same time that their understandings were enlightened and satisfied. He is now gone, and men of all parties and of all shades of opinion are uniting in their commendations of his many excellencies. He could have no better testimony to the amiability and sterling worth of his character than this universal expression of regret at his loss; and may the Church of England never be without sons, such as he, whose life is an encouragement to others to persevere in charity and good works, and before whose silent example the voice of opposition loses itself in praise."

MARSHAL MAGNAN.

May 29. At Paris, aged 74, Marshal Magnan, a Senator of the Empire.

The deceased, Bernard Pierre Magnan, was born at Paris, Oct. 7, 1791.

He became a law student, but in his eighteenth year he enlisted as a private soldier, and by his good conduct and valour he gained the rank of captain and the cross of the Legion of Honour in the course of four years' campaigns in Portugal and Spain. He was then transferred to the Imperial Guard, with which he served at Waterloo. He was next, through the influence of Marshal Gouvion de St. Cyr, admitted to the Bourbon Royal Guard, and he served with distinction in Spain in 1823, where he gained the rank of colonel, and in the expedition against Algiers in 1830. In 1831 he was in garrison at Moultrison, when he received orders to march on Lyons, where a dispute about wages had caused an insurrection to break out. Having reached the gates of the city, in order to avoid effusion of blood he commenced treating with the workmen, but such conduct was distasteful to the Government of Louis Philippe, and the humane officer was placed on half-pay. He then offered his services to the King of the Belgians, who at once appointed him general of brigade, charged him with the investment of Maestricht, and afterwards confided to him the military division of Ghent. In 1839, when war was on the point of recommencing with Holland, Gen. Magnan commanded at the camp of Beverloo the advanced guard, composed of 25,000 men, being one-half of the Belgian army. Peace having been signed the same year, he quitted Belgium, where he left the most favourable impression, and returned to France. He was again admitted into the French service, and after having been employed in the corps of observation of the Pyrenees, he obtained the subdivisional command of the Department of the Nord, and retained it nearly seven years, though he had to defend himself from a charge of having favoured the attempt of Prince Louis Napoleon at Boulogne. At the time of the Revolution of 1848 General Magnan was unemployed, and Louis Philippe declined the offer of his services; the General, however, accompanied the

Duchess of Orleans and her children to the Chamber of Deputies, when the abdication of the king in favour of his grandson, the Count de Paris, was proposed, but the project was not listened to, the Republic being proclaimed instead. Under the new rulers General Magnan commanded the division of the Alps; he afterwards was stationed at Strasbourg, and while there was chosen by the electors of the department of the Seine as one of their representatives to the Legislative Assembly. As Commander-in-Chief of the army of Paris, a post he held since July, 1851, when General Changarnier was removed by the President of the Republic, he took a prominent part in the *coup-d'état* of the 2nd of December, for which he was rewarded with the *bâton* of Field Marshal, the dignity of senator, and the office of Grand Huntsman. He was honoured with a public funeral, the religious service being celebrated in the Church of the Invalides. The coffin was removed, after the ceremony, to the family vault at St. Germain-en-Laye, where repose the mortal remains of Madame Magnan, who died some years back.

GENERAL SIR JAMES SHAW
KENNEDY, K.C.B.

May 30. At Bath, aged 76, General Sir James Shaw Kennedy, K.C.B.

The deceased, James Shaw, was born in 1788, was educated at the Royal Military College, and entered the army as ensign in the 43rd Regiment in 1805. He served with his regiment at the siege of Copenhagen and battle of Kioge, in 1807. In the following year he was present with the corps of Sir David Baird in the advance from Corunna to Salagun, and the subsequent retreat under Sir John Moore. In 1809 he was with the Light Division in the march from Lisbon to Talavera, where he became adjutant of the 43rd. In the course of the same and the following year he served as Aide-de-Camp to General Robert Craufurd, commanding the Light Division, was present in the

numerous affairs that took place between the Coa and Agueda, and was severely wounded at the action of Almeida. He served at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, and at the assault of the fort and place he stood beside General Craufurd, when in the assault the latter placed himself on the crest of the glacis and there fell mortally wounded; and he was the bearer of Lord Wellington's summons to the Governor, demanding the surrender of the place. Lieut. Shaw (he took the name of Kennedy later in life) also served with his regiment at the siege and storming of Badajoz, during the investment of the forts of Salamanca, the advance and retreat from that place to the Douro, the action of Salamanca, and the investment of Retiro and occupation of Madrid. Sir William Napier, his brother officer, in his History, narrates with what remarkable valour Mr. Shaw acted at the storm of Badajoz:—

“In this dreadful situation [the breach of the Trinidad having been found to be impracticable], while the dead were lying in heaps and others continually falling, the wounded crawling about to get some shelter from the merciless shower above, and withal a sickening stench from the burnt flesh of the slain, Captain Nicholas of the Engineers was observed by Lieutenant Shaw of the 43rd, making incredible efforts to force his way with a few men into the Santa Maria bastion. Shaw immediately collected fifty soldiers of all regiments and joined him, and although there was a deep cut along the foot of that breach also, it was instantly passed, and these two young officers led their gallant band with a rush up the ruins; but when they had gained two-thirds of the ascent a concentrated fire of musketry and grape dashed nearly the whole dead to the earth: Nicholas was mortally wounded and the intrepid Shaw stood alone! With inexpressible coolness he looked at his watch, and saying it was too late to carry the breaches, rejoined the masses at the other attack. After this no further effort was made at any point, and the troops remained passive but unflinching beneath the enemy's shot, which streamed without intermission; for of the riflemen on the glacis many leaping early into the ditch had joined in the assault, and the rest, raked by

a cross fire of grape from the distant bastions, baffled in their aim by the smoke and flames from the explosions, and too few in number, entirely failed to quell the French musketry."

More fortunate than many of the Peninsular veterans, Capt. Shaw shared in the glories of Waterloo, and he served as the only officer of the Quartermaster-General's department to the third division of the Duke of Wellington's army, in the actions of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. He reconnoitred for the line of march of the division, on the 17th of June, from Piermont and the Ligny-road, crossing the Dyle at Ways, a line of march separate from the rest of the army, and a movement of great delicacy, being performed in open day in presence of Napoleon's army. On the 18th he was allowed, in presence of the Duke of Wellington, to form the division in an order of battle new and unusual, that of oblongs in echiquier, to meet the formidable masses of cavalry seen forming in its front, and in this formation the division resisted repeatedly with perfect success attacks of cavalry and artillery probably as formidable as any known in military history. On this famous day he was struck on the side and disabled for some time, and had one horse killed and one wounded under him. After the war was over he commanded at Calais, during the three years of the army of occupation, the establishment formed there to keep up the communication between the army and England.

Colonel Shaw served nine years as Assistant Adjutant-General at Manchester, during a period of great disturbance, and generally in command. Among his services in later years was the organization of the Constabulary Force of Ireland; and after attaining the rank of Major-General, which he did in 1846, he was named by the Duke of Wellington to several very important commands.

In 1838 he was made a Companion of the Bath, and in 1861 he received the riband of a Knight Commander of the

same distinguished Order. In August, 1854, he was appointed Colonel of the 47th Foot. He had received the war medal with three clasps.

The dates of his commissions are as follows:—Ensign, April 18, 1805; lieutenant, Jan. 23, 1806; captain, July 16, 1812; major, June 18, 1815; lieutenant-colonel, Jan. 21, 1819; colonel, Jan. 10, 1837; major-general, Nov. 9, 1846; lieutenant-general, June 20, 1854; and general, Aug. 19, 1862.

The deceased married, in 1820, Mary, daughter of David Kennedy, Esq., and assumed his wife's name in addition to his own. He possessed a seat at Kirk-michael, in Ayrshire, but of late years his usual residence was at Bath.

The Rev. W. C. Lake, in a letter to the "*Guardian*," gives the following estimate of his character:—

"If it had not been for a delicacy of health, like that which Napier describes in Col. Macleod, 'whose feeble body would have been quite unfit for war if it had not been sustained by an unconquerable spirit,' General Shaw Kennedy would unquestionably have been one of the greatest commanders of the time. This, I believe, was Sir William Napier's opinion. He was, in addition to this, a man of extensive reading and remarkable powers of conversation; and there must be some of your readers who were brought in contact with him in later life, when at seventy-five he retained the freshness and animation of a boy, who must have been impressed like myself with the feeling that they scarcely ever met with a man of greater natural power and energy. I hope you will not think this notice unfitted for your columns. In many qualities there is often said to be a resemblance between the profession of a clergyman and that of a soldier, and I think that few clergymen could have been brought into the presence of so much resolution, energy, and modesty, without feeling themselves the better for it, and believing that their own profession would not be injured by the study of such examples."

SIR JOHN MAXWELL, OF POLLOK, BART.

June 6. At the mansion-house of Pollok, aged 72, Sir John Maxwell, of Pollok, Bart., F.R.S.

The deceased, who was the eighth baronet, was the only son of Sir John Maxwell, M.P., by Hannah Anne, daughter of Major Gardiner, of Aldborough, Suffolk, and was born at Pollok in 1792. The Pollok family belong to the Scottish Episcopal Church, and he was educated at Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford. He entered early into public life, and represented Renfrewshire in Parliament from 1826 to 1831, and Lanarkshire from 1832 to 1837. He married, in 1839, Lady Matilda Harriet Bruce, daughter of the seventh Earl of Elgin, and in 1844, on the death of his father, succeeded to the family title and estates. Sir John for many years held the office of Deputy-Lieutenant for the counties of Renfrew and Lanark, and he was greatly esteemed as an excellent landlord. He had large estates, and his care for the well-being of his tenantry, as it had been shewn throughout his life, was strikingly evinced by the bequests of his will. He gave a plot of several acres as a recreation-ground and bleaching-green to the community of Pollokshaws, left funds to the amount of £150 yearly to found an institution for the benefit of the poorer classes labouring under incurable disease, mental or bodily, and settled annuities to the amount of £265 on ministers of various denominations, "in order that they may be the better able to contribute towards benevolent and charitable purposes in their respective parishes, or districts, or congregations." He has also left annuities of £285 for miscellaneous charitable objects; and to the Scottish Episcopal Church, beside large sums given in his lifetime, he has left the sum of £2,000 for building parsonages in the diocese of Glasgow and Galloway, and annuities of £280, partly to the Bishop of Glasgow, in aid of poor clergymen in his diocese, and partly to the clergyman of the first Episcopal church that shall be built on the testator's lands on the south side of the river Clyde.

Lady Maxwell died without issue in 1857, and the Pollok and other estates
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go to Mr. William Stirling, of Kier, M.P., the nephew of the deceased.

The family of Maxwell is one of great antiquity, the founder being said to have accompanied Edgar Atheling to Scotland, A.D. 1067. The first baronet was a senator of the College of Justice, and Lord Justice Clerk; he received his title in 1682. The principal seats of the family have long been Haggs Castle, in Lanarkshire, and Pollok House, in Renfrewshire. An interesting account of Haggs Castle, Crockston Castle, and other historic sites on the Pollok domains, will be found in the report of the proceedings of the Glasgow Archaeological Society, as given in our pages a short time since^d.

THE RIGHT HON. J. A. WYNNE.

June 19. At the Palace, Tuam, aged 64, the Right Hon. John Arthur Wynne, of Haslewood, Sligo.

The deceased, who was of Welsh descent, though his family has been seated in Leitrim and Sligo for several generations, was born on the 20th of April, 1801, and was the second, but eldest surviving son of Owen Wynne, Esq., of Haslewood, by the Lady Sarah Cole, daughter of the first Earl of Enniskillen. He was educated at Winchester School, and Christ Church, Oxford, and not long after the attainment of his majority he succeeded his father as representative in Parliament for the borough of Sligo, for which place he continued to sit until the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832. In 1838 he married the Lady Anne Wandesford Butler, second daughter of James, second Marquis of Ormonde; this lady died in 1849.

In the year 1843, Mr. Wynne was appointed a member of the Royal Commission for inquiring into the conditions of the tenure of land in Ireland, with the Earl of Devon as Chairman, and he took an active and prominent part in the lengthened and minute investigations carried on by the Commissioners in various parts of the island—a task

^d GENT. MAG., Dec. 1863, pp. 728 et seq.

for which he was peculiarly fitted by his thorough knowledge of the country and people.

In 1852, upon Lord Derby's accession to power, and Lord Eglinton's consequent appointment as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Mr. Wynne was chosen to be Under-Secretary—the same qualifications joined with firmness, integrity and quickness, making him a most useful member of the Irish department of the Government during its short tenure of office, upon the close of which, in the end of the same year, as a testimony of his services, Mr. Wynne was sworn of the Irish Privy Council.

In 1856 he was again returned to Parliament for Sligo borough. He attended closely in the House of Commons until his health became affected, and forbade more than an occasional appearance there. Notwithstanding, at the general election in 1859 the electors of Sligo gave a strong proof of their attachment by returning him again as their member, unsolicited, and in his absence;—continued indisposition, however, decided him to vacate his seat in 1860, since which period, although restored to vigorous health, he took no part in public affairs beyond those of his own county and neighbourhood.

It was in the midst of a renowned career of most active and beneficial attention to his duties as a resident landed proprietor, with large estates and wide influence, that Mr. Wynne was suddenly struck with apoplexy, and died after a few days of unconsciousness, at the palace of the Bishop of Tuam, where he had gone on a visit. In his county and neighbourhood, and by his tenants, Mr. Wynne is deeply regretted, and will be long missed; and, it may be added with truth, that there are few parts of Ireland where his loss has not been acknowledged. He was a first-class country gentleman. Deeply impressed as a truly religious man and a pious Christian, with a sense of the duties of the station in which God had placed him, he spent his life well and nobly in doing good to his fellow men.

Mr. Wynne was a member of the Royal Geographical Society, and of the Royal Irish Academy. He was well versed in Irish antiquarian knowledge, and being an indefatigable field botanist he added more than one plant to the native Flora. His eldest son, born in 1843, succeeds to his estates.

THE HON. STEPHEN SPRING-RICE.

May 9. On board the steam-vessel "Tripoli," from the Mediterranean, aged 50, the Hon. Stephen Edmund Spring-Rice.

The deceased was the eldest son of Lord Monteagle (long known as Mr. Spring-Rice) by Lady Theodosia Pery, eldest daughter of Edmund Henry, first Earl of Limerick, and was born at Limerick, Aug. 31, 1814. He commenced his official career as private secretary to his father, who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer, at a time when, under the pressure of the Reform Bill, the duties of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were probably more arduous than they have been at any subsequent period, and he then gave promise of that ability which he afterwards shewed in a more extended sphere. He was afterwards a Commissioner of Customs, and for some time was Vice-Chairman of the Board. In 1839 he married Ellen Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Serjeant Frere, by whom he leaves a family of two sons and eight daughters. On his retirement from the Customs, his active mind found employment that was very welcome to him in his duties as a country gentleman and a magistrate. At the time of the Irish famine he bore a leading part in promoting the collection of funds, and organizing, in connexion with the Treasury, the system of relief which was adopted in that almost unparalleled emergency. Throughout this work he was greatly aided by his intimate friend the late Mr. Prescott, the banker. Mr. Spring-Rice was well versed in political economy, in all matters of finance, and in several of the more serious depart-

ments of literature; and upon various questions of the present day he entertained very decided and carefully formed opinions.

Speaking of the deceased, the "Pall Mall Gazette" says, "It is a curious subject for reflection to consider by whom the daily intellectual work of the world is mainly done. Probably it would surprise most people to realize by how few persons, whether in politics, in law, in literature, or in science, this intellectual work is day by day carried on. In the present case, what we are thinking of is by how few the intellectual work of government in our great empire is conducted, and who are the men that do it. It was meant as a sneer at that distinguished public servant Sir James Stephen, that he was called 'Mr. Mother Country;' but it gave by no means a bad description of the position he held in public life. Our present Administration has lasted a long time, according to the average lives of Administrations. Moreover, most of the members of the Cabinet are men of great experience in public life, and considerable aptitude for the conduct of business. This, however, is not always the case; and we may even now be entering upon a period when there may be frequent and rapid changes of Administrations. Upon whom in such times does the government of the nation mainly depend? Upon the permanent high officers of Government—under-secretaries of State, assistant-secretaries, commissioners, chief clerks, and the heads of departments in the various offices. Perhaps each one of them might, somewhat ironically, but not inaptly, be called 'Mr. Government,' in imitation of the name given to the late lamented Sir James Stephen. They are generally men who have made but an indifferent bargain in life as regards their own individual interests. Very poorly paid, earning a renown for the most part only within the walls of their own offices, enduring an amount of constant work which can only be compared with that of a country surgeon toiling amid the scattered people of an extensive district—they are, nevertheless, the men to whom perhaps this country is most indebted for carrying on its business with supreme fidelity, integrity, and self-devotion. . . . Mr. Spring-Rice was a model of what a permanent servant of the State should be. While ably seconding his chiefs in the higher branches of their fiscal

duties, he was equally distinguished for attending carefully to all matters of routine. No man, even if he had risen from the ranks, could have been more industrious, more resolved to make himself master of every detail in the department, and more careful to insure that promotion should proceed with the strictest regard to the merits of the officer to be promoted. Laborious days and nights were spent by him in toiling over the business of that important and well-conducted department. It was to him a labour of love, and, forsaking or ignoring what might be considered higher aspirations, he during the best years of his life gave the whole of his high talents and extraordinary energy to making perfect the action of that department [the Customs]. We should doubt whether there ever lived a public servant who was more watchful and scrupulous in weighing the merits of his subordinates; and promotion earned under him was a sure testimony of ability and good character. As a writer he might have earned a high place in literature, but during his tenure of office his skill in writing was entirely given to the draughting of reports, minutes, and correspondence which had reference to the work of his department. In private life he was greatly loved. He was one of those persons who have a genius for friendship. As a man cannot be equally large in all directions, it must be owned that he did not seem to understand acquaintanceship. If you knew him well he either contrived to make you a firm friend, or you were comparatively nothing to him. The number of his friends was extraordinary; and few men of our time will have died whose loss will be more widely and deeply deplored than that of Mr. Spring-Rice. His health had for several years been very precarious, and he died on board the vessel that was bringing him home from the South of Europe, where his numerous friends had fondly hoped that he had acquired a fresh stock of health to support his failing powers of body through another year in our own clime, and among those who so much loved him."

SIR JOSEPH PAXTON, M.P.

June 8. At Rock Hills, Sydenham, aged 61, Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P.

The deceased was born at Milton-Bryant, near Woburn, Bedfordshire,

Aug. 3, 1803, and educated at Woburn Free School. A younger son of parents in very moderate circumstances, he was obliged at an early age to seek means of supporting himself. Having become a skilful gardener, he obtained employment at Chiswick, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire. There he had the good fortune to attract the notice of the Duke, who, in 1826, removed him to Chatsworth, and gave him a situation of increased responsibility; and eventually he was made not only director of the magnificent gardens and grounds at Chatsworth, but manager of the Duke's vast Derbyshire estates. At Chatsworth he had the superintendence of the extensive works which changed that already famous seat and grounds into the most splendid ducal residence in England. The gardens and grounds were entirely remodelled from the designs of Mr. Paxton, and while in a horticultural point of view they were considered to have been raised to the foremost place among English gardens, as regards elegance of design they have met with general admiration, though in this latter respect much has always been supposed to be due to the fine taste of the Duke himself. One great feature of the work, the grand conservatory, however, was known to be entirely the production of Mr. Paxton. This erection, in size beyond anything then existing, being 300 ft. long by 145 ft. wide, and covering nearly an acre of ground, was not merely an expansion of an ordinary conservatory. With perfect simplicity it combined much beauty of form, and it was constructed on a foundation of the greatest solidity; it has an underground railway for the use of the gardeners and workmen, an elaborate and successful system of heating and ventilation, and an ingenious ridge-and-furrow arrangement of the glass for the double purpose of increasing its power of resisting hailstorms and facilitating the rapid passage of rain water—contrivances since common enough in gigantic glass and iron buildings, but then novel. It may be added as an illustration of the mechanical in-

genuity of Mr. Paxton, that the forty miles of sash-bar required for the conservatory were made by a machine of his own invention. This remarkable edifice was in fact the parent of the far more famous Crystal Palace.

During the many years he was engaged in carrying out these works, the buildings at Edensor, and other extensive operations connected with the estates of the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Paxton was of course brought into close professional and friendly intercourse with eminent artists, architects, engineers, and manufacturers; and a high estimate of his constructive talents and business skill became widely spread, which the unbounded confidence in his integrity and warm admiration of his ability, which the Duke of Devonshire took every opportunity of expressing, did no little to extend and strengthen. There was a general readiness, therefore, when the Building Committee of the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1851 had brought everything connected with the building into a state of uncertainty, to listen with respect to the entirely original plan which Mr. Paxton put forward; and the more his design was examined the more evident it became that he had formed a clear conception of what was really required, and of the best means of supplying it. His design, as is well known, was, with very slight modifications, carried out under his superintendence. With the general public the building was from the first a favourite, and it gained rather than otherwise by familiarity. As a recognition of his merit, Mr. Paxton received the honour of knighthood; and when the Crystal Palace Company was formed he was invited to prepare a revised design for the building on its new site at Sydenham, and was appointed director of the garden, park, &c. He availed himself of the opportunity so to remodel the plan and adapt it to the new site as to shew in a very striking manner the artistic capabilities of the new style he may be said to have created. In this building Sir Joseph Paxton had carried

out probably to the fullest extent the ideal he had been led to imagine in the course of his Chatsworth experience in building; and in the grounds and gardens may in like manner be traced the influence of his Chatsworth studies. Costly and beautiful as are the Chatsworth gardens and terraces, the fountains and waterworks, they have but served as models for the nobler gardens, terraces, and fountains of the Crystal Palace, and whatever objections may be raised to particular points of detail, it must be regarded as no small triumph to have designed and carried out works so various, so vast, and so beautiful.

After the completion of the Crystal Palace, Sir Joseph Paxton appeared inclined to pursue the profession of an architect, but the only work of any consequence that he erected, is a mansion of a very costly and fanciful design at Ferrières, in France, for the Baron James de Rothschild; he also made extensive alterations at the seat of Baron M. A. de Rothschild, Mentmore, Buckinghamshire. He also devised a remarkable plan for girdling London with a magnificent arcade, resembling the transept of the old Crystal Palace, in which were to be included lines of railway worked on the atmospheric principle, and bordered by handsome dwellings and shops, which Sir Joseph laid, in 1855, in full detail before a committee of the House of Commons for considering means of improving communication, &c., in London. But besides this railway in the air, Sir Joseph has been a good deal connected with more substantial and matter-of-fact lines, and of late with other large commercial undertakings. His versatile ability was well shewn in the suggestion, and subsequently in the organization, of the Army Works Corps, which served in the Crimea.

In 1827 Mr. Paxton married Sarah, the daughter of Mr. Thomas Bown. In 1854 he was elected, without opposition, M.P. for Coventry, and continued to represent that borough until his decease. He was elected Fellow of the

Horticultural Society in 1826, and of the Linnean Society in 1833; and in 1844 he was created a knight of the Order of St. Vladimir by the Emperor of Russia. Sir Joseph contributed somewhat extensively to the literature of horticulture. Among other things he wrote a "Practical Treatise on the Culture of the Dahlia," 1838; and a "Cottage Calendar," which has had an enormous circulation; he also edited wholly or in part, "Paxton's Flower Garden," "Pocket Botanical Dictionary," "Horticultural Register," and "Botanical Magazine."

RALEIGH TREVELYAN, ESQ.

May 12. At Netherwitton Hall, Northumberland, aged 83, Raleigh Trevelyan, Esq., M.A.

He was the younger son of Walter Trevelyan, Esq., (second son of Sir George Trevelyan, Bart., of Nettlecombe Court, Somersetshire,) by Margaret his wife, daughter and co-heiress of James Thornton, Esq., of Netherwitton, a descendant of the famous Roger Thornton, who was a great benefactor to the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and whose monumental brass, one of the finest specimens in the kingdom, is still preserved in All Saints' Church. Mr. Trevelyan was educated at Eton, and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1804, and M.A. in 1807. His career at school and college was brilliant and successful. In 1806 he obtained the first of the prizes annually given for the best Latin essay to the Senior Bachelors. In 1817 he published some of his school and college exercises, under the title of *Prousiones partim Grace partim Latine Scriptæ*, which proclaim their author to be a man of elegant scholarship and refined taste. This was followed in 1819 by a volume of Poems and Essays. Not the least felicitous of Mr. Trevelyan's attempts were the graceful dedicatory inscriptions to the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Denman, Archdeacon Wrangham, Dr. Goodall, and others,

prefixed to the several portions of these works. Mr. Trevelyan retained his early predilection for classical studies throughout his long life, and it was only last year that there appeared from Macmillan's press at Cambridge a beautifully printed little volume entitled *Selecta e Prolusionibus partim Græce partim Latine Scriptis*, containing some of the choicest of his previously published pieces, with additions. In 1810 Mr. Trevelyan had been called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, but relinquished the active duties of his profession on inheriting the family estates in consequence of the lamented death of his elder brother, Walter Blackott Trevelyan, Esq., in 1818. He lived a very retired life, and on rare occasions only passed the boundaries of his own beautiful estate, which supplied him with ample range for indulgence in his favourite sports of shooting and fishing. In politics he was a staunch Conservative, as may easily be seen by a glance at some of his published works, e.g. "Parliamentary and Legal Questions, 1832," (London: Hatchards, 1833,) dedicated to the Duke of Northumberland, and "Radical Sketches of Times and Men, Political and Legal," (Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1837). Beside the above works, Mr. Trevelyan was the author of "A Poetical Sketch of the Ten Commandments with other Poems," "The Bastard, a Poem," "The Christian Inheritance, a Sermon," and "Domestic Forms of Prayer for Night and Morning." Though somewhat eccentric, he was an amiable and kind-hearted gentleman, and the writer of this slight tribute to his memory received in early youth many gratifying marks of attention and friendly interest which will ever be remembered with gratitude and affection.

In 1819 Mr. Trevelyan married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Grey, Esq., of Shoreston, Northumberland, who survives him. He is succeeded in the property by his grandson, Thornton Roger Trevelyan, Esq., who was born in 1843.

THE REV. W. N. DARNELL.

June 19. At Stanhope Rectory, aged 89, the Rev. William Nicholas Darnell, B.D.

This excellent and venerable clergyman, the oldest incumbent of the diocese, was a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where he was born March 14, 1776. He was the son of William Darnell, Esq., wine-merchant, and Frances, his wife, to the memory of whom a marble tablet was erected by him in the chancel of St. Andrew's. His father's mother was Elizabeth, dau. of Nicholas Shuttleworth, Esq., of Durham, and niece of Sir Richard Shuttleworth, of Gawthorp, Lancashire. He was educated at the Newcastle Grammar School under those distinguished scholars, the Rev. Hugh Moises, M.A., and the Rev. Edward Moises, M.A., uncle and nephew, successively Head Masters. From thence he was elected to the Durham Scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and in due time became fellow and tutor, graduating M.A. Jan. 23, 1800, and B.D. May 12, 1808. Amongst his pupils at Corpus Christi College, was the author of the "Christian Year," the Rev. John Keble, M.A., who, in 1847, paid his old tutor the graceful compliment of dedicating to him a volume of sermons "in ever grateful memory of invaluable helps and warnings received from him in early youth." Mr. Darnell has been a beneficed clergyman in the diocese of Durham for upwards of half a century, having been presented in 1809 by Archdeacon Thorp to the Rectory of St. Mary-le-Bow, in Durham. In 1815 he was collated to the Vicarage of Stockton, by Bishop Barrington, who also in the following year gave him the ninth stall, and afterwards translated him to the sixth stall, in Durham Cathedral. From 1820 to 1827 he was Incumbent of St. Margaret's, in Durham, and from 1827 to 1831 Vicar of Northam; both of these preferments being in the gift of the Dean and Chapter. Together with his stall and living in the diocese of Durham he held for several years the Vicarage of Lastingham,

in the North Riding of Yorkshire, one of the largest parishes with one of the most ancient and interesting churches in England. In this case his patron was the Lord Chancellor Eldon, who was his fellow-townsmen, and had been educated at the same school and under the same master, though at an earlier period. Mr. Darnell, we believe, never resided at Lastingham, but, as we were told, when he visited the place he considerably raised the stipend of the clergyman whom he found performing the duties of the cure. On the advancement of Dr. Phillpotts to the bishopric of Exeter, Mr. Darnell exchanged his stall at Durham for the valuable Rectory of Stanhope, where he has continued ever since in the active discharge of his duties as a parish priest and Justice of the Peace. Usually, however, until increasing years kept him at home, he spent a portion of the year at Bamburgh Castle*, and took a lively interest in management of the estates left in trust for charitable purposes by the munificent Lord Crewe, formerly Bishop of Durham, having been chosen a Trustee so long ago as the year 1826. Mr. Darnell was the author of several single sermons; one preached at the Archdeacon's visitation, at St. Mary-le-Bow, in 1810, one on the death of Princess Charlotte, preached at Stockton, one on the death of Archdeacon Bowyer, in Durham Cathedral, and one on the death of his friend and schoolfellow, H. Burrell, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, preached at Bolton Chapel, in Northumberland. There is also a sensible Charge on the right mode of reading the Liturgy, delivered to the clergy of the officialty of the Dean and Chapter in 1830, and reprinted in 1850. Mr. Darnell published a volume of sermons in 1816 dedicated to his patron, Bishop Barrington, and in 1818 edited a useful abridgement of Jeremy Taylor's "Great Exemplar of Sanctity." In 1831 he edited

from the MSS. in the Dean and Chapter Library the "Correspondence of Dr. Basire, Archdeacon of Northumberland, and Prebendary of Durham, in the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II." He also published an arrangement and classification of the Psalter, with a view to render it more useful for private devotion; and an edition of the Book of Wisdom, with a short preface and notes. Nor should we omit to mention the "Lines on the Death of Lord Collingwood," another distinguished alumnus of the Newcastle Grammar School, which were reprinted by the late Mr. Adamson in 1842, with the author's permission, when the Collingwood Memorial at Tynemouth was proposed. Dr. Raine has also printed in the "History of North Durham," the ballad of "The King of the Picts and St. Cuthbert," to which are attached the well-known initials, "W. N. D." Mr. Darnell was an accomplished scholar, a sound Churchman, and able divine, whose opinion from his long experience carried great weight in the diocese, a gentleman of refined taste and feeling, a patron of the fine arts, and himself indeed no mean artist, a liberal contributor to the various Church societies and charitable institutions. He was extremely generous, and gave much away in a private and unostentatious manner, but as instances of his judicious liberality, we may notice particularly the erection of a church at Thornley, in the parish of Wolsingham, where he had an estate, and the institution of the Darnell School Prize Fund for the encouragement of the study of the Prayer-book in our parochial schools.

Mr. Darnell married Miss Bowe, of Scorton, who died last year and leaves several sons and daughters. His remains were interred on the 24th of June in Durham Cathedral churchyard, in the presence of a large number of spectators who were deeply impressed with the solemn and touching nature of the service, which of course was choral.

* See GENT. MAG., vol. c. pt. ii. p. 104, for a letter from Mr. Darnell describing some ancient tapestry in the court room of Bamburgh Castle.

CLERGY DECEASED.

April 9. The Rev. *Charles Tripp*, D.D., Rector of Silvertown, Devon, (vol. i. p. 660,) married in 1815 Frances, dau. of Brigadier-Gen. Owen, and sister of the late Sir Wm. Owen, bart., by whom he had ten children, of whom six survive him. The deceased was a magistrate both for Devon and Somerset, and had estates in the parishes of Old Clevee, Huntspill, and St. Decuman's, and the advowson of the living of Sampford Brett, Somerset.

June 19. At the Vicarage, Sutton Valence, Kent, aged 40, the Rev. *Frank Walter*, M.A.

June 21. At Cannington Vicarage, aged 70, the Rev. *Robert Davis*, M.A., Vicar of Cannington, Somerset.

June 22. At St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, aged 36, the Rev. *John Booth Freer*, Incumbent of Trinity Church, Hamilton, Bermuda.

June 23. At Wimbotsham, Norfolk, aged 73, the Rev. *William M. Allen*, late Incumbent of Fordham, Norfolk.

At Radwinter, Essex, aged 56, the Rev. *John Frederick Bullock*, for twenty years Rector of that parish. He was the son of the Rev. John Bullock, Rector of Radwinter, and Faulkbourne, in Essex, (who died August 13, 1844,) and married, October 12, 1840, his first cousin, Elizabeth Anne, eldest dau. of the late Jonathan Bullock, esq., of Faulkbourne Hall, Essex, by whom he leaves a family.

At Linton Vicarage, near Ross, Herefordshire, aged 57, the Rev. *Thomas Chandler Curteis*, B.D., Vicar.

June 24. Aged 77, the Rev. *Edward Orlebar Smith*, Rector of Hulcott, Beds.

June 25. At Leamington, aged 69, the Rev. *James William Arnold*, D.D. He was the third and last surviving son of George Arnold, esq., of Ashby St. Leger, Northamptonshire, F.A.S., Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to George III., by his second wife, Henrietta Jane, dau. of Gen. George Morrison, Quartermaster-General and Colonel of the 4th Regt.

June 27. At Livermere, Suffolk, aged 71, the Rev. *Augustus Asgill Colville*, for 33 years Rector.

At Tarporley, aged 59, the Rev. *Richard Jervis Statham*, B.A., Rector.

At Edinburgh, aged 50, the Rev. *John Blair*, formerly Vicar of Brompton, near Scarborough, Yorkshire.

June 28. At Leamington, aged 88, the Rev. *Francis Ellis Jervoise*, M.A., Vicar of Lasham, Hants.

July 1. At Padworth Rectory, near Reading, aged 76, the Rev. *Geo. W. Curtis*, Rector of Padworth, Berks., and Wennington, Essex.

The Rev. *Joseph Dewe*, B.D., Rural Dean, Rector of Rockland St. Mary, Norfolk, formerly Fellow of Queens' College, Cambridge.

July 3. At the Rectory, Romansleigh, Devon, aged 55, the Rev. *John Hamilton Bond*.

July 4. At Sampford Brett, Somerset, aged 70, the Rev. *John Knight Gresham*, B.C.L.,

Rector of Sampford Brett, and Prebendary of Wells.

July 5. At Dorset House, Clifton, aged 73, the Rev. *John Guthrie*, Vicar of Calne, and Canon Residentiary of Bristol Cathedral. He graduated as scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1817, as Tenth Wrangler, and was also placed in the first class of the Classical Tripos of that year. In 1834 he was appointed chaplain to the Marquis of Lansdowne, and in the following year was presented by the Bishop of Salisbury to the Vicarage of Calne, which preferment he had held for a period of upwards of thirty years, being also a surrogate for the diocese since 1855. From the year 1852 until his appointment in 1858 as Canon of Bristol Cathedral Mr. Guthrie held the honorary prebendal stall of Hedminster with Redcliff in the cathedral church of Salisbury. He was also for some time Rector of Thorpe, Nottinghamshire, and Vicar of Hillmorton, Wiltshire.

July 6. At Swaffham, aged 72, the Rev. *George Montagu*, B.A., Rector of South Pickenham, Norfolk.

Aged 71, the Rev. *John Lucas Worship*, Rector of Stokeby-cum-Herringby, Norfolk.

At Llangunnor Vicarage, the Rev. *J. Griffith*, Prebendary of St. David's, Chaplain to the Bishop, and Vicar of Llangunnor, Carmarthenshire.

July 8. At Edgbaston, Birmingham, aged 38, the Rev. *William Dewhurst*, M.A., Curate of St. Paul's, Birmingham.

July 9. At the residence of his son, Langley, Bucks., aged 84, the Rev. *Thomas Hexard*, late of Ladbroke-terrace, Notting-hill, and Clare, Suffolk.

At Turin, the Rev. *Isaac King*, Rector of Bradenham, Bucks.

At Gloucester, the Rev. *William James*, Perpetual Curate of Llandvair, Nantgwyn, and of Capel Colman, Pembrokeshire.

July 10. At Whitfield Hall, Northumberland, aged 62, the Rev. *J. Alexander Blackett-Ord*, M.A., youngest son of the late Christopher Blackett, esq., of Wylam.

July 13. At Glenwood, Colwall, the Rev. *George Dugard*, M.A., Hon. Canon of Durham, and Perpetual Curate of Barnard Castle, Gainford, Durham.

July 14. At Holwell Rectory, Hitchin, aged 59, the Rev. *Charles Delme Radcliffe*.

July 16. At Lyzick Hall, Keswick, Cumberland, aged 66, the Rev. *John Monkhouse*.

July 20. Aged 50, the Rev. *Kenneth Mackenzie Pugh*, Vicar of Braintree, Essex.

At the Rectory, Haseley, near Warwick, aged 67, the Rev. *W. T. Hadow*, M.A. He was for thirty-eight years Rector of Haseley, Warwickshire, and for thirty-one years Vicar of Mickleton-cum-Ebrington, Gloucestershire.

July 23. At Hoddesdon, Herts., of consumption, the Rev. *Thomas Woolley*, M.A., late Curate of St. Andrew's, Hoxton.

July 24. At Putney, aged 40, the Rev. *Joseph Chapman*, M.A.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

Nov. 20, 1864. Murdered in a night attack by the natives, while engaged in conducting an exploring party between Roebuck and the De Grey River, in North Western Australia, aged 28, Frederick Kennedy, second son of the Rev. Frederick Downes Panter, Rector of Rushford and Brettenham, Norfolk.

Feb. 16, 1865. At Christchurch, New Zealand, Olivia Caroline, dau. of Raymond Browne, esq., late Capt. 7th Royal Fusiliers.

March 27. At Nelson, New Zealand, aged 52, Richard K., eldest son of the late Archdeacon Newcome.

March 31. At Sydney, Australia, Major Crawford, late 9th Regt. Bengal N.I., eldest son of the late James Crawford, esq., Donegall-place, Belfast.

April 4. Drowned while crossing the River Hoogly, from Berhampore to Chandernagore, aged 24, William Coleridge Bovell, esq., Bengal C.S.

April 9. At Sydney, N.S.W., aged 34, Sir Frederick Wm. Pottinger, bart. Sir Frederick's family was one of the most ancient in the kingdom, and he himself traced his lineage direct to Egbert, of whom he is said to have been the thirty-second descendant. The father of the late Sir Frederick received his baronetcy for eminent services performed in India. The deceased baronet went to Australia some years ago, and—a sad example of the vicissitudes of fortune—he died there while employed as an inspector of police and engaged in the duty of hunting down bushrangers.

April 18. At Armadale, N.S.W., aged 32, Evan Edward Rowsell, esq., solicitor, eldest son of the Rev. E. E. Rowsell, Rector of Hambleton, Surrey.

April 26. At Pietermaritzburg, Natal, aged 25, Edward Lingen, eldest son of the Rev. Robert Lingen Burton, of Ford House, Salop, and Incumbent of St. Giles', Shrewsbury.

May 8. At Sydney, on board H.M.S. "Curacoa," aged 21, Sub-Lieut. Richard Brunton Trollope, third son of Capt. W. H. Trollope, Brickworth Park, Wilts.

May 12. At Nethermuir, aged 85, W. Irving, well known in the north of Scotland as "Old Moley, of Nethermuir." The deceased, who was a native of Westmoreland, was the first "professional mole-catcher" that ever practised his trade north of Aberdeen. He came to Nethermuir in the year 1802, and it had remained his head-quarters ever since, though he was often absent for months at a time, plying his trade far and wide; but Haddo House, Brucklay, Aberdour House, Pitouir, and Troup, with a rare excursion to Duff House and Gordon Castle, were his principal haunts. Everywhere he was a welcome visitor to the lairds; but not so to the servants, who sometimes rebelled *en masse* against his admission, as he was accustomed to find many flaws in the esta-

blishment, which he was sure to communicate to the astonished master. Moley was very fond of Gebbie of Troup, the last professional fool in the North, and retailed many of his wise sayings. For forty years he was employed by the late Earl of Aberdeen, and he was also sought far and wide by the lairds of the district, for beside his abilities in trade, in which he was allowed to be unrivalled, he had various other qualifications, which rendered him not only agreeable, but almost necessary to them. He was a great antiquary, and came to acquire an intimate knowledge of the families of the proprietors. He was a botanist, and had an excellent knowledge of the culture of trees. He was also a first-rate marker of game, and in slipping a greyhound had not a rival. At the Turf Club Coursing Club meetings he was in his glory; and several of the lairds in the district nearly fought for the possession of Moley on the 12th of August. His herculean strength enabled him to carry fabulous bags of game any distance. It was no uncommon thing in those days for the sportsman to walk ten miles to the moor and the same back, with Moley carrying twenty brace of grouse and half-a-dozen hares on his back. It is true he swallowed as much whisky as he could get to assist him on the road. He retained his vigorous faculties of mind to the last gasp of life. For the last twenty years he had been a pensioner of Mr. Gordon of Nethermuir, to whom he bequeathed his album, composed of two large thick volumes of extracts of newspapers, containing accounts of the Aberdeen races, murders, executions, Turf Club meetings, comings of age, and other remarkable events in the northern counties since the commencement of this century. It is a most unique, instructive, and amusing album, though not well adapted for the drawing-room table, as its leather covers and soiled pages are nearly black from tobacco-smoke and peat-reek, the combined odour of which not all the perfumes of Arabia could overcome."—*Banffshire Journal*.

May 15. At Rungia, Eastern Doorga, aged 25, Francis Tyndale Ripley, esq., Lieut. 47th N.I., youngest son of the late Rev. Thomas Hyde Ripley, Vicar of Wotton Bassett.

May 16. At Richmond Farm, near Adelaide, South Australia, aged 46, Richard, second son of the late S. P. Rigaud, esq., M.A., Radcliffe Observer, Oxford.

May 17. Aged 61, Henry Palmer, esq., of Delamere-crescent, Westbourne-pl., and Mitre Court, Temple.

May 20. Capt. William Crispin, R.N., (vol. i. p. 806,) was the eldest son of the late Capt. Benjamin Crispin, R.N., who served in the actions of Howe, Bridport, and Sir Richard Strachan, and performed much flashing service in the "Scout." He entered the navy from the Royal Naval College in 1818, on board the "Hyperion," Capt. Searle. As a reward for his gallant services against the pirates of Cuba, Mr. Crispin was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1825, and appointed to the "Taurus;" he subsequently

commanded the "Rose" and "Swallow" cruisers, and in 1837 he was appointed to the command of the revenue steam cruiser "Vulcan," until 1844, when he was promoted to the rank of commander. During the time Capt. Crispin commanded the "Vulcan," he had the honour of being selected to pilot Her Majesty in the royal yacht from Portland Roads round the coast of West Bay to Dartmouth, and he performed that responsible duty so much to the satisfaction of Her Majesty, that on a vacancy for commander of the royal yacht occurring, he was elected, on Jan. 1, 1845, to fill that honourable and much-sought-for position, in which he continued until 1852, when he was advanced to the rank of captain, and continued to act as second captain of the royal yacht until 1856, when he was appointed to the command of the Queenstown Coastguard district of Ireland, having his pennant on board the "Hawke." Since the expiration of his service in Ireland, Capt. Crispin had been on half-pay, but on April 6, 1865, her Majesty was graciously pleased to appoint him one of her Naval Aides-de-Camp; a distinction that he did not live long to enjoy.

May 21. At Julpesh, near Julpigoorie, aged 24, while on service with his Regt., the 11th Bengal N.I., in Bhootan, Lieut. James Edward Kennedy, eldest son of Major-Gen. J. D. Kennedy, of Argyll-villas, Cheltenham.

May 23. At Nellamungalum, Matilda Bruce, wife of Capt. E. Armstrong, Mysore Commission.

May 25. At Calicut, Madras Presidency, Jane Anne, wife of Dr. Pearse, Madras Army.

May 27. At his residence, Belle Vue, Amherstburgh, Canada West, aged 83, Robert Reynolds, esq., formerly of H.M.'s Commissariat.

May 28. At Acle, Norfolk, aged 69, William Bensley, esq. He married, in 1818, Maria, eldest dau. and co-heir of the late William Harrison, esq., of Acle, formerly of Great Plumstead in the same county, and by her had issue two sons and two daus., all of whom died prior to the death of their mother, Jan. 2, 1856.

At Exeter, aged 60, Mr. Joseph Bannan. For thirty years he had discharged the duties of cashier and chief accountant in the establishment of the "Western Times" in that city, and that paper records of him that he "was known throughout the city by his regular, systematic habits, his facile manner of doing business, and his perfect trustworthiness and personal respectability of character. Few who knew him only in his professional position were aware of the high intellect and graceful attainments which this unobtrusive and most worthy person possessed. He was a good classical scholar, a mathematician and naturalist, and his peculiar talents were of a very high order. He commenced life in the honourable and very onerous profession of a schoolmaster, in which he was well established at Plymouth, where his valuable talents and conscientious pursuit of his pro-

fession secured him the favourable attention of many of the leading inhabitants. Among the pupils committed to his charge were the sons of admirals and other officers in the naval and military services, and he had every prospect before him of a prosperous career. In 1831-2 the blast of cholera swept over Plymouth. All who could escape from the plague-struck town did so. Pupils were withdrawn from schools, and Mr. Bannan's academy was closed under stress of the plague. His fortune and his mind, perhaps, received a blow from which we believe he never rallied. He abandoned his profession and sought such employment as the Press of his district could afford him. The late Mr. George Hearder, printer, established the 'South Devon Museum.' Mr. Bannan edited the work, which was remarkable for the talent it displayed, and he graced it with the effusions of his poetic spirit. The editor of 'The Western Times,' having known Mr. Bannan for some years, made an opening for him on this paper. But the irregular hours which newspaper work imposes induced him to prefer the commercial department, over which he presided with unimpeachable integrity and exactitude up to the time of his illness. About two years and a half since, he was first seized with brain fever. He had been more or less ailing ever since, and on Sunday evening, May 28, he breathed his last. Up to this time he had maintained the character of a practical philosopher—thoroughly contented, and shaping his course by the maxims of Christian morals. He was, when health permitted, a regular attendant at the Cathedral."

May 30. At Paris, aged 55, M. Theodore Bac, a well-known advocate. He was a native of Limoges, where he was born in 1809, and was first forced into notice by his defence of Madame Lafarge, for poisoning her husband, in 1840. The trial excited the most intense interest in France; indeed, almost to the exclusion of every other topic. It greatly divided as well as interested the public; many believed in her innocence, in despite of all proof to the contrary, others as violently condemned her, and two or three duels took place between her partisans and her adversaries. M. Bac defended her throughout with the ardour of an enthusiastic admirer rather than with the calmness of a legal adviser. He profited by the sudden celebrity he acquired on that occasion to become a political leader; but he did not seem to have any fixed notions, and hesitated long before choosing his party. He at last flung himself into the ultra-democratic ranks, and by the influence he held over the working classes of Limoges contributed greatly to the spread of the doctrines professed by Pierre Leroux. He was named one of the representatives to the Constituent Assembly by the electors of the Haute-Vienne. He voted invariably with the Extreme Left. He would have the country governed only by the Assembly or Convention, without any such in-

stitution as the Presidency of the Republic. The Constitution of 1848 was not liberal enough for him. He voted against it, as also against the order of the day declaring that General Cavaignac in putting down the June insurrection had deserved well of his country. The will of the country as manifested by the election of Prince Louis Napoleon to the Presidency did not obtain his approbation, and he persisted in his opposition after the election of the 10th of December. He took part in the attempts at resistance to the *coup d'état* in Paris; and while his friends of the Haute-Vienne were waiting for his summons calling them to arms, his name was put in the list of the representatives, who "as a measure of public security," were expelled from France. His friend the Prince de la Moskowa interfered, and he was thus saved from the rigorous measures employed against the others. He did not again take an active part in public strife, and, indeed, was soon forgotten as a politician. He resumed the practice of his profession at the Paris bar; but his reputation as an advocate fell far short of the expectations which his sudden celebrity in the Lafarge trial had inspired.

June 1. At Ahmedabad, aged 38, Maj. Wm. Wilson, 13th Regt. H.M.I.A.

At Deolee, Rajpootana, aged 35, Capt. Hen. Phillpotts, Bengal Staff Corps, Acting Political Agent.

June 2. At his residence, Soho-square, aged 51, W. Denholm Kennedy, esq., landscape and figure painter. He was born in Dumfries, June 16, 1813, received his early instruction in drawing at the Edinburgh School of Art, came to London about the year 1839, where he became a student of the Academy, and at length gained the gold medal, and afterwards the travelling studentship. He went abroad with Mr. Elmore, we believe, and was in Rome about the year 1820. He had exhibited previously to this time. A list of his works would be a very long one, but among the number may be mentioned a picture to which the words, "The last of all the Bards was he," &c. were appended; "The Italian Goatherd," a very fine work, but injured lately through his having been induced to paint out the principal figure; "Sir Guyon and the Palmer;" "Gil Blas;" "I must say that Italy's a pleasant place to me;" and "The Warders;" of which works, the two last are still amongst his effects. At one time he assisted Mr. Willement with designs. The windows of the church of St. Stephen, Walbrook, are from his cartoons. He was a clever *connoisseur* of engravings, of which he had a choice collection. One of his pictures is now in the collection at the Crystal Palace, and another is No. 588 in the north room of the present exhibition of the Royal Academy. "Mr. Kennedy's principal works," says a writer in "The Builder," "represent Italian scenes, and combine great beauty of landscape-painting with a treatment of figures resembling that of Etty,

with whom he was a favourite, and in some measure a pupil, and from whom he derived great love of colour. During the last few years his pictures have not been so conspicuous in Trafalgar-square as were his earlier works, and some of them were wanting in finish; but one who knew him well, and has the capacity for appreciating a good picture, says that he never painted better than during the two years of his illness. He produced a multitude of small works that never went to the Exhibition. One dealer, we believe, sold in two years £2000 worth of them. In one side of his character he might be said to resemble James Barry, and the neglected state of his rooms helped to keep up the idea of a similarity. For several years he had not visited the galleries of the Academy. With his intimate friends, however, by whom he was sincerely esteemed, he was remarkable for great kindness and sociability, coupled with a charming politeness 'of the old school,' as he also was for humour and anecdote. A certain fraternity to which he belonged will miss him."

June 6. At Penang, aged 21, Anna Agnes H. Fischer, wife of Capt. J. G. Marshall, R.A.

June 7. Suddenly, at the dépôt, Phoenix Park, Dublin, Capt. Browne, nephew of Gen. Sir Henry Browne, K.C.B., and also of Mrs. Hemans, the poetess.

At Hillingdon House, near Uxbridge, aged 85, Richard Henry Cox, esq.

June 8. At Jersey, aged 56, Alban Lewis T. J. Gwynne, esq., of Monachty, Cardiganshire, late Capt. in H.M.'s 62nd Regt.

At Broomfield, Essex, aged 65, Anne, widow of Surtees Wm. Clarence, esq., of Thaxted, Essex, who died there 12th Sept. 1855, aged 67.

June 9. At Dixfield, Exeter, Dorothy Rose, wife of Wm. Miles, esq., and dau. of the late John Rose Drewe, esq., of the Grange, Broadhembury, Devon.

Aged 46, Samuel King Scott, esq., of German-place, Brighton. He was the son of the Rev. Thos. Scott, late Rector of Wapenham, Northants., formerly Incumbent of Gawcott, Bucks., and grandson of the Rev. Thos. Scott, Rector of Aston Sandford, in the same county.

June 10. At Hartford, Connecticut, aged 73, Mrs. Sigourney, a well-known American authoress. Her maiden name was Lyoia Huntley, and she was born September 1, 1791.

June 12. At Trelawn Cottage, Woolston, near Southampton, aged 63, Mary, widow of William Barrett, Staff-Commander R.N.

June 13. At sea, on board the French mail steamer "Cambodge," aged 43, Lieut.-Col. Charles Sim, R.E., Surveyor-Gen. of Ceylon, fourth son of the late John Sim, esq., of Coombe Wood, Surrey.

At Gibraltar, of typhus fever, aged 25, Fred. Schack, esq., Lieut. R.A., only surviving son of the late Baron Schack, of Trinidad.

June 14. At Cheltenham, aged 89, Capt. George R. Hillier, R.N. He entered the navy in 1787, on board the "Alfred," 74, and in that ship served in Lord Howe's fleet, in the action

of June 1, 1794, and was slightly wounded. In the following August he removed to the "Union," 36, and took part in an obstinate fight with the Dutch squadron, Aug. 22, 1795, which resulted in the capture of the "Alliance," 38. He next served at Camperdown, and was made Lieutenant in 1798. After participating with much credit in the defence of St. Jean d'Acre, he became, June 7, 1799, first Lieutenant of the "Tigre," 80, bearing the broad pendant of Sir William Sidney Smith, and in June, 1800, he accompanied Sir William on a visit to the Holy City. On the 8th, 13th, and 21st of March, 1801, he was attached to the army under General Abercromby, and on those occasions he conducted himself to the entire satisfaction of Sir Sidney, who was in command of the seamen on shore. At the close of the Egyptian campaign he was presented with the Turkish gold medal. In March, 1803, having quitted the "Tigre" in the previous September, he joined Sir W. S. Smith, again as senior, on board the "Antelope," 50, stationed in the North Sea, where on May 16, 1804, he was present in a gallant attack made by a British squadron upon a division of the enemy's flotilla passing along shore from Flushing to Ostend. He continued in the "Antelope" until June, 1805, and was lastly employed as a volunteer with the fireships under Capt. Nicholas Tomlinson, in the expedition of 1809 to the Scheldt. He was promoted to commander, January 21, 1824; appointed to Greenw. Hospital, March 16, 1841; and became captain on the retired list, May 4, 1863.

June 15. At Torquay, aged 86, Elizabeth Vere, widow of the Rev. A. Annanley, of Clifford-chambers, Gloucestershire, Cottonian Trustee of the British Museum. She was only dau. of George Booth Tyndale, esq., of Bathford, Somersetshire, and sister of the late Rev. Thomas Geo. Tyndale, Rector of Holton, Oxfordshire.

June 17. At Fairfield, Liverpool, aged 33, Richard, youngest son of the late Rev. Richard Ambler, of Hardwick, Salop, and Churchstoke, Montgomeryshire.

In Upper Harley-street, aged 81, Francis Ricardo, esq.

At West Wickham, Kent, Janet, wife of Capt. William Clark, R.N., of Langhaugh, Galashiels, N.B.

June 18. In Cheyne-walk, aged 52, George Wingrove Cooke, esq., one of the Copyhold and Enclosure Commissioners. Mr. Cooke was educated at Oxford, and became known as an author nearly thirty years ago, by his "Memoirs of Lord Bolingbroke," his "History of Party," and his "Life of the First Lord Shaftesbury," works which evince much laborious research, and more terseness of expression than would be expected from so young a man. The first, especially, was assailed in the "Quarterly Review," by Mr. Croker, and defended by the "Edinburgh" and other organs of the Liberal party. In January, 1835, Mr. Cooke was called to the Bar of the Middle Temple, and shortly after achieved for

himself an enviable position in his profession by several able treatises, as well as some well-considered tracts upon different branches of law reform. Of the former perhaps the best known are his compendium of "The Law of Defamation;" "A Treatise on the Law of Rights of Commons and Enclosures;" another on the "Law of Copyhold Enfranchisement;" and an important work on "The Law of Agricultural Tenancies and Leases," all valuable text-books, and each comprising in a lucid and condensed form a complete and well-indexed digest of the particular branch of the law of which it professed to treat. Mr. Cooke was for twelve or thirteen years largely employed, under the Tithe Commutation Commission, to decide cases of special difficulty in various parts of the country, and also in adjusting disputes relative to moduses and claims to exemption, during the long period that all tithes throughout the kingdom were undergoing the process of extinction. His labour at this time was very great, as for many consecutive years he frequently held eight or ten important meetings a week, often at distant places. He however found sufficient leisure even then to publish very interesting narratives of his vacation rambles. Of these, his "Conquest and Colonization of North Africa" is, perhaps, the most instructive and elaborate. In 1856 he gave a vivid description of what he saw in the Crimea, under the title of "Inside Sebastopol." In 1857 he accepted an engagement from the "Times" as its special correspondent in China, where he remained for upwards of a twelve-month, having during that period penetrated further than any former European into the interior of that strange land. His letters were collected and published, under the title of "China and Lower Bengal," and went rapidly through six successive editions. "On two occasions Mr. Cooke offered himself unsuccessfully as a candidate in the Liberal interest for Colchester, and once in 1861 for the borough of Marylebone. In the following year a Commissionership in the Copyhold and Enclosure Office, in the gift of the Home Secretary, was offered to Mr. Cooke entirely without solicitation on his part. It is almost superfluous to add that a better selection could scarcely have been made. His colleagues, indeed, will long feel the loss they have sustained in the great experience that Mr. Wingrove Cooke possessed, no less than in the readiness with which his judicial and nicely-balanced mind, in the many intricate and involved questions continually occurring in his department, was at once enabled to grapple with the facts, and at the same time rarely erred in affording a solution to the problem submitted to him. He wrote with facility and fluency, and at the same time with marvellous terseness and accuracy. Like Thackeray, he seldom corrected or re-touched; like him, too, he had great readiness in introducing an apposite illustration of the views he was desirous of enforcing; and these illustrations often shewed a keen appreciation of

humour."—(*Times*.) His death was sudden, from disease of the heart.

At Llandudno, aged 44, John Best, esq., barrister-at-law, of the Oxford Circuit, formerly M.P. for Kidderminster.

At Ramsgate, Gorey, the residence of her father, George A. Owen, esq., aged 26, Georgina Lucie, wife of the Rev. James Sullivan, Willmount, Blessington, co. Wicklow.

At Teignmouth, aged 32, John Henry Wm. Fenton, esq., M.A., barrister-at-law, of Rufforth Manor, Yorkshire, and Strand-on-the-Green, Middlesex, grandson of late William Fenton, esq., of Ingreanthorpe Hall, and Loversal, Yorkshire, and of the late John Clayton, esq., of Kippur, Yorkshire.

June 19. At the Palace, Tuam, aged 64, the Right Hon. John Wynne, of Haslewood, Sligo. See OBITUARY.

At Drigg, Lincolnshire, aged 74, Wm. Morley, esq. The deceased was a younger brother of the late John Morley, esq., of Market Rasen, (died Oct. 12, 1860). Mr. Morley represented an old Roman Catholic family that had been settled at Holme Hall, in the parish of Bottesford, from the fourteenth century until about forty years ago. Arms: Argent, a lion rampant sable, crowned or, a mullet for difference.

At her residence, Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 83, Mary Elizabeth, last surviving dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Smith, Rector of Willingham, Lincolnshire.

June 20. At the Queen's Hotel, Aldershot, aged 20, Henry O'Brien, esq., H.M.'s 39th Regt., only son of Henry O'Brien, esq., of Douro, near Yass, New South Wales.

At Nantes, France, wife of Frederic Mars, esq., of Thaxted, Essex.

June 21. Killed by lightning on the Schilthorn Alp, Switzerland, aged 23, the Hon. Alice Charlotte, wife of Capt. Arbuthnot, 14th Hussars, and fourth dau. of Lord Rivers. She was born Dec. 27, 1841, and married April 26, 1863, and was on her wedding tour at the time of her death. Mr. and Mrs. Arbuthnot had arrived, on their excursion, at Interlachen; on the morning of June 21, they set out on horseback, accompanied by a guide, to ascend the Schilthorn, one of the Bernese Alps. When they left the village the weather was as fine as could be desired for such a trip. They had reached about half-way up the mountain, when they alighted and walked some distance further. The sky then became clouded, but there was nothing in the appearance of the atmosphere which gave any alarm to the guide. Mrs. Arbuthnot, feeling a little tired, sat down to rest, and Mr. Arbuthnot and the guide proceeded some distance further up the ascent, but never went out of sight or hearing of their companion. In a few minutes a furious thunderstorm burst over them, and they returned as rapidly as they could to the spot where they had left Mrs. Arbuthnot: they found her dead. She had been struck by lightning, and killed instantaneously. The electric fluid struck her left temple, burning the hair. It then passed

downwards, blackening and twisting a locket underneath her shawl, and burning the right side and chest severely. There was nothing about Mrs. Arbuthnot's dress to attract the lightning, though her husband and the guide carried articles of iron and steel calculated to do so. She was not sitting under a tree or near any projecting rock. According to the guide's account, he saw the lightning strike a few yards below him and run along the ground towards the spot where Mrs. Arbuthnot was seated.

At Shoeburyness, aged 30, Capt. A. W. A. Ogilvie, R.A.

At her residence, Belgrave Lodge, Cheltenham, aged 79, Anne Susannah, widow of Capt. Capel, H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons.

At Hawkbill, Rosemarkie, Ross-shire, Agnes, wife of Maj. Nicolson, late of the Bengal Army.

At Clifton, aged 62, Somborne S. P. Samborne, esq., of Timsbury House, near Bath.

At Château Thierry, Aisne, France, aged 17, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Brook Bailey, Bombay Artillery.

At Bocking, Essex, aged 84, the Rev. Thos. Craig, for sixty-three years minister of the Independent congregation at that place. He was son of a gentleman of the same name who was minister of the Associate Congregation at Whitby from 1789 to 1793, when he removed to Leeds, where he died in 1799. Mr. Craig of Bocking published two funeral sermons in 1815.

June 22. At Brough Hall, Yorkshire, aged 69, Sir William Lawson, bart. The deceased gentleman, who was a deputy-lieutenant of Yorkshire and a F.S.A., was created a baronet in August, 1841. He was nephew of Sir Henry Lawson, who died in 1834, when he inherited the estate of his uncle, and assumed, by royal license, the surname of Lawson only in lieu of his patronymic. He was born on May 8, 1796, and married October 29, 1825, Clarinda Catherine, only dau. and heir of Dr. John Lawson, of York, by which lady, who died in 1861, he leaves issue. He is succeeded in the baronetcy and estates in Yorkshire, by his eldest son John, born Dec. 17, 1829, and married Oct. 15, 1857, Mary Anne, dau. of Mr. Frederick Gerrard, of Aspull House. The late baronet received, in 1844, the order of Christ from Pope Gregory XVI.

After a long illness, at the house of his brother-in-law (Peploe Cartwright, esq., Oswestry), aged 68, John Tudor, esq., Capt. R.N. He entered the navy March 6, 1813; passed his examination in 1819; and was made Lieut. June 26, 1826, into the "Britomart," 10, Capt. Fred. Chamier, on the Jamaica station; whence he returned in a few months to England. He was afterwards, from March 9, 1838, until Sept. 1841, employed at Liverpool in "Redwing," steam-vessel, Capt. Edward Chappell and Thomas Bevis; and for his services in command of the East India Company's war-steamer "Pluto" at the capture of Woosung, Shanghai, and Chin-Kiang-Foo, he was advanced, Dec. 23, 1842, to commander. He had

since been on half-pay, and was advanced to capt. on the retired list June 13, 1859. "In 1853 he was appointed agent in the north for the British Fishery Society, and since that time (with the exception of two years, when he was called to the appointment of divisional agent for the transports in the Black Sea, during the Crimean war), he has conducted the Society's business to the entire satisfaction of all who came in contact with him. On benevolent and deserving objects the Captain bestowed liberally, and he was a staunch advocate and supporter of the National Lifeboat Institution. During storms off this coast, when boats or vessels were in danger, he was always the first to rush to the rescue of the crews. When the intelligence of his death reached here, the flags of H.M.'s Customs battery, Society steamers, and vessels in harbour were hoisted half-mast. Captain Tudor has left a widow and grown-up family."—*Inverness Courier*.

At Brighton, aged 63, Mary Lucas, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Meakin, B.A., formerly of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and Curate of St. Saviour's, Southwark.

At Berton, near Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire, aged 70, Margaret, widow of Captain John Hoskins Brown, R.N., C.B.

At the Rectory, Compton Pauncefoot, Somerset, aged 37, Louisa Frances, wife of the Rev. James Senior.

At Lower Phillimore-pl., Kensington, aged 91, Mary, dau. of the late Rev. John Firebrace, of Black Notley, Essex.

At Lingfield Parsonage, Surrey, Sophia Euphemia, wife of the Rev. James Thomas.

At St. Helena, on board the ship "Marlborough," on her homeward voyage, aged 25, Lieut. Geo. Lake Harvey, H.M.'s 7th Royal Fusiliers, eldest son of Geo. Fredk. Harvey, esq., Larkfield, Surrey.

June 23. At Uttoxeter, Julia, relict of the Rev. Frederic Raymond Barker, M.A., Vicar of Taynton, Oxfordshire, and Rector of Little Barrington, Gloucestershire.

At her residence, Marlborough-hill, St. John's-wood, aged 77, Amelia, youngest sister of the late George Cornell, esq., of H.M.'s Office of Woods and Forests, Whitehall.

At Brighton, aged 13, Marion Georgina, third dau. of George Parbury, esq., of Caterham Manor, Surrey, and granddau. of the late Sir John Key, bart.

June 24. In Chesham-street, the Dowager Lady Tyrwhitt. Her ladyship was Elizabeth Walwyn, dau. of John Maenamara, esq., of St. Christopher's, and married in 1823 Sir Thomas John Tyrwhitt-Jones, bart., who died in 1839. The present baronet, her son, has dropped the name of Jones, assumed by his father.

At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. G. P. Erskine, late Paymaster 11th Hussars. He entered the army as ensign of the 72nd Infantry, or Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders, July 11, 1834, and served with that regiment at the Cape of Good Hope. He became Lieut. March 1, 1839,

and returned with his regiment to England in June, 1840. He became paymaster of the 3rd, or Prince of Wales's Regt. of Dragoon Guards Nov. 3, 1843, and after being so employed for some years, he was transferred to the 11th, or Prince Albert's Own Regt. of Hussars.

At Preston, aged 54, Thomas Miller, esq., Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for Lancashire.

At the White House, Dymock, Gloucestershire, aged 91, William Thurston, esq. In that house he had lived all his farming days; in that same house the "Man of Ross" was born. Mr. Thurston was a veteran sportsman of the old school, used to the days when the horn of the hunter awakened the echo of the dales at the hour of early dawn. It was he who taught the late Sir Joseph Thackwell to ride to hounds, and gave that impulse to his daring spirit which afterwards grew into those deeds of valour that obtained a nation's thanks. And many a happy reminiscence of the old man can Mr. John Cam Thackwell, the present Master of the Ledbury Hounds, call to mind. Often in the freedom of after-dinner talk has Mr. Thackwell been heard calling back to the old huntsman's memory the beauty or swiftness of some favourite hound, the length of some well-remembered run when they were the only two in to witness the death. And not sportsmen alone will regret his death. Many an one can testify that "he ne'er forgot the poor."

Aged 71, Simon Fraser Piggott, esq., of Fitzhall, Midhurst, Sussex, and of Lincoln's Inn, only surviving son of the late Henry Cooke, esq., of Bristol.

In hospital, at Malta, of typhoid fever, aged 22, James Herbert F. Owen, Sub-Lieut. of H.M.S. "Victoria," flag-ship in the Mediterranean, second surviving son of Herbert Owen, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law.

At Athlone, Ireland, drowned, Robt. Preston Welch, esq., Capt. R.A., only son of Capt. R. G. Welch, R.N., of Grafton-place, Bath.

At the Grosvenor Hotel, London, aged 48, William Lochiel Cameron, esq., Surgeon-Major Royal Horse Artillery, Bombay Army, second surviving son of the late Lieut.-Col. Hector Cameron, of Lismore, and of H.M.'s 9th Regt.

At her residence, Hatton, Torquay, aged 81, Mrs. Apthorp, relict of the Rev. Frederick Apthorp, Rector of Gumley, Leicestershire, and Prebendary of Lincoln.

In Porchester-sq., Hyde-pk., Geo. Mainwaring, esq., late Judge of the Bengal Presidency, E.L.C.S., and brother of the late Adm. Mainwaring, of Whitmore Hall, Staffordshire.

At Wildbad, aged 45, Geo. Thomson Jacob, esq., of Shillingstone, Dorset, late Capt. 4th Dragoon Guards.

June 25. At Hampstead, from sudden prostration, after a severe attack of congestion of the lungs, aged 69, the Earl of Denbigh. See OBITUARY.

At Paris, aged 75, Lady John Somerset. Her ladyship was Catherine Annesley, third dau. of Arthur first Earl of Mountnorris. She was born July 18, 1793, and married in 1814 Lord

Somerset, a younger son of Henry Charles, fifth Duke of Beaufort, who died in October 1846.

At Queen's-gate, aged 44, the Hon. Mrs. Selwin. She was Sarah Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Lord Lyndhurst by his first marriage with Sarah, dau. of Mr. Chas. Brunsden, and widow of Col. Chas. Thomas. In January, 1850, she married Mr. Hen. John Selwin, eldest son of Sir John T. I. Selwin, bart.

At the Grange, Bedale, Yorkshire, aged 77, Sarah, relict of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Monson.

At Stanstead Mountfitchet, Essex, aged 64, Roger Rant, last surviving son of Wm. Lord, esq., formerly of Gladwyns, in the parish of Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex.

June 26. In Hugh-st., Pimlico, aged 60, Capt. Henry D. Phillips, late R.H.A.

At Queen's-pk., Chester, aged 79, Margaret, wife of Capt. Nicholas Horsley, late 96th Regt.

At Greenwich, aged 21, Charlotte Mary, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Thos. Edmund Geils, Madras Horse Artillery.

In the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, Rue de Bac, Paris, aged 28, Harriet, second dau. of Wm. Plowden, esq., of Plowden.

At Southampton, aged 45, William Francis Daniell, M.D., F.L.S., &c., late Staff Surgeon to H.M.'s forces in Jamaica, from which island he arrived in England last September with a constitution thoroughly broken up by climate. Dr. Daniell was well known to the scientific world by his indefatigable labours and researches on the climate and productions of the pestilential coast of Western Africa and other parts of the globe. He served the whole of his time as assistant surgeon at the settlements on the African coast, and obtained his promotion to the rank of Staff Surgeon in 1853, since which he had twice been employed in the West Indies, and accompanied the expeditionary force to China in 1860, where his enthusiastic love of his favourite pursuit, botany, led him to make some additions to our knowledge of the flora of that interesting region, more especially of a fine new species of oak, which may at some future day furnish timber for a dockyard at Hong Kong. Dr. Daniell was a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and was also a Fellow of the Geographical, Linnean, and Pharmaceutical Societies, to which he was a contributor of numerous valuable and scientific papers. He was well acquainted with the native languages of many of the African tribes, with some knowledge of Arabic; and in 1849 published a volume on the medical topography and native diseases of the Gulf of Guinea.

June 27. At North Camp, Aldershot, Elizabeth, wife of Thos. Fox, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

At Weston-super-Mare, Martha Gresley, dau. of the late Charles Fowler, esq., of Staplegrave, Somerset.

June 28. At Temple-grove, Montreal, aged 64, the Hon. John Samuel McCord, one of

H.M.'s Judges of the Superior Court for Lower Canada.

At Danes' Inn, St. Clements, aged 41, Edmund John Browne, esq., for several years sub-editor of the "Morning Post."

At Waldersea, near March, Cambridgeshire, aged 28, Miss Maria Vawser, eldest dau. of Mr. Charles Vawser of that place. Miss Vawser's death was caused by an accident on the Great Eastern railway. At ten minutes past 5 o'clock on the evening of June 27 she had occasion to pass over the railway at a private crossing between the stations of Whittlesea and March; the driver of the carriage did not observe anything approaching; when, however, they were in the act of passing across the rails, the carriage was struck by the engine of a train proceeding at nearly full speed. The female servant who accompanied Miss Vawser was killed on the spot. Miss Vawser was shockingly injured, but survived in a state of unconsciousness for about nine hours. The driver, who had got out of the carriage to open the gates, escaped unhurt.

June 29. At her residence, Stoke Newington, aged 73, Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, relict of Capt. John Taylor, R.N., formerly of Woodbridge, Suffolk.

At Llangunnor Vicarage, Carmarthen, Anne Taylor, the wife of the Rev. J. Griffith, Canon of St. David's.

Aged 23, Julia Gratiana, third dau. of the late Abel Jearrad, esq., and granddau. of the late Capt. Henry Hume Spence, R.N.

At Pitcaple, Aberdeenshire, Charlotte Ferguson, second dau. of the late Hugh Lumsden, esq., of Pitcaple.

At Dawlish, Devon, aged 55, Mary Jane, third dau. of the late Col. Williams, of Belle Vue, Reading.

June 30. At Ivy Bank, Nairn, aged 80, Anna Tressaud, relict of Major John Grant (Auchterblair), formerly commanding the 97th Regt. Strathspey Highlanders.

At Addlestone, Surrey, aged 88, Amos Hayton, esq. He was a native of Edderside, Cumberland, and had belonged to the East India Civil Service.

July 1. At Powell-villa, near Weymouth, aged 70, Edith, wife of Baron de Lorentz.

At Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich, aged 73, Frances Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. John Preston Reynolds, Rector of Necton, Norfolk.

Aged 22, Mary Louisa, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Champain, of Melrose House, Ryde, late of H.M.'s 9th Foot.

At Guestwick Vicarage, Norfolk, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Richard Gilbert.

At Hillbrook House, Castleknock, co. Dublin, Sarah Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Henry Taylor, esq., formerly of the 9th (East Norfolk) Regt.

July 2. At Plymouth, Marian Lady Reay, widow of the Right Hon. Alexander Mackay, Baron Reay, of Reay, in the county of Caithness. Her ladyship was last surviving issue of Col. Gall, military secretary to Warren Hast-

ings. Lady Reay married, first, David Ross, esq., of Calcutta, eldest son of Lord Ankerville, of Ankerville, Ross-shire, Lord of Session in Scotland; and, secondly, in 1809, the Hon. Alexander Mackay, who succeeded to the peerage upon the death of his brother, Eric Lord Reay, the latter having died unmarried at Goldings, Hertford, July 8, 1847. Lady Reay leaves issue surviving by her husband Alexander, late Lord Reay, one son, Eric, present and ninth baron; the Hon. Mrs. Aylmer, Hon. Mrs. Drever, and the Hon. Elizabeth Granville Mackay.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 72, Margaret, dau. of the late General the Hon. G. A. Chetwynd-Stapilton.

At Tyr Mab Ellis, Glamorganshire, aged 67, Frances, wife of Col. Hewett.

At the Vicarage, Bromsgrove, aged 23, Wm. Frederick Murray, esq., of Brasenose College, Oxford, eldest son of the Rev. G. W. Murray, M.A., Vicar of Bromsgrove.

At Weymouth, aged 25, James Seckerson, youngest son of the late Rev. James Hearn, Rector of Hatford, Berks.

At her residence, Ixworth Abbey, Frances Felicia, widow of Rich. Norton Cartwright, esq.

At Slough, aged 53, Robert G. Hubbuck, esq., a deputy-lieutenant for the county of Durham, and son of the late R. Hubbuck, esq., of Great Smeaton, Yorkshire. He married in January, 1834, Frances, third dau. of the late Lord Charles Beauchamp Kerr, second son of Wm. John Kerr, fifth Marquis of Lothian, who died, Jan. 2, 1859, aged 49.

July 3. At Hemerdon, Plympton, aged 70, Vice-Adm. George Woolcombe, R.N. He entered the Navy in May, 1808, and served as midshipman of the "Caledonia," 120, in the attack on the French fleet in Aix Roads; of the "Loire," 38, and commanded her barge in the operations of the "Potomac" and "Patuxent;" and of the "Tonnant," 80, severely wounded at the storming of a fort at New Orleans, and was gazetted in 1815. In January, 1824, he became acting commander of the "Owen Glendower," 42, and served with distinction in the Ashantee war. He afterwards, while in command of the "Bann," 20, made prize of a vessel carrying between three and four hundred slaves; and in the "Victor," 18, in which he was afterwards employed on the Irish station, he was again for some time senior officer at Cape Coast Castle. He became captain, July 22, 1830, retired rear-admiral, Sept. 27, 1855, and vice-admiral, Oct. 4 1862.

At his residence, Addison-villa, Malda-vale, Major-Gen. Ashmore.

At Peckham, aged 60, George Pett, esq., formerly of the Ordnance Department, and late Deputy Military Storekeeper at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope.

At The Firs, Horsham, Thomas Cockburn Colebrooke, esq.

July 4. At his residence, Cappa Villa, Torre, Torquay, aged 69, Capt. Robert Mann, R.N.

Suddenly, at Odiham, Hants., aged 59, Wm. Scott, esq., M.D., son of Capt. Scott, R.N., of Odiham.

At Holloway, Ann, only surviving dau. of the late Capt. Samuel Montague Sears, of H.M.'s 93rd Regt.

At her residence, Bromley House, Bromley, Kent, aged 77, Violet, widow of Col. George Tweedy, and youngest dau. of the late John Veitch, esq., of Know Park, Selkirk.

At Farraline House, Inverness-shire, aged 22, Elliot Wilson, esq., B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge.

At Turnham-green, aged 19, Evelyn Maud Fotherly, youngest child of the late Rev. H. J. Whitfeld, Vicar of Grandborough, Bucks., and Officiating Chaplain to the Forces at Scutari in 1855, and granddau. of the late J. Clarke Whitfeld, Mus. Doc., Cambridge.

July 5. At Burgh Hall, Lincolnshire, Martha, wife of the Rev. Sir George William Cranford, bart. Her ladyship was the dau. of John Holland, esq., of Carrington, Lincolnshire, and widow of William Cooke, esq.

At Rutland-gate, Hyde-pk., aged 54, Arthur Stephens, esq., of Poston Hall, York, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the North Riding.

Suddenly, at Gledfield House, Ross-shire, John Snowdon Scott, esq., late Capt. of the 51st Regt., and of the York Militia.

Sarah, the wife of George William Collen, esq., of the Herald's College.

At Kilve Court, Somerset, aged 33, Edward Fowles Luttrell, esq., second son of the late Col. Luttrell.

July 6. At her residence, Wilton-pl., Belgrave, Katharine Blakeney, sole surviving sister of Field-Marshal the Right Hon. Sir Edward Blakeney.

Major Francis Blake, of Bolton-street, Piccadilly.

At Vienna, Charlotte, Baroness de Brentano, last surviving dau. of the late Col. Sir Thomas Stephen Sorell, H.M.'s Agent and Consul-Gen. for the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom and States of the Adriatic.

In Chesham-pl., aged 69, Miss H. A. Drummond.

At Ashford, Middlesex, Elizabeth Rebecca, widow of John Studholme Brownrigg, esq.

July 7. At her residence, Chatham, aged 83, Elizabeth Colley, relict of the late Major Augustus Keppel Colley, R.M.L.I.

At Liverpool, from an accident, aged 29, W. Gardner Bird, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, and Capt. 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia, eldest son of the late W. S. Bird, esq., of Ivyhurst, Aigburth, near Liverpool.

At Arona, Italy, Mary Amelia, widow of Calverley Bewicke, esq., of Hallaton Hall, Leicestershire, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. N. J. Hollingsworth, M.A., Rector of Beldon, Durham.

At Spring Grove, the residence of her uncle (Maj.-Gen. Tremeneheere), aged 21, Fanny Camilla, eldest dau. of Col. Tremeneheere, C.B. R.E.

July 8. At his residence, Ballymore, co. Cork, aged 56, the Hon. Robert Hare, brother of the 2nd Earl of Listowel.

At East Lodge, Bedford, aged 51, Thomas Bather, esq., of Great Ness, Shropshire.

Murdered at Birr, Ireland, James Henry Clutterbuck, esq., Lieut. 5th Fusiliers, eldest surviving son of the Vicar of Long Wittenham, Berks.

At Biarritz, Jane, relict of the Very Rev. William Henry Stacpoole, D.D., Dean of Kilfenora, and of Cragbrien, co. Clare.

At Hadley, Middlesex, aged 55, Emma, wife of Samuel Strong, esq., Commander R.N.

At Witton House, Northwich, aged 72, Eliza, widow of Thomas Lyon, esq., of Appleton Hall, Cheshire.

Sarah, the wife of J. H. Blagrave, esq., of Barrow Court, Somerset.

At Wiesbaden, on her return to England, Hester, the wife of the Rev. Charles Chapman, Rector of Acrise, Kent, and dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Mills, of Coval Hall, Essex.

July 9. At Hever, Kent, aged 76, Capt. Richard Streatfeild, R.N. He entered the Navy, July 14, 1802 (under the auspices of his cousin, Sir Charles Ogle), as first-class Volunteer on board the "Alarm," 32, commanded by the present Sir Wm. Parker, with whom he removed, in the following November, to the "Amazon," 38. In that ship he brought the Duke of Kent home from Gibraltar, assisted at the capture of the privateers "Le Felix" of 16 guns and 96 men, and "Principe de la Paz" of 24 guns, 4 swivels, and 160 men, united in the very spirited pursuit of a French frigate into Toulon, accompanied Lord Nelson to the West Indies and back in the pursuit of the combined squadrons of France and Spain, and took part, March 13, 1805, in a long running-fight, which terminated in the surrender to the "London," 98, and the "Amazon," whose loss extended to four men killed and five wounded, of the "Marengo," 80, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Lincolns, and 40-gun frigate "Belle Poule." He was also employed in active co-operation with the patriots on the coast of Spain. On Oct. 22, 1809, he joined the "Tigre," 74, Capt. B. Hallowell, in the Mediterranean, where he was nominated, March 5, 1809, Acting-Lieut. of the "Minotaur," 18. In the latter vessel, to which he was confirmed July 19 following, he continued employed, until July, 1811, nearly the whole time as senior lieutenant. His next and last appointments were, Nov. 8, 1811, and Jan. 29, 1812, to the "Christian VII.," 80, and as first-lieut. to the "Impregnable," 98, bearing the flags on the Home Station of Admirals W. Young and H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence. He was promoted to commander May 26, 1814, but did not leave the "Impregnable" until after that ship had brought over the allied sovereigns. The 1st of July, 1851, he was advanced to captain on the retired list.

At Birkenhead, Cheshire, Capt. Winter Lake, youngest son of the late Sir James Lake, bart.

At Preston Hall, co. Durham, aged 35, Henry, second son of Marshall Fowler, esq.

At Twickenham, Isabella, wife of Lieut.-Col. W. F. Stephens, H.M.'s Bengal Cavalry.

July 10. At Plymouth, Comm. James Blair Grove, R.N. He had served in the last Arctic expedition under Sir E. Belcher.

At the residence of her uncle (George Woodhouse, esq., Albury, Surrey), aged 31, Alice Marion, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. John Race Godfrey.

July 11. At West Bay, North Berwick, N.B., Capt. R. Burdon Cotgrave, R.N. He entered the Navy March 1, 1808, as midshipman, on board the "Pincher," gun-brig, commanded by his brother-in-law, Lieut. Sam. Burgess; and in July, 1809, assisted in taking the batteries of Cuxhaven and Gessendorf. He, in 1812, entered the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth; and, on leaving that institution in September, 1815, proceeded to the West Indies on board the "Tigris," 36, Capt. R. Henderson. From Dec. 5, 1817, the date of his passing, until June, 1822, he was very actively employed in the suppression of smuggling and slavery on the Home and African stations. He then joined the "Bann," 20, Capt. Chas. Phillips; was promoted to the rank of lieutenant Aug. 29 following; and until Dec. 1825, he was very constantly employed either in raising men for the coast blockade, or in cruising for the protection of the revenue, with the "Antelope" cutter, tender to the "Ramillies," under his orders. He next served in the Coastguard from May 14, 1836, until the spring of 1842; and was promoted to commander on the retired list Oct. 1, 1860.

At Residentiary Houses, St. Paul's, aged 13, Walter John, son of the Rev. J. A. L. Airey, M.A., of Merchant Taylors' School, London.

At Eastleigh Lodge, Westminster, aged 86, Emma Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Walter J. Kerrich, Rector of Paulerspury, Northants.

At Torquay, aged 21, Isabella Susan, second dau. of the Rev. Wm. Bell Christian.

July 12. At his residence, Undercliffe, near Sunderland, aged 69, James Allison, esq., J.P.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 73, Harriett, widow of the Rev. Wm. Price, formerly Rector of Coln St. Dennis, Gloucestershire, and Farnborough, Berks.

At Packolet, Ballyardie, in consequence of an accident which occurred with his gun on June 28, aged 12, Rawdon Charles, second son of Lieut.-Gen. Chesney, R.A.

At Dublin, aged 71, Loftus A. Bryan, esq., of Upton, co. Wexford.

At Helmdon, Northants., Mary Ann, widow of the Rev. Pryce Jones.

July 13. At Montrose, James Smith, esq., Surgeon R.N.

At Woolley Hall, Maidenhead, Mary, widow of John Fort, esq., of Reed Hall, Lancashire, formerly M.P. for Clitheroe.

July 14. Aged 83, Richard Toulmin North, esq., of Thurland Castle, Lancashire, late of the Coldstream Guards.

At Kensington, Mrs. M. J. Chalmers, widow of James Chalmers, esq., E.I.C.S., and eldest dau. of the late Col. J. F. Des Barres, Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward's Island.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 63, Elizabeth Taylor, widow of Alexander Trotter, esq., Assistant-Commissary-General.

At his residence, Kennington-terrace, Vauxhall, aged 86, Benjamin Gompertz, esq., F.R.S., &c. "This gentleman," says the "Athenæum," "was the actuary of the Alliance Life Office from its first formation until his retirement from active life. He was one of a family of several brothers, one of whom had a remarkable peculiarity of faith and practice both. Lewis Gompertz maintained in several publications that it was unlawful, not merely to kill an animal, but to use it in any manner which was not directly for the benefit of the animal itself. He could wear cloth, because shearing the sheep is for the good of the animal; but he could not eat mutton. He could not ride in a hackney coach; and he always maintained—and this long before railroads had been thought of—that machinery and motive powers might be made perfectly adequate to our wants. He lived to see the abolition of stage-coaches, a fair instalment of his theory and his prediction. Benjamin Gompertz turned his attention to mathematics, and his different memoirs in the 'Phil. Transactions' and elsewhere shew deep thought and decided originality. But two circumstances especially invite the attention of the biographer. Twenty-four years ago we reprinted a memoir of one who was therein called 'the last of the learned Anti-Newtonians'—William Frend. Benjamin Gompertz was, in a certain sense, 'the last of the learned Newtonians.' He was the last who adhered to the old language of fluxions, which has been obsolete in the English mathematical world for nearly half a century. His refusal to change his language was dictated by respect for the memory of Newton. It is a coincidence that Frend and Gompertz were both actuaries, and of the time when actuaries were not trained to the profession, but were stray mathematicians caught from the outer world, as wanted. In this way they were the *principes*, the one of the Rock, the other of the Alliance. But the point on which the lasting reputation of Mr. Gompertz depends is his discovery of a mathematical law of human mortality, which embodies what may be called a physiological principle. It bears the following expression—that vitality, or the power to oppose death, loses equal proportions in equal times. Had this principle been propounded in the day of Newton, vitality would have been made a thing of, like attraction. We cannot here dwell on this subject: it is enough to indicate the theory which will give the name of Gompertz a permanent hold on the history of the subject to which his professional life was

devoted. The theory was published in 1825, in the 'Phil. Transactions;' and an extension of it, the last work of the author, was recently published in the same series. Mr. Gompertz had long been in feeble health, though unaffected in mind: he sank at last under paralysis."

July 15. At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 82, Martha, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Kirby, R.A., formerly of Claydon, Suffolk.

Aged 81, Jas. Malden, esq., of Dengie Hall, Essex.

At Abbey Mount, Tavistock, aged 66, Gervas King Holmes, esq., J.P. for Devon.

At Craven Lodge, Halifax, aged 29, Lieut. R. A. Emmet, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, second son of G. N. Emmet, esq., of Kensington-park-gardens.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 79, Charlotte, dau. of the late Thos. Slack, esq., of Braywick-lodge, Berks.

At Dimlands, Glamorganshire, aged 17, Blanch Elinor, dau. of John Whitlock and Mary Jane Nicholl-Carne, of St. Donat's Castle, in the same county.

At Greensted-green, Essex, aged 31, Charlotte Ellen, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Browne, and eldest dau. of J. H. Todd, esq., of Winchester.

At Clapham-pk., aged 10, Mary Lillias, second dau. of the Rev. Forster G. Simpson, Rector of Shotley.

July 16. At Elmhurst, near Glastonbury, aged 62, Henry Gibbon Graham, esq., late Deputy-Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals, Madras Army.

At Trawscod, Radnorshire, aged 83, Dame Frances Martha, relict of Sir Edward Vaughan Colt, bart.

At Southwell, Mrs. Browne, widow of the Ven. T. H. Browne, Archdeacon of Ely.

July 17. In London, Augusta Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Sir Gregory Lewin.

At Ashleigh, Addiscombe, aged 19, Robert Beadon, second son of the late Rev. Wm. Beadon Buller, M.A., Vicar of Over Stowey and Middlesox, Somerset.

July 18. At Filey, Henry Barnard, second son of the Rev. Henry Poord, late Rector of Foxholes, in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

July 19. At Kensington, Marion, dau. of the late Martin Tracy, esq., and great grand-dau. of the Hon. Robert Tracy.

At Lydd, Kent, aged 37, Louisa Katharine, eldest dau. of the late D. Denne, esq., of Lydd.

July 20. In Welbeck-st., Cavendish-sq., aged 64, Edward Markham, esq., last surviving son of the late Very Rev. George Markham, D.D., Dean of York.

At Windsor, Victoria, wife of Capt. Brand, Coldstream Guards.

Suddenly, Clara, wife of Chas. Joseph Carttar, esq., of Greenwich, Coroner of Kent, and dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Waite, Rector of Great Chart, Kent.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,			
			June 24, 1865.	July 1, 1865.	July 8, 1865.	July 15, 1865.
Mean Temperature			61.1	59.5	66.1	61.4
London	78029	2803989	1359	1455	1536	1392
1-6. West Districts .	10786	463388	224	245	263	201
7-11. North Districts .	13533	618210	304	342	375	341
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	198	199	209	173
20-25. East Districts .	6230	571158	265	332	298	321
26-36. South Districts .	45542	773175	368	337	391	356

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
June 24 .	769	195	189	179	27	1359	1022	927	1949
July 1 .	835	190	209	173	38	1455	1004	965	1969
" 8 .	959	161	195	176	29	1536	1005	988	1993
" 15 .	860	160	190	152	30	1392	984	944	1928

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,

Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, July 18, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat ...	2,814	...	46 0	Oats ...	—	...	0 0	Beans ...	—	...	0 0
Barley ...	—	...	0 0	Rye ...	—	...	0 0	Peas ...	—	...	0 0

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JULY 20.

Hay, 4*l.* 4*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.* 12*s.* — Clover, 5*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.				Head of Cattle at Market, JULY 20.	
Beef	4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>			Beasts	1,280
Mutton	5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>			Cows	230
Veal	4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>			Sheep and Lambs	9,890
Pork	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>			Calves	1,108
Lamb	6 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 7 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>			Pigs	100

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—(By the Carcase.)

Beef	4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Pork	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Mutton	4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Lamb	5 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Veal	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>		

COAL-MARKET, JULY 21.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 17*s.* 9*d.* to 19*s.* 9*d.* Other sorts, 17*s.* 3*d.* to 18*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From June 24 to July 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
June	°	°	°	in. pts.		July	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	60	68	61	30. 17	fair, cloudy	9	66	71	60	29. 88	cldy. hvy. rain
25	66	70	62	30. 09	cloudy, fair	10	62	69	59	29. 86	do. hvy. shows.
26	62	68	63	30. 05	do.	11	60	68	55	29. 66	do. fr. slt. rn.
27	67	73	62	30. 15	do.	12	58	66	58	29. 98	do. do.
28	66	72	60	29. 98	do.	13	61	66	61	29. 93	rain
29	65	68	61	29. 74	heavy rain	14	64	73	60	29. 88	fair
30	60	65	54	29. 28	cloudy, fair	15	69	80	67	29. 88	do.
J. 1	59	65	59	29. 75	do. do.	16	64	76	69	30. 02	cldy. fr. lt. rn.
2	66	74	61	29. 98	do. do.	17	68	70	65	29. 94	do. rain
3	63	79	65	29. 98	do. do.	18	62	69	60	29. 83	do.
4	67	82	68	29. 99	do. do.	19	66	63	59	29. 78	do. fair
5	69	80	67	30. 03	fr. cldy. sl. rn.	20	66	73	64	29. 77	fair
6	68	80	69	29. 88	cldy. thun. lt. rn.	21	69	74	66	29. 79	cloudy
7	66	72	62	29. 75	do. slight rn.	22	63	70	65	29. 75	rain, cloudy
8	66	72	63	29. 83	fr. cldy. sl. rn.	23	64	70	64	29. 87	cldy. hy. shrs.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

June and July.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
J. 24	89½ 90	89 ½	89 ½	249		Shut		104½ ½
26	89½ 90	88½ 9	88½ 9	247 9	2. 5 pm.			104½ ½
27	89½ 90	88½ 9½	88½ 9½	249				104½ ½
28	89½ 90½	88½ 9½	88½ 9½	247 9	par 4 pm.		17 pm.	104½ ½
29	89½ 90½	89 ½	89 ½		par 4 pm.			
30	90 ½	89½ ½	89½ ½	248 50				104½ ½
J. 1	90 ½	89½ ½	89½ ½					104½ ½
3	90 ½	89½ ½	89½ ½	248 50	par 4 pm.			104½ ½
4	90½ ½	89½ ½	89½ ½	248 50	1. 4 pm.			104½ ½
5	90½ ½	89½ ½	89½ ½	248 50		215		104½ ½
6	90½ ½	89½ ½	89½ ½	248	4 pm.	214		104½ ½
7	90½ ½	89½ ½	89½ ½	249	par			104½ ½
8	90 ½	89½ ½	89½ ½	249	4 pm.		18 pm.	104½ ½
10	89½ 90½	89½ ½	89½ ½	247 8½	4 pm.	213 15		104½ ½
11	89½ 90	89½ ½	89½ ½	248	3. 4 pm.	214½		104½ ½
12	90 ½	89½ ½	89½ ½		4 pm.			104½ ½
13	89½ 90½	89½ ½	89½ ½	247½	1. 4 pm.	214½		104½ ½
14	89½ 90½	89½ ½	89½ ½	248	4 pm.			104½ ½
15	90 ½	89½ ½	89½ ½	248				104½ ½
17	89½ 90½	89½ ½	89½ ½	246	par 3 pm.			104½ ½
18	89½ 90	89½ ½	89½ ½	248	par 4 pm.			104½ ½
19	89½ 90½	89½ ½	89½ ½	246 8	par 4 pm.	215 18		104½ ½
20	90 ½	89½ ½	89½ ½		2. 4 pm.			104½ ½
21	89½ 90½	89½ ½	89½ ½	248				104½ ½
22	89½ 90½	89½ ½	89½ ½	247	par			104½ ½

ALFRED WHITMORE,

.Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

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THE
Gentleman's Magazine
 AND
 HISTORICAL REVIEW.

SEPTEMBER, 1865.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE.—SYLVANUS URBAN requests his Friends to observe that Reports, Correspondence, Books for Review, announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., received after the 20th instant, cannot be attended to until the following Month.

THE REMAINS AT YEAVELEY, DERBYSHIRE.

SIR,—In a late ramble in Derbyshire, I paid a visit to Stydd, near Ashbourn, where are the remains of a chapel, consisting of a part of the south wall, with several pointed windows in the style of the thirteenth century with clustered columns, and their capitals beautifully foliated—the whole in very fine preservation. Near these ruins and of the same date is a curious font, now used as a flower-stand; there also remains an incised slab with floriated cross and long sword, *temp.* Henry III.; the stone is split across the middle, but otherwise is in good condition, and is similar to one engraved in Boutell's "Christian Monuments," (p. 24). This building is supposed to have belonged to the hospital of Yeaveley, where there was formerly a hermitage which with the lands, &c. were given in the reign of Richard II. to the Knights Hospitallers, whereupon it became a preceptory of that Order. The hospital of Yeaveley or Stydd derived part of its revenues from property in Ashbourn. The steep ascent to the south of the town on the road to the hospital, is termed in ancient deeds, and still called, "The Spital Hill."

Stydd Hall, once a good stone edifice, is now used as a farmhouse.

As it is probable these interesting remains, and especially the slab (of which I find no mention in any History of the county), will in time disappear, their perpetuation by notice in the pages of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE seems desirable.—I am, &c.,

T. LINDSEY PEAK.

61, Edgware-road, Hyde Park, W.
July, 1865.

"HUME."

THE large black marble slab with only the word "HUME" in Reigate

churchyard is in memory of James Deacon Hume, an unacknowledged statesman, Secretary to the Board of Trade, and the tutor of Sir Robert Peel in the principles of free trade. A Memoir of Mr. Hume, by the Rev. Charles Badham, M.A., was published by Smith, Elder, and Co., in 1859. T. M.

PHILIP KYNDER (NOT PHILIP KING) AUTHOR OF "THE SURFEIT."

SIR,—As an addition to our former communication on this subject we ought to mention that "The Surfeit" has been reprinted in *Reliquia Hearniana*, 928—948.

Dr. Bliss, who believed the author to be Dr. Philip King, terms it "one of the most curious, as well as one of the scarcest, little volumes in our language."

We are, &c.

C. H. and THOMPSON COOPER.
Cambridge.

TOMB OF HENRY III. AT WESTMINSTER.

SIR,—Mr. Burges, in his valuable paper on the Tombs of Westminster Abbey ("Gleanings," p. 148), suggests that Walsingham doubtless borrowed a particular statement with regard to Henry the Third's tomb from some older historian. He is quite correct, for the passage occurs in Rishanger, ed. Riley, *sub anno* 1280, p. 96.—I am, &c.
MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, B.D., F.S.A.

Several Reports and Obituaries in type are unavoidably postponed.

ERRATUM.

P. 117, col. 1, line 14 from end, for "Rev. Dennis George Nobris" read "Rev. Dennis George Norris."

The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

ON SOME CHURCH BELLS IN THE CITY AND NEIGHBOURHOOD
OF DURHAM, AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, &c.

BY THE REV. J. T. FOWLER, M.A.

HAVING during the course of a residence in the county, and in subsequent visits, taken copies of several ancient and modern bell-inscriptions, it has occurred to me that it may be desirable to place them on record in the pages of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, as some of them possess considerable interest now, and any of them may at some time or other.

I will first point out particularly those which appear to belong to the pre-Reformation period, distinguishing the Lombardics by the use of Roman letters, and the black-letter inscriptions by the use of type of similar character. Special points of interest connected with the devices and lettering employed will also be noted, in the hope that others may find them useful for comparison, and in return contribute any information they possess which may be likely to throw light upon their origin and subsequent history.

To begin with the city itself. At St. Margaret's two out of the three bells are mediæval; the first is inscribed,—

✠ Vox Agostini Sonet En Abre Dei.

and the second,—

✠ Sauncta Margareta Ora Pro Nobis.

Both these have the same form of black-letter, with Lombardic capitals, the same floriated initial cross (Fig. 1), and the same founder's stamps—the latter consist of a sort of floral device without any apparent significance, but which is frequently met with elsewhere (Fig. 2); and a shield bearing the royal arms (Fig. 3). The same cross, devices, and



Fig. 1. Cross from
St. Margaret's, Durham.

letters, and the same peculiarities of spelling, are found at Stopham, West Chiltington, and Jevington, in Sussex. It is curious that in the south a W is substituted for the V in "Vox."



Fig. 2. Ornament from St. Margaret's, Durham.



Fig. 3. Royal Arms from St. Margaret's.

At St. Giles's, again, two of the bells are ancient. The first has—

✠ CAMPANA SANCTI EGIDII.

in small rude Lombardics, and the letter i twice on the sound-bow, which I am not able to explain. The second bell has—

✠ sancta Maria ora pro nobis ihc.

very rudely executed.

At Pittington all three are ancient. The first has the whole of the soundbow broken off, but bears its inscription—

✠ Sca maria orapro nobis.

in the usual situation. The second bell has—

✠ Sca trinitas bnbs debs miserece nobis.

in larger letters, and with a larger initial cross. Both have the same founder's stamp, viz. a shield with three bells (Fig. 4), found on bells in Yorkshire, (e.g. Melsonby, South Cowton, and Kirkby Fleetham), and at Bonby in Lincolnshire, with the same letters as those on the first. At Kirkby Fleetham the name RICHARD PETTE is placed on the crown of the bell, and may possibly be that of the founder. The third bell is a bad

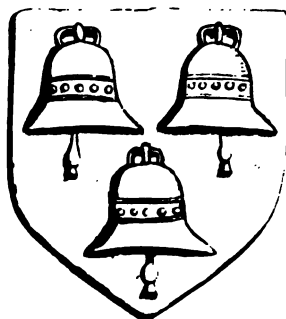


Fig. 4. Founder's Stamp, Pittington.

casting, and the inscription can never have been wholly legible. The words *sancta marineta* in black-letter, and one or two Lombardics of uncertain import, can however be discerned. It is worthy of note that the bell-frames here are peculiar in their construction, and probably original. See Fig. 5, and explanation in the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* for September, 1864.



Fig. 5. Peculiar form of Bell-frame, Pittington.



Fig. 6. Crown-moulding from Chester-le-Street.



Fig. 7. Dragon from Chester-le-Street.

The first and second at Chester-le-Street are perhaps the most interesting bells that I have met with in the north of England. They appear to have been cast at the same time, being uniform in design and general character. The crown-moulding is peculiar, and of elegant design (Fig. 6). Both have upon them little figures of a sort of dragon (Fig. 7) which I have not met with elsewhere. It may be a founder's stamp, but I think it much more probable that it is a representation of the far-famed "Worm of Lambton;" if so, it carries the story back to the beginning of the fifteenth century, for the date of these bells can be pretty nearly ascertained. The first has this inscription,—

MAGISTER ROBERTVS ASCHBVRN DECANVS CESTRIE ME FECIT.

and in a line beneath this,—

HEC CAMPANA DATA CVTHBERTVS SIT VOCITATA.

The second has—

DOMINVS IOHANNES LYMLEY ME FECIT FIERI

HEC CAMPANA PIE DATVR HIC IN HONORE MARIE.

There was a Baron John Lumley, 1405—1421, and a *John de*

Ashbourn, Dean of Chester-le-Street in 1409, to whom Robert may have succeeded, though this latter name is not given in the histories. The third bell was recast in 1665, but was probably first cast at the same time as the other two, for it was given by Bishop Langley, who occupied the see of Durham from 1406 to 1437. The inscription is as follows:—

THOMAS LANGLEY EPIS ME DEDIT LAUS DEO PAX ECCLESIE ET SALUS
PAROCHIE CESTRENSI, 1665.

S. O. JACKSON, I. S., C. P., CHURCHWARDENS.

ED. WATSON, MINISTER. S. S.

The last two letters are the founder's initials; they are set one on each side of an impaled shield, which he used as a trade-mark^a, but I have not yet been able to assign either of them. They are very common in the north, where a similar shield is also found with the initials P. W. The frames here are similar in construction to those at Pitlington, but have straight instead of arched struts.

In the tower of the ancient church of St. Paul, at Jarrow, are two bells: one is quite plain and devoid of inscription or device; the other has—

SANCTE PALVM ORA PRO NOBIS.

in Lombardics of rude but ornate character, some of them inverted or otherwise misplaced^b.

At Stranton, near Hartlepool, one of the bells has—

✠ sca maria ora pro nobis.

At Heighington all three are ancient and very fine. The first is a particularly sweet-toned bell; it bears the following inscription—

✠ O matr dia me sana birgo maria.

in fine bold black-letter, and with a richly-adorned letter O and initial cross (Fig. 8). Also a small figure of Our Lady holding the Infant Jesus in her arms (Fig. 9). I shall have occasion to speak of this bell again in connection with others having similar figures. It bears two shields (Fig. 10) one on each side of the word *maría*, and another (Fig. 11) before *birgo*. Between the rest of the words is an elegant S-shaped

^a On the dexter side two chevrons between three bells; on the sinister side three ewers or lave-pots.

^b For an account of Jarrow Church, see GENT. MAG., Dec. 1864, p. 675.

stop (Fig. 8). The second bell has, in good Lombardic letters,—

✠ TU PETRE PULSATUS PERVERSOS MITIGA FLATUS.



Fig. 8. Beginning of Inscription at Helghington.

And the third, in the same letters,—

✠ PURGATOS AULE CELI NOS IUNGITO PAULE.



Fig. 10. (Neville.)



Fig. 11. (? Ryther.)

Both have between the words the same S-shaped stop as the first.



Fig. 9. Figure of B. V. M. at Helghington.



Fig. 12. Capital Letter at Sedgfield.

At Sedgfield the tenor bell, or rather the fifth, for the real tenor never arrived at its destination when the peal was last

reconstructed (see below), is I think the most beautiful bell I have yet seen. The inscription is—

† Trinitate Sacra Fiat Hec Campana Beata.

in black-letter like the first at Heighington, each word, however, beginning with a richly-ornamented Lombardic capital, of which Fig. 12 is a specimen. The initial cross is like that on Heighington first (Fig. 8), and it has two shields used as stops in the same way as those above mentioned (Figs. 13, 14). In connection with these shields Mr. Longstaffe of Gateshead informs me that "William Hoton, he of the brass of 1445 (*not* of 1414, as our historians have it), brings into a settlement of Hardwick, Robert Thornton, Esq., and of Mainsforth, Robert Rodes, Esq. This Roger Thornton, *Esq.*, was *son* of the great merchant who died in 1430, and was then aged 23. The two esquires never took the estates, and the bell was probably, like other signs of gratitude, the evidence of a thankful sense of favours to be received." This bell has also a trade-mark



Fig. 13. (Rodes of Newcastle.)



Fig. 14. (Thornton of Newcastle.)



Fig. 15. Trade-mark at Sedgefield.



Fig. 16. Trade-mark found in Lincolnshire.

(Fig. 15), but I am not able to say to whom it belonged. It resembles the first at Heighington in having had the stamp for each word exclusive of capitals, in a single piece instead of each letter being separate. The same stamps of capitals and of the words in the Sedgefield inscription were to my knowledge used at a much later period than that to which these bells belong. *Trinitate Sacra* is common in Lincolnshire and the neighbouring counties in a different form, viz.—

Hec Campana Sacra Fiat Trinitate Beata,

and occasionally the words are arranged in other ways. They are here, however, found with quite different trade-marks (Fig. 16), and a sort of square Tudor rose, but are to all appearance from the same stamps. At Scotter the capitals are

used as late as 1692, by a founder who does not appear to have had any others of the same kind, but only those originally made for the *Trinitate* inscription. It appears probable that the same stamps of these beautiful letters were in use from about 1430 to 1692. At Pontefract they were on a bell (recently recast) dated 1588, at St. Benedict's, Lincoln, 1585. At St. Nicholas', Newcastle, they are on a bell of about the age of the Sedgefield tenor, and bearing the same trade-mark (Fig. 16)^c.

These are all the mediæval bells I have examined in the county of Durham, but it may be interesting to some to have together with them a notice of the bells at St. Nicholas', Newcastle, although an account of these, fuller in some respects, by John Ventress, was printed in the second volume of the *Archæologia Æliana*. The first and second bells have this inscription:—

RALPH READ, ESQ., MAYOR, FRANCIS JOHNSON, ESQR., SHERIF, 1717,
R. PHELPS, LONDINI, FECIT.

Richard Phelps had the famous Whitechapel foundry now in the hands of Mr. George Mears. Mr. Tyssen ("Church Bells of Sussex") mentions six persons as having been here before Phelps, under whose management the foundry "assumed the importance it has preserved ever since." He cast the great bell of St. Paul's Cathedral, the bells at Morpeth, at St. Andrew's, Newcastle, and many celebrated bells and peals throughout the kingdom. The third bell has the arms of Newcastle and the following inscription:—

WHEN THIS TOWRE COVRT TO THIS HEIGHT YOW SEE IT WAS BVILT WHEN
1658, I. H.

It may have been cast by John Hodson, a great London bell-founder at that time. The fourth has—

✠ Dulcis Sisto Fidelis Campana Doctor Micacelis.

very badly executed. The stop between the words is the medallion shewn in Fig. 17, and on the crown are four uniform

^c This shield and the square rose are on a bell at Alkborough, in Lincolnshire, which has the inscription AVE MARIA in small rude Lombardics, and impressions of coins too indistinct to be identified, but evidently of mediæval character. Such impressions of course only limit the date of a bell in one direction. At Sevenhampton, in Gloucestershire, a Jewish shekel occurs in this way.

shields (Fig. 18). The same devices are found on a bell at Magdalen College, Oxford, on bells in Sussex, and elsewhere. Before



Fig. 17.



Fig. 18.

the first word stands a floriated initial cross. The fifth has—

THOMAS MEARS, LATE LESTER & PACK & CHAPMAN, LONDON, FECIT, 1791.

Thomas Lester succeeded Phelps at Whitechapel; he afterwards entered into partnership with Thomas Pack, and subsequently with William Chapman his nephew, who had been foreman to the firm. (Tyssen.) The sixth bell bears the following melodious inscription, in which however it will be observed that orthography is sacrificed to rhyme:—

† Sum Nicholaius Quans Cunctis Modulamina Promans.

Here we have an ordinary initial cross with a small S-shaped ornament over it, the larger S-shaped stop as at Heighington, &c. (Fig. 8), the trade-mark as at Sedgefield (Fig. 15), and the following devices used as stops: two very small floriated crosses one over the other, a four-leaved flower (?), a small rose, the two latter on lozenge-shaped stamps. But the most remarkable thing about it is that those words which have capital letters in common with the *Trinitate* and *Q*uater *d*ia inscriptions, viz. S, O, C, have had them done with the same beautiful stamps, while the other words have had to make shift with smaller and much less ornate capitals. Just so again in the bells of 1692 at Scotter in Lincolnshire, the capitals of the former inscription are used in different words, but the founder does not appear to have had a complete alphabet of them^d (see Sedgefield). The seventh bell has the same inscription as the first at Heighington, viz.—

^d On the sole bell at Pilham, in Lincolnshire, is the letter H out of this set standing alone (Fig. 12). This bell has no other inscription, but there is a running

✠ ☉ mater dia me sana birgo maria.

It has no heraldic shields, but there are the same small roses and four-leaved flowers as on the sixth, and the same trade-mark as on Sedgfield fifth (Fig. 15). It has the figure of Our Lady, on one side the conventional lily in a pot, and on the other side a figure like a bishop or abbot. The former figure is like that at Heighington (Fig. 9), but all are much corroded by the fuliginous vapours of the town. The same inscription occurs on the second bell at St. Mary Bishophill Junior, York, with the same figures and lily, and these shields between the words: 1. Three crowns palewise (twice), 2. Fig. 11, 3. Fig. 14. The eighth or tenor bell has this inscription:—

CUTHBERT SMITHESON, ESQ., MAYOR, WILLIAM ROWELL, ESQ., SHERIFF,
1754, THOMAS LESTER & THOMAS PACK FECIT.

There yet remains to be noticed the great clock-bell, named "the Major" after Major George Anderson, who bequeathed it to the town in a will proved 1831. Mr. Ventress gives an extract from the will, and an account of the casting of the bell by Harrison, who appears to have tried the experiment of mixing brass with the bell-metal; the result is that the bell is a very bad one, and it is said that the tenor, which is not nearly so large, can be heard at twice the distance*. The inscription is as follows:—

PURCHASED FOR THE CLOCK TO STRIKE UPON, AGREEABLY TO THE WILL OF
GEORGE ANDERSON, ESQ., 1833. CAST AT THE FOUNDRY OF SIR ROBERT
SHAFTOE HAWKS & CO., BY JAMES HARRISON, OF BARTON-UPON-HUMBER,
NOVEMBER 23, 1833. (Arms of Anderson.)

This must conclude my account of the bells of Durham and Newcastle, though I am conscious that it is very imperfect. It would have been more complete had I noted down the dimensions of the tenors in all the peals of five or more. The particulars I have preserved will I hope prove interesting to some of the readers of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, and may incite to further research in the same direction.

pattern of oak-leaves and acorns, and the trade-marks are those found on the later bells with these letters (Fig. 16 and Tudor rose). There is also the shield represented in Fig. 10.

* This bell is grooved by perpendicular parallel incisions all round the interior of the soundbow.

POSTSCRIPT.

At Eaglescliffe are two bells; one has no inscription, the other has—

✚ SANCTE (b) MAR (f) JE (b) ORA (f) PRO NOBIS.

The cross is a plain one, terminating in crescents; the letters are a mixture of Roman capitals with forked ends and Lombardics similarly treated. They are peculiar in character, and are found on several bells in Lincolnshire cast by Daniel Hedderly in the last century. Between the words are these stops: first, a single bell boldly executed (b); second, a running stalk bearing flowers (f). The writer hopes to have these, together with the cross and letters, engraved at some future period.

At Norton were three bells (now recast) thus inscribed:—

A.D. 1607 R.D.

ANNO . DOMINI . 1613 . I . C. (Stop, a rose)

VENITE EXVLTEMVS DOMINO. SS. 1664.

Shields as on third at Chester-le-Street, q. v.

In Walbran's "Gainford" are the following, from the church there:—

1. ✚ SAYNT CUTBERT SAF US VNOVERT.

"In narrow Longobardic characters, each letter being placed on a pannel."

2. ✚✚ HELP MARJ QUOD ROGER OF KYRKEBY [Vicar 1401—1412].

3. THO: SWAINSTON ^{CHVRCH} _{WARDEN} GLOBIA IN ALTISSIMIS DEO. 1715.

S. S.
Ebor.

An illegible inscription on the bell at Heworth Chapel (formerly at St. Mary's, Gateshead), is engraved in *Archæologia Æliana*, 4to., i. pl. v.

Hutchinson gives this, from Barnard Castle—

CAMIANA SANCTI TRINITATIS ET OMNIUM SANCTORUM.

The inscriptions on the old peal at Hexham are printed in Lukis's "Account of Church Bells."

In conclusion I desire to express my obligations to my friends Mr. Tyssen of Brighton, and Mr. Longstaffe of Gateshead; to the former for the loan of blocks for Figs. 2, 17, 18, 19; and to the latter for valuable information.

APPENDIX.

THE following Appendix contains all the inscriptions I have been able to obtain; those given above being here repeated in their proper places for the sake of readier reference.

Auckland, St. Andrew, 5.

1. "Venite exultemus Domino."
2. "Cantate Domino canticum novum, 1720."
3. "Gloria in altissimis Deo, 1720."
4. "Laudate Dominum cymbalis sonoris, 1720."
5. "Beatus est populus qui agnoscunt clangorem, 1720."

All have a sort of arabesque device or escutcheon enclosing ^{S.S.}_{Ebor.} It is very common in the northern counties.

Auckland, St. Helen, 2 (in a bell-gable).

I could not get at them, but was told by the old clerk that one had been recast, and they said it had on it "Good Saint Helen pray for us."

Aycliffe, 2.

1. "Soli Deo Gloria, 1664."
 2. "Venite exultemus Domino, 1664, I. R., R. S., R. H., R. P."
- Both have shield used by S. S., as on Chester-le-Street third, *q. v.*

Brancepeth, 6.

1. "J. Warner and Sons, London, 1859."
 2. "Canite tuba in Sion congregare populum, Rector de Branspeth parochiani et alii fieri fecerunt, A.D. M DC XXXII."
 3. "Laudate Dominum in clangore tubæ, Rector et parochiani de Branspeth refecerunt, A.D. M DC XXXII."
 4. "Laudate Dominum in tympano et choro, Rector," &c., as above.
 5. "John Warner and Sons, London, 1859."
 6. "Cast by John Warner and Sons, London, 1859." On side, *incised*, "Presented by Emma, Viscountess Boyne."
- 1, 5, 6 have royal arms and "Patent" on sides.

*Chester-le-Street, 3 (all given above).**Darlington, 6.*

1. "Lester & Pack of London fecit, 1755."
2. Ibid.
3. "Andrew Wood, Curate; W^m Hall & Tho^s Darnton & W^m Duck & Jno Brown, Ch. Wardens, 1755. Lester & Pack of London Fecit."
4. "Tho^s Lester & Tho^s Pack of London fecit, 1755. Venite Exultemus Domino."
5. "Andrew Wood, Curate; Fra^s Holmes, Rob^t Westall, Mark Jeffrey, Rich^d Southern, Ch. Wardens, 1761. Lester," &c.
6. "Moneo Georgio Thomson, Ministro ad preces; F. Emerson, R. Wright, G. Croiser, L. Matheson, Guardianis, 1702." (Portion broken out.)

When I first saw these, all except the fourth were lying in the churchyard during the restoration of the tower. I have since seen them at their birth-place, the Whitechapel foundry.

Durham Cathedral, 8 (from Hutchinson's Durham).

1. "Camp. Christi & B. Mariæ virginis Chr. Hobson¹, artifice Dec. & Cap. Dunelmensis, fieri fecerunt, A.D. M DC XCIII."
2. "Campana S. Margarete refecit."
3. "Sit nomen Domine benedictum Dec. & Cap. refecerunt, A.D. M DC XCIII."
4. "Olim Campana S. Benedicti, Fieri fecit R. Tonnor."
5. "Olim Campana S. Michaelis Decanus & Cap. refecerunt, A.D. M DC XCIII."
6. "Olim Campana boni Bedæ Chr. Hobson¹, art., Dec. & Cap., Dunelm. refecerunt A.D. M DC XCIII."
7. "Olim Camp. S. Oswaldi quam fieri fecit R. de Dunelm. Dec. & Cap. Dunelm. refecerunt A.D. M DC XCIII."
8. "Camp. S. Cuthberti olim Galilea, Dec. & Cap. Dunelm. refecerunt, A.D. M DC XCIII. T. Comber, S.T.P., Dec., S. Eyre, S.T.P., thesaur., Chr. Hobson¹, artifice."

These bells had been cast before by Thomas Bartlett, probably of the Whitechapel foundry, as appears from the parish register of St. Mary-le-Bow:—"Thomas Bertlett (a bell-founder). This man did cast the Abbey bells the summer before he dyed: buried Feb. 3, 1632." Further particulars are most likely contained in the Chapter Records.

St. Giles's, 3.

1. ✠ CAMPANA SANCTI EGIDII. On sound-bow I. I.
2. ✠ sancta Maria ora pro nobis ihc.
3. "Soli Deo gloria, 1640, A. E., R. T., R. C., T. D."

St. Margaret's, 3.

1. ✠ Vox Augustini Sonet In Aure Dei.
2. ✠ Sancta Margareta Ora Pro Nobis.
3. "✠ Jesus be our Speed, Anno Domini 1624, A. T., I. P., R. G."

St. Mary-le-Bow, 1. Not examined.*St. Mary-the-Iless*, 2 (in bell-gable). Not examined.*St. Nicholas*, 5.

1. "Fundatur Dei gloriæ regno Augustissimi Jacobi secunde Nathaniele Epse, Robert Delaval, arm., Prætoræ Ralph Trotter, Rob. Robson, Ch. Wardens."

2. The same, but with "Episc." and the date 1687.

3—5. The same or similar.

All have on the waist the stamp of Thomas Bartlett (Fig. 19) much corroded. It was used by others of his family, which held the Whitechapel foundry from 1619 to 1704.

St. Oswald's, 6.

1. "Gloria in altissimis Deo. Pex. Forster, A.M., Vic. Christo. Hodson me fecit, 1694"
2. "Pax hominibvs. Pex. Forster, A.M., Vic., I. Evans. Christopher Hodson made me, 1694. I. S., W. H., R. W., C. W."

¹ Qy. Hodson, as on the St. Oswald's bells. He was a London founder, and recast Great Tom of Oxford at Oxford in 1680. The original Tom came from Osney Abbey.

3. "Devm timete. Pex. Forster, A.M., Vic.; I. Evans, C. Warden. Christo. Hodson me fecit."

4. "Pex. Forster, A.M., Vic., 1694. Regem honore. Christopr. Hodson made me. Io. Evans, I. S., W. H., R. W."

5. "Pex. Forster, A.M., Vic. Ibimvs in domvm domini, 1694. Io. Evans, Chv. W. Christoper Hodson made me."

6. "Osvaldvs Florein mereor via gesto tenorem. Pex. Forster, A.M., Vic.; Io. Evans, I. S., W. H., R. W., C. W., 94."

All these bells have several impressions of coins of the realm introduced between the words.



Fig. 19.

The Castle.

A small bell preserved under a glass shade has an invocation in the usual form and in black-letter, but the name of the saint is illegible.

Easington, 3.

1. "Jesus be our speed, S. S., 1664."
2. Date 1618 and same motto.
3. Date 1842 and names of Rector and Churchwardens.
(The two last not copied, only slight notes taken.)

Hartlepool, 3. (By Mears, 1819.)

Heighington, 3 (all given above).

Houghton-le-Spring, 6.

- 1—5. "T. Mears of London Fecit, 1826."
6. "T. Mears of London Fecit, 1826. Rev^d Edw^d South Thurlow, Rector; Ralph Meggison, Sen^r, Thomas Johnson, Ralph Wallace, Rob^t Humphrey, Church Wardens."

Jarrow, 2 (see above).

Morpeth, St. Mary's, 2.

1. "W. B., 1662," and a running pattern of crosses and fleurs-de-lys alternately. Recently bought second-hand in London.

2. "Cry aloud, Repent, M DC XXXV. John Robson Person, William Green, Alexander Foster, Robert Smythe, William Milborne, Wardens." This bell has a gaping crack.

Morpeth, Tower in Market-place, 8.

1, 2. "T. Mears of London Fecit, 1838."

3, 4, 7. "R. P., 1706."

5. "These 6 bells were given by Major-General Edmond Maine, Governor of Berwick, 1763."

6. "Richard Phelps made these bells, 1706." Coins on this bell.

8. "The gift of Major-General Edmond Maine to the Corporation of Morpeth, 1706."

I suppose the fifth bell must have been recast in 1763.

Newcastle, St. Nicholas, 8 and the clock bell (all given above).

St. Andrew's, 6.

These bells are very difficult to get at or see. The fifth has this inscription: "Chr. Rutter, Fenwick Lambert, Tho. Sheuill, Percival Bell, Ch. Wardens. R. Phelps fecit, 1726." The rest appear to have the same or something similar. All are very wide and flat at the top.

Pittington, 3 (all given above).

Sedgefield, 5^a.

1. "Cantate Domino canticum novum, 1707."

2. "Laudate Dominum cymbalis sonoris, 1707."

3. "Te Deum laudamus, 1707. Theophilus Pickering, D.D., Rector; Bryan Harrison, Thomas Smith, Martin Dunn, Richard Smith, Church Wardens."

4. "Nathanael Lord Crewe, Lord Bishop of Durham, 1707, anno feriæ et restaurationis mercatus maximæ villiæ de Sedgfeild" (*sic*).

5. ✚ Trinitate Sacra fiat Hec Campana Beata.

1—4 have the crown ornaments and trade-mark of ^A_{ESOR}.

South Shields, 6.

1—5. "Lester & Pack of London fecit, 1764."

6. "Rev^d James Carr, Incumbent; Baker Trotter, W^m King Eddowes, Rob^t Walter Swinburn, Church Wardens. Recast 1847."

Stranton, 3.

1. ✚ sta maria ora pro nobis. (*sic*)

2. "Clangore dulcisono psallam tibi Deus, 1699."

3. "Venite exultemus Domino. S. S., 1664, I. R. R."

Tynemouth, 6.

1—5. "W. & T. Mears, late Lester, Pack & Chapman, of London, fecit, 1787."

6. "Rev^d Charles Charlton, A.M., Vicar; Robert Laing, Esq^r, Shallet Dale, Esq^r, Robert Liddell, Esq^r, Churchwardens. Thomas Mears & Son of London Fecit, 1807."

* When the peal was last reconstructed it was intended that there should be six, but the tenor (F) was stopped at Northallerton in consequence of the parishioners refusing to pay the expenses. The present tenor being G, the peal is of course in G minor on account of the B flat. What became of the original tenor is not known.

IRISH FOLK-LORE MYTHOLOGY.

BY THE REV. JOHN O'HANLON.

POPULAR superstitions derive their origin from remote periods and various motive causes, but they usually result from disordered intellect, imperfect knowledge, and neglected education. However widely extended these absurd and irreligious notions may have been, and notwithstanding well-defined lines of distinction prevailing in habits, customs, and usages among different races, classes, and creeds inhabiting our globe, almost universal belief in irrational supernatural illusions can be assigned to obvious natural causes. Sacred Scripture and even profane history are frequently interspersed with accounts of ancient errors and idolatry, the ever-fruitful parents of popular delusion and impiety. Divine Revelation furnishes irrefragable authority regarding the origin of evil, whilst even human experience affords conclusive evidence and convincing argument proving its destructive influences. The natural and cultivated powers of man's mind, though capable of exalted illumination, are yet finite. The human understanding has been clouded as a consequence of our primal fall. Scepticism or infidelity may assign other causes to account for such results; but the force of argument cannot gainsay these facts nor invalidate convincing testimony, establishing inferences drawn from reason and revelation.

However differing in details and degree, the usual tenacity of erroneous impression seems to have established a sort of almost universal dominion over all nations. The creed of superstition is nearly similar among the people of most countries. Ordinary results of enquiry furnish a coherence of deduction and a link of connexion, resembling in some degree investigations regarding comparative philology and the generalizing of extensive historical or scientific researches. In the infancy of science mystery settled over undiscovered secrets of natural phenomena. Conjectural reveries required slight mental discipline, whilst imagination easily winged her flight to conclusions little consonant with rational principles. The mind, essentially active, will undoubtedly form more or less inadequately some general idea of natural and inexplicable objects, coming within the range of its observation.

In preparing the present essay, I felt desirous of correcting or counteracting, to a certain extent, many false statements or inferences made by writers in reference to various religious practices and to prevailing opinions of a great majority among the Irish people. Such misrepresentation is partly owing to incorrect information regarding points of religious dogma, and to a want of appreciating the exact pur-

port of expressions or practices, which spring from undefined but well-understood material distinctions between their authoritative faith and merely fluctuating national traditions or vague mythological opinions. The innermost feelings or sentiments and imagery of language prevailing among our Catholic peasantry in Ireland cannot be thoroughly known by strangers to their habits of thought, and who should not expect to become the depositories of secrets tending to expose those who might unreservedly communicate them to sarcasm or ridicule, by no means congenial to the self-esteem of a sensitive people. Many of our un-Catholic novelists and tale-writers have drawn largely on their inventive faculties for purposes of embellishment and illustration of our popular legends; yet no person well acquainted with the habits, customs, and superstitions of the peasantry could be at a loss to point out various *mal-apropos* allusions, expressions, or inventions, which appear injudicious and inelegant in our national literature, as those miserable and witless songs or dramas which once furnished the stage with caricatures of Irish character, speech, and manners.

The legends of Ireland, and tales illustrating many superstitious notions of our peasantry, are usually full of lively fancy, imagery, harmless humour, and playful imagination. Popular superstitions are not confined to the Irish, as can easily be proved by comparing our fairy lore with that of other nations. Even the English, Welsh, and Scotch are much more superstitious than the Irish. Nor are superstitions restricted to the less educated classes in those various countries where they prevail. Even in cases where education might be supposed to exclude vulgar errors, early prepossessions or associations leave their strange impress on minds of superior intelligence. Vague and undefined fears, the observance of lucky and unlucky days or omens, or predestined anticipations of future misfortunes, characterize the habits or feelings, and influence the conduct, of persons moving in the very highest circles of society.

It is rather remarkable, and it serves probably to account in a great measure for the natural good-humour, gentleness, and generous dispositions of the Irish, that our popular mythology has few revolting superstitions or horrible creations of fancy connected with it. Even those fictions of more fearful import and gross conception, linked to the indigenous, sportive, and light airy fabrications of our legend-mongers, would seem to have been incorporated with brain delusions, derived from foreign sources. The blood-stained spectres and fleshless skeletons of German legends; the terror-inspiring night-howls of demons and the monstrous shapes of ogres, giants, or perturbed warriors of Scandinavian Sagas; the fearful *denouements* of revenge and disaster following such apparitions, and freezing the very soul of sensibility with horror; these and kindred subjects rarely intrude on our imagina-

tions, or, if introduced, they seem toned to a degree more in unison with ancient and modern instincts of civilization. Witchcraft, as forming a deeply-seated theory among the superstitions of our sister islands, with those monstrous repressive enactments of no very remote legislation and executive severity, does not appear to have prevailed extensively in Ireland previous to the twelfth century. The practice of placing changelings or weaklings on a red-hot shovel to expel the fairy spirit, or of throwing persons into water to discover whether they would sink or swim, or of terrifying the supposed preternatural being with a heated poker or some such instrument, is referable only to that class of judicial trials which caused suspected persons to walk barefooted over the glowing ploughshare, or which kindled the fires of persecution for victims of popular delusion. Well-authenticated instances of racking torture and gross cruelty, inflicted on innocent and suffering human beings within these realms, and traceable to gross, revolting superstition, resulting in the death of such afflicted persons, have unfortunately in too many instances stained our criminal jurisprudence and outraged all the finer feelings of humanity at no very remote period. Happily for the fair fame of our island these barbarous incidents rarely occurred among us, nor can decided traces of such humiliating enactments and monstrous usages be discovered among the records of our past history.

An attempt at instructing the lower orders of people through the medium of their superstitions has been advocated as one of the most attractive and successful methods for imparting information, whilst combining knowledge with amusement. It is certain that many foolish and even barbarous superstitions, habits, or customs have often been eradicated by delicate sarcasm and effective publicity. Rooted prejudices and relics of bygone absurd usages or superstitions gradually give place to the force of enlightened public opinion and advancing civilization.

Among the earliest impressions made on youthful minds, the wanderings of our imaginative faculties are sure to leave their impress before judgment can assert the exercise of her corrective powers. To visit the light-hearted peasant's cabin and form one of its social circle during long winter evenings is popularly known as *courdheaghing*. How agreeable to our youthful fancies the harmless and pleasant jokes of young and old at these humble, cheerful *réunions*! How many weird tales of goblin and fairy were told, and to auditors predisposed for receiving most wonderful descriptions and adventures with reverential assent! How many romantic and long-drawn narratives were spun out through the night by some professional story-teller, which were only varied by the rustic ballad, containing an almost interminable quantity of verses! How often has not the Irish peasant's child fallen

asleep through downright tension of eager desire to follow the storyteller to his *dénouement* of a giant's mishap and a successful exit of adventure to the youngest son of some imaginary king and queen! The subject-matter of such tales beguiled the hours of rest and often of field-labour among our humbler classes. Similar narratives in prose and verse once engaged the attention of "high-born ladye" and belted chieftain, in the time-honoured keep or baronial hall many ages past: nor can we doubt but this practice of story-telling descended from the old castle and bard, or *shanachie*, to the modern cabin and wandering *bocagh*, or *shuler*, who received a bed, bit, and sup, "for God's sake," from the humble but generous peasant, and whose arrival was welcomed all the more by parent and child when naturally though rudely gifted with "sweet wit and good invention," like the Irish bards of whom Spenser writes. These tales, however, were only intended to while away time agreeably, without making any great demands on the cottier's credulity. Is it therefore wonderful that early associations and training should accustom the peasant from his very childhood to receive romantic impressions and to cultivate ideality, thinking or talking, asleep or waking?

Various causes have operated in our time to limit or partially remove these features of national idiosyncrasy. Disuse of the Irish language, and with it a declining knowledge of old legendary poems and romances conveyed through its medium; an extension of utilitarian and scientific education among the rising generation; a transition state from old usages and a primitive condition of society; the emigrating and industrial tendency of our age; a gradual intermixture of the Celtic race with distant and distinctive populations: these and many other obvious reasons might be assigned for the general disappearance of many almost forgotten social customs and popular superstitions. Those days seem to have departed when—

"Tales pleased the hamlet, and news cheered the hall,
And the tune of old times was still welcome to all,"

as a native poet^a has so appropriately recorded his reminiscences of the past in one of his beautiful minor poems. Few things are so evanescent in their nature as folk-lore traditions, but their generic peculiarities have been preserved in our ancient and modern literature. Thousands of interesting local legends have been totally forgotten because unrecorded; and yet many of these were essentially important for the perfect elucidation of historic problems, and were characteristically illustrative of a people's mental organization and speculative opinions. In the following collection only a few Irish legends, acquired from tradition, have been produced by the writer. They are

^a The Rev. James Willa.

introduced in a garb and shape adopted without any literary pretension as an experiment on public indulgence. If unnoted in some such form as now presented, it is probable these legends would be consigned altogether to oblivion. Should they afford any amount of recreation, amusement, or information to the reader, that result will amply suffice for the writer's object.

Before entering upon fragmentary details of legendary lore and their accessories of local scenery, it may be desirable to dwell somewhat in advance on more general outlines of Irish traditions in reference to fairy and other preternatural creations of fancy. This essay must necessarily be concise, and mainly suggestive of further development through extraneous sources. But it is hoped that the more curious or intellectual investigator will easily track his way to those bye-paths of Irish localities and literature, which will doubtless richly reward his romantic, artistic, poetic, antiquarian, historic, and philosophical tastes or studies.

The ancient and early settlers of Ireland, called *Tuatha de Danaans*, are thought to have been the first professors of Druidism; but they are certainly known to have been adepts in the arts of sorcery and magic. It is said they were transformed into fairies at some remote period, and consigned to subterranean habitations, under green hill-sides, raths, cairns, and tumuli. In Brittany also, a country which held many ancient usages and practices common in our own, trolls and spirits, with dwarfs and fairies, popular myths of eld, haunt the woods, rocks, streams, and fountains. The raths of Ireland must have been very numerous in former times, as proved, not only because of the number yet remaining, but also from the fact that the compound *Rath, Raw, Rah, Ray, or Ra*, is found connected with the nomenclature of more than one thousand different localities in this island. Here the spirit people love to congregate, but difficult it must prove to collect perfectly authentic accounts of their social economy, amusements, and pursuits.

Music heard beside these raths on a fine evening often induces mortals to linger with delight, although danger may be incurred by listening to such syren melody. Benevolence is sometimes exercised towards mortals by the fairies, who are said to cure men and women of infirmities and diseases, or who are thought to remove deformities or disagreeable misfortunes. They often communicate supernatural power to mortals, and invisibly assist them. Again, these creatures are found of a malevolent and mischievous disposition; frequently abducting mortals to serve some selfish or degrading purpose, paralyzing their energies and prospects of worldly happiness, or leaving a long inheritance of sickness and sorrow on afflicted individuals and families. A libation of cows' *beestheens*—some of the thick new milk given after calving—when poured on the rath, is believed to appease the anger of

offended fairies. Many other similar practices are considered no less potent when suitably employed.

The Irish word pronounced *shee*, is the usual generic name applied to that denomination of supernatural creatures known in the sister kingdoms as fairies, elves, or pixies. The *farr-shee* is known as the man-fairy; the *ban-shee* is recognised as the woman fairy; sometimes we have the term *mna-shee*, 'woman fairies,' used with peculiar diminutions known in the Irish language. The *Fear-sighes* are chiefly alluded to in ancient legendary lore; and the *Bean-sighes* are usually known as a distinctive class of imaginary beings, when wailing for anticipated deaths. In the fairy soldier troops only men appear; among the moonlight or fairy palace revellers, fine dressed lords and ladies are indiscriminately mingled in social enjoyments. Within their luxurious halls songs and strains of ravishing music and rhythm are heard, which transport with a delicious enthusiasm the souls of mortals, and tingle on the ear with melodious cadenzas that long haunt the memory and imagination.

Evening is the time usually selected for fairy migrations from raths and dells; it is also the favourite juncture for indulging in their peculiar pastimes and revels. In his "Songs of the Pixies," Coleridge attributes a like propensity to the Devonshire "race of beings invisibly small, and harmless or friendly to man." The poet thus sings on behalf of his imaginary and fantastic beings:—

"When Evening's dusky car,
Crown'd with her dewy star,
Steals o'er the fading sky in shadowy flight,
On leaves of aspen trees
We tremble to the breeze,
Veil'd from the grosser ken of mortal sight."

Having described the amusements of his Lilliputian elves during this visionary hour, and with the day's decline following these fancied sports of fairy trains, we read the following beautiful apostrophe to night, so richly coloured with a glowing fervour of imagination:—

"Mother of wildly-working dreams! we view
The sombre hours that round thee stand
With downcast eyes (a duteous band!)
Their dark robes dripping with the heavy dew.
Sorceress of the ebon throne!
Thy power the Pixies own,
When round thy raven brow
Heaven's lucent roses glow,
And clouds, in watery colours drest,
Float in light drapery o'er thy sable vest;
What time the pale moon sheds a softer day,
Mellowing the wood beneath its pensive beam:
For 'mid the quivering light 'tis ours to play,
Eye dancing to the cadence of the stream."

The summer or autumn nights were selected by our Irish fairies as most appropriate occasions for congregating their dancing parties in secluded vales near runnel banks, whilst the gurgling water trickles along its sheltered course. Sometimes they sport beside a lake or river, near old ivied castles, or oftentimes within the gloomy precincts of some graveyard, under the walls of its ruined church, or over lonely tombs of the dead. Harvest-time is remarkable for affording frequent glimpses of our Irish fairies. They are, however, very jealous of mortal intrusion, and commonly proceed to wreak vengeance on all unbidden interlopers on their revels. The wild harmonies of zephyr breezes are supposed to be the murmuring, musical voices of fairies on their travels. Although elfin sports may continue during night, the first glow of morning is a signal for instant departure to their umbrageous raths, deep caverns, rocky crevices, or old cairns, where their fabled dwellings are carefully concealed from the eye of mortal. On alighting at, or departing from, a particular spot, their rapid motion through air creates a noise somewhat resembling the loud humming of bees when swarming from a hive. Sometimes what is called *shee-gaoithe*, Anglicè 'a whirlwind,' is supposed to have been raised by the passing fairy host.

Those strange sounds caused by crackling furze-blossoms are attributed to fairy presence. They shelter beneath clumps of gorse thickets, love the scent of their flowers, and mark out beaten tracks through the wiry grass growing round their roots; they sip ambrosial dew from out the yellow cup-leafed blossoms; they also suck dew-drops from other leaves and flowers. In his ballad of "Tren the Fairy" Joyce happily alludes to such a practice in these lines:—

"From flower-bells of each hue,
Crystal-white or golden-yellow,
Purple, violet, red, or blue,
We drink the honey dew
Until we all get mellow—
Until we all get mellow,
And through our festal glee,
I'm the blithest little fellow
In the fairy companie."

In a somewhat similar strain Francis Davis, "the Belfast Man," has poetically recorded, in his "Fairy Serenade," social customs of *Sheogues*, in the eastern parts of Ulster. Having regard to the light-footed, ethereal, dancing groups of dwarfish beings, when delicately touching the green grass, it is supposed they scarcely shake off these dew-drops during their wildest evolutions. Filled with a passionate eagerness for music and revelry, they indulge whole nights without intermission or weariness in their favourite exercises and recreations, lightly gliding in trails or circles through varied postures and figures. The fairies are generally represented as habited in green, or sometimes in white.

silver-spangled raiment, with high-peaked and wide-brimmed scarlet caps on their heads. By moonlight they are often seen under the shade of oak trees, dancing on or around large globular fungi or umbrella-shaped mushrooms. Thus discourseth the northern poet:—

“O, broad are the lawns of your airy fairy king:
And we’ll o’er them glide on the watery wing
Of a love-sick maiden’s sigh.
And thy crown I’ll plume
With the golden bloom
Of the blue-robed violet’s eye;
And we’ll fill our glass
From a blade of grass,
And we’ll drink to its emerald dye;
While we dance those springs
The young daisy sings,
When she’s kissed by the twilight fly.
Oh! the gay green bower
And the grey eve hour,
When the dew lamps round us lie!”

In the south of Ireland especially every parish has its grassy green and fairy thorn, where it is supposed these elves hold merry meetings and dance their rounds. In Ulster, also, the hawthorn seems associated with fairy revels, as may be gleaned from a beautiful northern ballad of Samuel Ferguson, “The Fairy Thorn:” there a fairy host is introduced as issuing from every side around an enchanted hawthorn, and whilst three beautiful young maidens are engaged in dancing,—

“They hear the silky footsteps of the silent fairy crowd,
Like a river in the air gliding round.
Nor scream can any raise, nor prayer can any say,
But wild, wild the terror of the speechless three—
For they feel fair Anna Grace drawn silently away,
By whom they dare not look to see.”

According to this highly poetic legend, the two maidens who were left behind on earth soon afterwards—

“Pined away and died within the year and day,
And ne’er was Anna Grace seen again.”

To the philosophical investigator, it is curious to discover how local habits and pursuits leave their impress on even the superstitions of a people. The Whitehaven coal-miners used to fancy they often found little mining tools and implements belonging to a “swart fairy of the mine,” in their dark subterranean chambers^b. The Germans, it appears, believed in two classes of gnomes, the one species fierce and malevolent, the other gentle and harmless. These creatures appeared like little old men, about two feet in height, wandering through lodes

^b Pennant’s *Tour in Scotland* in 1772, vol. ii. p. 49.

and chambers of mines. Although apparently busily engaged in cutting ore, heaping it in vessels, and turning windlasses, they were in reality doing nothing. Except provoked, however, no harm accrued to the miners with whom they associated^c. Rarely do we find our native fairies devoted to any industrial pursuits, except those lighter and occasional indoor occupations, which serve to engage and amuse the merry Irish maiden or thrifty housewife. Pleasure and social enjoyment seem the all-engrossing delight of our airy elves, as such practices enter largely into the life of our light-hearted countrymen.

It is only at a distance the fairies appear graceful in figure or handsome in countenance, but their costumes are always of rich material or fine texture. They frequently change their shapes; they suddenly appear and as suddenly vanish. These elves, on a near inspection, are generally found to be old, withered, bent, and having very ugly features, especially the men. Female fairies are endowed with characteristics of rare beauty in several instances; and to such beings most marked attentions are always paid by the diminutive lords of their affections.

Fairies are generally thought by the peasantry to partake of a mixed human and spiritual nature. Their bodies are presumed to be immaterial, or at least of some almost impalpable substance. They are animated with feelings of benevolence or resentment, according to circumstances. Although invisible to men, particularly during day, they hear and see all that takes place among mortals in which they have any especial concern. Hence the peasantry are always anxious to secure their good opinion and kind offices, and to propitiate or avert their anger by civil conversation and practices. Fairies are always mentioned with respect and reserve. It is also considered inhuman to strain potatoes or spill hot water on or over the threshold of a door, as thousands of spirits are supposed to congregate invisibly at such a spot, and to suffer from that infliction. Before drinking, a peasant would often spill a small portion of his draught on the ground as a complimentary libation to the "good people."

The common people have formed some ill-defined belief that the fairies are like the fallen angels, driven out from bliss and condemned to wander on earth until the day of judgment. Campion, "the Kilkenny Man," has versified the fall of these elves from their previous high estate. The fairies are said to doubt regarding their own future state, although they have hopes of being one day restored to happiness. An intermixture of good and evil balances their actions and motives, and their passions are often vindictive as their inclinations are frequently humane and generous. They wage desperate battles with opposing bands, and they meet like knights of old, armed *cap-à-pie*,

^c Agricola, *De Animantibus Subterraneis*.

for such encounters. The air bristles with their spears and flashing swords, and their helmets and red coats gleam in the bright sunshine during the progress of these engagements.

No opinion was more prevalent among the peasantry than that of fairy abduction, practised by the elfin tribe. Young and lovely children were the special objects of desire; and often when these had been snatched away from the parental home, old, emaciated, decrepid, and ugly fairies were left in their stead. These latter are called *change-lings*. In the Scottish highlands midwives were accustomed to give a small spoonful of whiskey mixed with earth to newly-born children as their first food; this was no doubt intended as a preservative from some preternatural spell. Highland babes are carefully watched and guarded until after their christening is over, lest they should be abducted or changed for fairy deformities. The Irish peasant mother entertained similar fears for her newly-born child, especially when it presented a very attractive appearance. But children alone were not the only persons subject to such species of forced exile. Mortal women, recently confined, were also abducted to suckle the children conveyed to fairy-land, and in some cases they were required to nurse fairy-born infants. On this subject we have many popular tales and traditions current; whilst our ancient or modern literature abounds with allusions to such incidents.

Edward Walsh has written a beautiful ballad, "The Fairy Nurse," relating to a girl who had been led into the fairy fort of Lisroe, where she saw her little brother, who had died a week before, laid in a rich cradle and rocked to sleep by a fairy woman. The following are the opening stanzas:—

"Sweet babe! a golden cradle holds thee,
And soft the snow-white fleece enfolds thee;
In airy bowers I'll watch thy sleeping,
When branchy trees to the breeze are sweeping.
Shuheen sho! lulo lo!

"When mothers languish broken-hearted,
When young wives are from husbands parted,
Ah! little think the keeners lonely,
They weep some time-worn fairy only.
Shuheen sho! lulo lo!"

Our well-known writer, Dr. Anster, has composed a very agreeable ballad founded on this superstition; but it is quite evident he has mistaken the popular traditions and opinions on this selected poetic subject, as would appear from the concluding stanzas:—

"Oh, it cannot be my own sweet boy,
For his eyes are dim and hollow;
My little boy is gone to God,
And his mother soon will follow.

"The dirge for the dead will be sung for me,
And the mass be chaunted sweetly;
And I will sleep with my little boy,
In the moonlight churchyard meetly."

The peasantry never supposed the abducted child was laid in mother earth when taken away from its former home, but they imagined it lived in fairy realms, condemned however reluctantly to endure, if not enjoy, all the vicissitudes of a constrained exile from earth and heaven. In this state, when not restored to its parents once more, existence was prolonged to an indefinite period.

(*To be continued.*)

CHANGE OF NAME.

WE have of late seen many instances of persons who have published in the newspapers their intention to change their names, *ex mero motu*, and without obtaining the royal licence which alone will justify the alteration being recorded at the College of Arms. We conceive this to be an evil custom, which should it become at all general, would work much mischief in regard to family history, and which every gentleman should discourage. We therefore gladly comply with a request to insert in our pages the Gazette notice of a change recently effected in what we believe to be the only legal manner, whereby the name of one of our great naval heroes is perpetuated in default of direct issue. We cannot undertake to search the Gazette for the purpose, but we shall be happy to record such announcements if communicated by the parties to them.

Whitehall, May 22, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto William Henley Pearson, of Rochetts in the county of Essex, of Bailbrook Lodge in the county of Somerset, and of Norland-square in the county of Middlesex, Clerk, Master of Arts in the University of Oxford, and Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of Heytesbury in the county of Wilts.; and to Martha Pearson his wife, only child and heir of Osborne Markham, late of Rochetts aforesaid, Esquire, deceased, and of Martha Honora Georgina Markham (afterwards Martha Honora G. Jervis), his wife, eldest daughter and co-heiress of William Henry Jervis (formerly William Henry Ricketts), Esquire, a Captain in the Royal Navy, who was the eldest son of William Henry Ricketts, Esquire, and Mary his wife, sister of John Earl of St. Vincent, Viscount St. Vincent, and Baron Jervis of Meaford, in the county of Stafford, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, &c., &c. [*titles*], all deceased, Her Royal licence and authority that they may, in compliance with a proviso contained in the last will and testament of the said John Earl of St. Vincent, take and henceforth use the surname of Jervis only, in lieu and instead of that of Pearson; that she, the said Martha Pearson, may bear the arms of Jervis, and that he, the said William Henley Pearson, may bear the arms of Jervis quarterly with those of Pearson, and that such surname and arms may in like manner be taken, borne, and used by the issue of their marriage; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, &c., &c.

VESTIGES OF THE CELTIC AND ANGLO-SAXON TONGUES.—I.

By J. H. NANKIVELL, PENZANCE.

IT has been often said that the Cornish language is extinct, that its last murmurs were heard in the death-babbings of Dolly Pentreath, but from boyhood I have been convinced of the untruth of this statement. Our Celtic tongue has been clamoured down, it is true, by Norman, and still worse by Greek and Latin, but the grand language of our ancient people is not extinct, nor can it ever become so; it has long since been married to its cousin-german, the Anglo-Saxon, and we hope will keep pretty clear from any other alliances. It makes one's ears tingle to listen to some Englishmen with Roman tendencies speaking almost a foreign tongue. A few years since I was guide to two of these gentry; we were ascending a heathery brae: one of them, with panting breath, said that it was a "precipitous acclivity!" (fact); the other moralized about "secular and mundane affairs." To these persons the words "steep hill" or "things of the earth earthy," would be common and vulgar.

The Cornish "bindwords," the small stuff of which language is in part made up, are fallen into disuse, but the nouns, the "thingwords," the essential parts of the language, are still in existence, and it may be hoped will never become obsolete. Thus, for example, one meets a miner who informs you that he is going to 'bal' (mine), or perhaps he calls it very properly the 'mean,' (rock). He further informs you that he has but recently recovered from an accident: that "the 'quer' (cross-wall) falld away and knackd him into the 'leeriness,' (shallow pit);" this happened about 'cannell teening,' (sunset, candle lighting); ever since that time he has had a 'reeten' (*rasseln, ratschen*) in his 'breest.' Finally he tells you that his name is 'Penhaligon,' or 'Holyhead.'

Our farmers call their lambs as soon as they are more than twelve months old, 'hogs,'—hog rams, hog wethers, hog ewes. I think the Erse word which brackets with this is *oige*, 'young,' *geoguthe*, 'youth,' A.-S., and might be as correctly applied, and probably was in olden time, to the young of any animal. Of late one has heard 'yearling' at agricultural meetings, but to our old-fashioned ears the word 'jahrling' is much better. It is not many years that the word 'ibbel' (colt) has fallen into disuse; it is still common in Brittany. Then again, we say the

* Reote be rofene = crepitat in ore, A.-S. MSS.

potatoes are 'cheening,' (sprouting); put a 'chael' (jowl, that is a turn of rope) in the horse's mouth; the brow of the hill is the 'nap;' the hay is in its 'mood;' we 'fang' (receive, grasp) our wages; we 'team out' (*teo*, to draw) water from the 'pyth;' 'swail' (scorch) our hogs; the door turns on the 'drexel,' 'dur exla,' (axle).

In our quarrels we 'wrig' (*wregan*) or accuse each other; the horses are laden (*gesymede*) with a 'seam' of corn, &c. But before I proceed any further with these notes I feel that I must apologise for my guesses at meanings; these are not intended for nineteen out of twenty of reading men, but for the few to whom the subject may be unfamiliar.

It is well known that the consonants *Cr*, *Kr*, *Gr*, form the roots of a host of words referring to rocks and cliffs. These letters admit most of the vowels, as we shall afterwards see. Thus Craig and Craigie are well-known proper names, but in the Scilly Isles may be read on the tombstones of St. Mary's churchyard the name of Craggs, a name one would suppose indigenous in those beautiful craggy islands. In St. Mary's we also have the Hugh (high) Hill and the Hugh Town sheltered beneath; we also find there the Hoe Point; we find Cruther's Point, Gorregan, Gerwick, Carrickstarne, Carn Morval (the seaside cairn), West *Crim* rock, &c.; and at this point it may be well to mention that in Cornwall we have many instances of the reduplication of names, the old and the new forming a tautology thus, Bray Hill, Roche Rock, Carrick Rock, Pentire Headland, and so on. The root appears with us in the proper names of Car, Cara, Carne, Carlyon, Carbis, &c. In the names of places, as Cairn Galver (goat's cairn), Cairn Marth (the horse cairn), Carn-an-ton (the house on the cairn); and the poor people, who always (?) pronounce correctly, give the *a* long in the word 'carn.' We have Kerris (rocks), Gurnard (high rock); the word also appears as Ceres, the goddess of plenty having nought in common with the sea-beaten rocks so called. Moreover we have a Celtic duplication in the word Carnmen. Carter, a personal name, has not had an agricultural origin; it is from Car-tir, or ter, 'rockground,' and this opinion is corroborated by the fact that west of Crantock Bay we have out at sea Cartir rocks.

But it must not be lost sight of that "by Tre, Pol, and Pen you may know the Cornish name."

The Tremains of Heligan, a distinguished family, appear to have made a curious play on their name in their coat of arms, on which they bear three hands, Tres manus, whereas the word means 'rocktown.' We have legions of names of persons and places which take *Tre* as prefix:—e. g. Trefusis—this family bears three spindles, Tres fusi, although there cannot be a question but that this, too, is either a heraldic blunder or figment; Tregerras, 'rocky town;' Treswithan and Treuwith, 'woody town;' Tregarthan, 'enclosed, cultivated town;' Tredinnick, 'hill

town;' Tremellyn, 'mill town;' Trewartha, 'high town;' Trythal, 'valley town,' &c., are a few among hundreds of a similar kind.

In a few instances persons and places have the same designation: thus Tregarthen of Tregarthen, Glynn of Glynn*, Penberthey of Penberth, Madron of Madron. In Welsh, Pendref means a village, and we Cornish have not only the common prefix of *Tre* but also Driff, Treeve, and Trereife. *Pol*, *Pool*: thus Pollard, 'high lake;' Polmear, 'lake by the sea;' Polglaze, 'green pool;' Polamounter, 'pool in the hill-side.' But as is well known, the prefix *Pen* is most general: Pendar, 'head of the land;' Tol Pedn Penwith, 'the vale of the headlands of Penwith;' Pedn mean du, 'black rock head;' Pendour, 'headland overhanging the sea;' Peden merer mear, 'the great headland in the sea;' Pedngwinwn, 'the white headland;' Pennance, 'head of valley.'

Other prefixes have we. Thus *Bo*, *Bos*, (*Ban*, *Bott*, *Bothie*), 'a house;' Bo-diinn-ar, 'high hill house;' Boaden and Denbigh, surnames = 'hausmann;' Botrea, 'hall town;' Bodenna, 'hill house.' In this county there are three villages called Hendra (Hend-dre), and they well answer to this name, 'the village by the road,' as they stand close by considerable thoroughfares.

Ros commonly applies to a valley, as Roskruge, 'rocky valley;' Rosvear, 'great valley.' Rosnannon would seem to be 'valley of valleys,' and it deserves the name.

Davy enters into the name of a few places, as Tol-davas, 'the sheep valley,' and Tredavoe, 'the sheep town.' Kel-y-nack is a thoroughly Celtic name, and is general hereabout; I read it 'gorge of the valley.' Strange names, too, are Taskis, Clisty, Clisky, Prisk, Prazy, Prowse.

It is not always an easy matter to understand what these names *spell*. I adopt this word in the sense in which it was used by a child taught to read without knowing the sound and value of each letter, in fact taught words and not letters, after this fashion, "This word spells horse, dog, cat." An odd effect was produced on the mind of the child, who in walking about would say somewhat after this fashion, "That gateway spells Carloggas, that lodge spells Carnanton," and so on; and much in the same manner one desires to know what every word or sound spells. (Zum Beispiel), For many years I was stumped by the words 'Mellidour Mills.' What could honey or gold have to do with the name of this place? At last a little Celtic came to my help, and behold 'Mellidour' spells 'water mill,' in distinction from 'windmill.'

The words meaning 'water' enter largely into the composition of our names; thus Chyandour, 'the house by the water;' Douren, 'waters;' Polt-iskey, 'the lake of water;' 'Eskavin,' in this we have both 'Esk' and 'avon,' and so, having once the key to these words, we soon find

* Glean, 'glcn,' Irish.

out their resemblances and relationships. Our children ought to be instructed in Celtic and Anglo-Saxon, because these tongues are more in harmony with each other than either of them is with Latin and Greek, and because the English language finds its pith and roots in Teutonic.

It has been mentioned that a duplication of names is common with us; one curious instance of this fact occurs in Penzance, in which Vounder Voor, or 'great lane,' is now known as Vounder Voor-lane. Names are at times, both ancient and modern, used in common, thus our Taraveor ('great bull') road, is usually called Bull's-lane.

Gwin, 'white,' seems to have been a favourite word amongst our forbears. Thus An-guin, 'the fair,' Kei-gwin, 'white dog,' Cher-gwin, 'whitstone;' whilst of places we have Gwin-near, 'whiteland.'

Innis does not occur very frequently along our coasts, but we find it at Prussia Cove, near Penzance, where there is a gem of an islet so called; also at Pen-innis, in Scilly, where the most glorious headland that the world knows is set off by a rocky isle. We have it again in Scilly as Inas-wiggick (?) and Innis-vouls. Moreover Trescowe was by Leland designated Inniscaw, and doubtless was commonly known by that name in his day. Of proper names Inch and Ennis are known here. Wink, winnik, 'a marsh or moor,' forms a common termination; the common lapwing plover is in the north of the county called Horn-i-wink, or 'bird of the marsh;' the word also enters into the names of places, as Trewinnick, 'the marshy town.'

My object is to shew that the mine of our Celtic lore has not been exhausted; the old lodes will repay for a fresh digging, and even among the "attle"^b which has been left by our old men, Borlase, and others, there are valuable grains to be picked up, philologic curiosities of no small interest. In the few pages I have the honour of laying before the readers of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE there will be found, first, Celtic and Anglo-Saxon words still in use but more or less rare; secondly, names of antique form borne by persons or places. And here it may be right to observe that our vulgar tongue, or rather our vulgar expressions, were very 'genteel' at one time. Thus if you were to ask a Cornish labourer if he had been absent from home from Monday to Saturday he would reply, "Yes, on them days," (on *tham dagum*). When about to dispose of his cow he would inform you that he was going to the 'fear,' ('park,' and by duplication Fairpark). He does not know that 'fair' is quite another word, but he sticks to 'fear,' and to 'fearns,' (not ferns). He tells you that he hopes the 'fear' will not be 'drougy,' (*droge*, 'bad'). Our worthy Celt may be supposed to bear the name of Wallish (Cornu-Welsh), and he sells his cow to his neighbour 'Baragwanath' (Whitbread), of 'Chynoweth' (Newhouse).

^b Attle = waste materials of mines.

When wandering by the lovely shores of the Mount's Bay one may often hear the fisher-boys shouting to each other "Jack, where did you get your breel," (mackerel); and on board the mackerel-boats, when the nets are taken up, the men exclaim, "Breel! mata, idn, deaw, try, pedawr, pypm, whea, all scawd!" (a mackerel, its fellow, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, all the shoal). A few years ago the hearth or fireplace used in these boats was a piece of granite hollowed out, and it was called 'myn olla;' the same kind of simple hearth is still used by the Breton fishermen, and they call it by the same name, 'myn olla.' Our cottagers do not say "Put the door ajar," but "Put the door on the 'lag.'" A worthy dame said to me a few days since, "The 'plummage' of the trees was never so beautiful as this year." This is not Celtic, but it reminded one of Andrew Marvel, who uses the word 'plumage' *vice* foliage. Our husbandmen also use the word 'tummals,' or 'tammels,' thus, 'Good tammals of grist,' 'Good tummals of hay.'

Some of our proper names are, I think, very rare. Thus Scobell, 'a barn;' Blyght, 'wolf;' Leah, 'stone;' Lawer, 'moon;' Morish, 'sealike, marine;' Marrack, 'horseman;' Mennear (*maenhir*), 'long-rock;' Dowrik, 'waters;' Grigg (*gerrig*), 'rock;' Thorn, 'hand;' Denithorne, 'handyman;' Brenton and Brentyr, 'hill town and hill land;' Hemmings (Heim), is probably Saxon, as in the Anglo-Saxon poem of Beowulf we find "From him Geomer sprang, for help to heroes, Hemings' kinsman Garmund's nephew, mighty in conflicts."

Of Anglo-Saxon names we have Humphrey, Jeffery, Ralph, Branwell, Hamlyn, Sterry, Forbear, Beckerlegge, Stanway, Bickley, Ellmond, Sibley, and a host of others whose significations are plain enough.

One curious means of distinction in the rank of members of a family bearing the same name appears to have been made by Celtic folk in old times, as we find in Cornwall the name of Andrewartha, 'the high Andrew,' or as we should now say, 'the gentleman of the family.' There is a large catalogue of veritable Cornish words not as yet brought together which would interest the students of language. Thus Klick hand is used for left hand, (Kleak dorn); 'Slag' (soft rain) from *slag-regn*, is often heard also. In fine the subject is by no means exhausted, and my purpose will be answered if the attention of earnest philologists is in any degree directed by these hastily-written lines to our "old and antique" sayings.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SIR,—I send you some notes, part of the result of a recent excursion.

I am, &c,

C. ROACH SMITH.

Stroud by Rochester, Aug. 16, 1865.

SILCHESTER.

As was observed in your last Number, the Rev. J. G. Joyce is proceeding successfully with excavations in what was once the city or town of Calleva. The Duke of Wellington not only defrays the cost of, but he also takes a warm interest in, the proceedings, and cordially affords that cheering countenance which is so valuable in investigations which necessarily involve considerable expense, and which do not always lead promptly to discoveries apparently important. To excavate even partially an area of upwards of eighty acres requires more than common perseverance, continual watchfulness, intelligence, and powers of physical endurance—qualities not always united; but which in the reverend director of the work undertaken at Silchester are happily combined; and, as I before remarked, they are sustained and encouraged by the patronage of the noble lord of the soil. The Duke's liberality and good feeling must secure him the lasting thanks not only of the antiquaries of Europe, but also of all who can estimate properly the value of researches which have so direct a bearing on the history of our country, by affording materials so applicable to the annals of Roman Britain.

The foundations of three houses have been laid open. Each of these houses was of considerable size, the rooms, though generally small, being numerous. They are situated at the angles of what were narrow streets. The floorings of the houses are usually of coarse tessellated work; but one is of finer materials, and laid in elegant patterns. As has been stated in your last Number, it bears in parts resemblance to that of the villa at Carisbrooke, and to one found in London. One room is laid in hexagonal tiles, the interstices being filled up with coarse tesserae. The floorings of the passages, corridors, and indeed of most of the apartments, are composed wholly of coarse red, white, and black tesserae. The remains of hypocausts shew that, as usual, the Roman houses were constructed with a view to ensure warmth, which could be admirably regulated to any requisite degree. The flue-tiles also prove that the heat was carried up the walls. In one apartment these are *in situ*.

The general view of the houses is very interesting, as the eye surveys at once the full extent of the excavations and almost the whole of the rooms, their arrangement, and the narrow streets. This is not often

the case in such excavations, on account of the depth of accumulated soil; but at Silchester the foundations are scarcely a foot beneath the surface. From the excavations, also, a good notion may be formed of the extent of the town; and from the compact character of what has yet been found, it may be judged that the town is as yet but entered upon, and that the public buildings will probably be discovered more towards the centre of the vast area.

One remarkable feature in these remains is that of their pointing to two distinct epochs; and I presume this characteristic will prevail throughout the future discoveries. It explains clearly much that at the first glance is rather puzzling. In the Roman times, then, *Calleva* must have encountered some great calamity, and possibly may have been partially, if not wholly, destroyed. Subsequently it was restored, and the marks of restoration are everywhere visible, in the walls, in the floorings, and in the re-arrangements of the interiors of the houses. All of the reparations bear evidence of haste, and of very inferior workmanship; the reconstructed parts of the walls are, moreover, so very badly built, and with mortar so extremely weak, as to raise a question whether they can possibly be the work of Roman masons.

I have before observed that Mr. Joyce is closely examining the remains as they are daily brought to light, and that he is preparing a detailed account for publication. I need, therefore, say no more at present on this attractive and suggestive theme, but I cannot conclude these few remarks without referring to the Roman name of the place. Years ago I ventured to claim for it the *Calleva* of Antoninus, and on grounds which I cannot see have been previously considered or advanced. The fourteenth *iter* of Antoninus, commencing at *Isca* (*Silurum*) concludes at *Calleva*; and the fifteenth begins at *Calleva*, and terminates at *Isca Dumnoniorum*. The seventh *iter* places it intermediate between *Clausentum* (Bittern, near Southampton) and *Londonium* (London). Now an *iter* may pass through one or more towns; but in all instances, I believe, it will be found that the starting-place and the last in the route are large stations, military or walled stations, or walled towns; and that they can all be identified by existing remains of the walls, usually to be recognised above ground. From the distances in the *itineraria* above-mentioned *Calleva* could not have been situated far from Silchester; but considered solely with regard to the necessity of our finding enclosing walls yet extant, it must, I contend, have been what is now Silchester.

I had the advantage of examining the excavations in the company of Mr. Wylie, under the guidance of Mr. Joyce, to whom and to Mrs. Joyce we were indebted for kind and hospitable attentions, which counteracted the influences of a wet day in a district where hostleries are few and far between.

MEDIEVAL GLASS FACTORY.

The Rev. Edmund Kell has discovered the unquestionable remains of a medieval glass factory. These are situate in a field of Buckholt farm, about a quarter of a mile from the Roman road which led from *Venta Belgarum* (Winchester) to *Sorbiadunum* (Old Sarum). The exact site is some forty yards south of a group of trees called Cold Harbour Clump. Mr. Kell has collected a large quantity of fragments of glass vessels from the vicinity of the manufactory, all of which are peculiarly interesting, as identifying numerous types of glasses and bottles which are known to be of considerable antiquity, but which have generally been considered as exclusively of foreign make. The site of this station is not far from that of *Brige* of the fifteenth *iter* of Antoninus, and Mr. Kell is disposed to connect the remains of the factory with the Roman *mutatio* or *mansio*. Whether in making further researches he will be confirmed in his conjectures is a question; but I draw his and your readers' attention to the statement made by Conyers respecting the discovery made in London of a Roman glass furnace, which I have printed in the last part of my *Collectanea Antiqua*. It is to be hoped that Mr. Kell will print an account of his discovery, with coloured illustrations, which alone can afford a correct idea of the variety of form and colour of the vessels.

HOD HILL, IN DORSETSHIRE.

I have had a favourable opportunity of examining at leisure most of the recent discoveries made at Hod Hill, and now preserved, with many other valuable local antiquities, in the museum of Mr. Durden, of Blandford. The early Roman coins found within the site of the Roman camp and its environs upon Hod Hill are peculiarly important in fixing an approximate if not a positive date to the weapons, implements, and ornaments. Mr. Durden has secured a considerable number more recently, nearly the whole of which are of Claudius. It was feared that the interesting Roman camp within the British fortifications upon Hod Hill had been sacrificed to agricultural requirements, but it appears there was help at hand to preserve this extremely interesting earthwork in Sir Edward B. Baker, who has acquired the property, with a view to preserve effectually the ancient remains. I am glad to be able to give publicity, through the medium of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, to Sir Edward's enlightened and disinterested liberality and good feeling.

WYCOMB, NEAR ANDOVERSFORD.

Last year communications were made to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE by W. L. Lawrence, Esq., F.S.A., on excavations made by him in a field called Wycomb, near Andoversford, in Gloucestershire. They were

illustrated by a plan and by an engraving of a bronze statuette of Mars. Mr. Lawrence has so fully and so well described the result of his excavations, that it is needless for me to do more than to refer to his letters. I have now been able to examine the collection of remains brought to light under Mr. Lawrence's hospitable roof at Sevenhampton Manor; and, under the guidance of Mr. Lawrence himself, I have examined the site, not only of Wycomb, but of other localities in the neighbourhood abounding in foundations of Roman buildings.

The quantity of pottery found at Wycomb is immense: there are the fragments of thousands of vessels of all sizes, from the amphora down to the smallest drinking-cup. Some of the red lustrous fragments bear the makers' names. Of these, *VIGISOM* (*Vegisonis Manu*), *ARIC* . . (*Arici M.*), and *PIRPIITV* . . (*Perpetui Officina*), are the most legible. The second and third of these I find in my London list; but the third is there spelt *PERPET* . . , and not with a double *I* for *E*, as in the Wycomb example.

There are some well-preserved implements and utensils in iron, which are always interesting as affording types of objects of daily use in the house and in the fields. Among these are several knives, which struck me as almost identical with our oyster-knives; and I found they were accepted as such by all who had seen them. There were large quantities of oyster-shells, it may be remarked, among the *débris* of the houses: keys, knives of various shapes, and weed-hooks, abound. There is also what Mr. Lawrence considers the iron-work of the pommel of a saddle, and such it certainly appears to have been. The small sculptured stone described in *GENT. MAG.*, January, 1864, I suspect is sepulchral, the somewhat grotesque faces of two of the figures being given by the wear of time and intentional mutilations. The central appears to be that of a civilian; the two others are soldiers, who seem to carry shields and short swords. Probably an inscription upon a separate stone was originally placed under the group, but not any vestige of an inscription has yet been found at Wycomb. Of course the cemetery of the *vicus* would be likely to afford some memorials in inscribed stone; and that, as yet, Mr. Lawrence has not discovered. I examined the site in company with Mr. Lawrence on a warm and sunny day, and together we walked over the adjoining fields and through the surrounding districts. The locality was well chosen by the Roman settlers. The land is fertile, and sheltered; and on the western side is bounded by a small stream of excellent water, which flows out of the rock in high ground in a considerable volume. When the Romans held the land it would appear to have been dammed so as to form a lake or irregular moat, of width quite sufficient to make it a defence on the western side of the village. At present, near the source, it forms a mill-pond, from which it flows in a winding and picturesque course, flanked by

alder-trees, through Andoversford, where it was crossed or forded, as implied by the name of the modern village. As we noticed foundations of buildings in the fields adjoining Wycomb, the population of the *vicus* or town must have been large; and it may be expected that the further researches which Mr. Lawrence contemplates making will be rewarded with more important discoveries. The source of the stream is at the bottom of high and rocky ground; and there may be looked for some indications of a *sacellum*, or small temple, such as was frequently erected by the Romans in similar places. I may refer to the extraordinary discovery made at the source of the Seine, and published by M. Baudot, of Dijon. There were found the remains of a temple dedicated to the goddess Sequana, inscriptions recording the goddess herself, and one of her priests, also others recording persons who had made offerings in gratitude for cures effected by the water. The spring had been resorted to for all sorts of maladies, as hundreds of votive images testified; and in the spring itself the devotees threw coins, of which a large quantity was recovered.

BELLER'S NAP.

Beller's Nap is the name of a large barrow of the class usually called "long barrow," upon the highest elevation in the parish of Charlton Abbot's. Its length I should suppose to be more than 150 ft; and its width may be half that extent, with a proportionate elevation. Mr. Lawrence has recently excavated it. A gentleman residing near had commenced, and had succeeded to a certain extent in laying open the chambers; but it is to Mr. Lawrence the antiquarian world will be indebted for a complete examination of this tumulus, which is one of a very remarkable kind; and the Society of Antiquaries is promised a paper on the subject early in the next session by the successful explorer. This large mound is constructed almost wholly of stones, and it required much patience and labour before the researches could be brought to a satisfactory close. Mr. Lawrence found an excellent coadjutor in Mr. John Hanks of Charlton Abbot's. I take this opportunity of acknowledging also his attentions to me on the occasion of our visit.

Chambers were found in the four quarters of this barrow. They are formed of large stones, and contained human skeletons, beneath which was charcoal and other indications of burning, but no fragment of urn was found in the chambers. The approach to one of these chambers is very imposing in appearance, both from the walls which form it, and from the size of the stones which terminate the walls and compose one side of the chamber. These stones are about 8 ft. in height, and from their tops the innermost ends of the walls commence and gradually expand, wheeling round to the right and left and diminishing, as they flank the

outside of the barrow, to about a foot. They are constructed with the thin slaty stone of the district, without mortar, precisely like the walls or fences of the fields throughout the Cotswold hills. On our return Mr. Lawrence pointed out to me a spring called Isingwell, full a mile to the north-east of Sevenhampton, as a more remote source of the Thames than that of Seven Wells, which generally bears the honour.

THE ROMAN VILLA AT CHEDWORTH.

I am indebted to Mr. Lawrence and to Mr. Farrer for an introduction to this villa, one, in some respects the most interesting, of those discovered in Gloucestershire, and they are very many, some being highly instructive. It is situate on the property of Lord Eldon, and for some time has been in process of excavation under the direction of Mr. Farrer, whose attention was drawn to the existence of subterranean constructions by the *débris* thrown out from the burrowing of rabbits. As at Silchester, the surrounding country is now sparsely populated. The district of Chedworth is hilly and woody, with rich meadows interspersed. Where the villa is, the hills form a kind of imperfect amphitheatre, and are covered with wood, which had extended over the villa itself, some of the trees of large size growing upon the walls and rooting into them. The hill upon the slopes of which the villa was built is called Hucknell, or Hulcnell Hill, and the gentler slope in front, a cultivated field, is called Falcombe. Proceeding up the centre of the field you face the long line of the principal rooms of the villa, constructed upon a wide terrace formed by levelling the lower part of the hill. The rooms are continued upon a similar terrace on the hill on the right; they are very numerous, being, I should think, upwards of thirty, and possibly forty or more. The front ranges of rooms are divided by a terrace, in which columns were rather largely used; and flights of steps in a very perfect state lead from the lower to the upper rooms. Two of the apartments have floorings of tessellated work of a superior kind; and others had also been paved in a similar manner; the walls on the inside had been plastered and painted, but in one only did I notice any considerable portion remaining.

Hypocausts were extensively used; and their construction, as well as the arrangement of the flue-tiles up the interior of the walls, can be well studied on account of the general excellent state of preservation of the villa. There is a suite of baths supplied by water from an octagonal stone reservoir, into which runs a spring out of the hill; the room, in the centre of which is this reservoir, was open towards the interior, the roof being supported by columns. Although I have said the villa is in an excellent state of preservation, I do not mean to say its remote situation has sheltered it from the hands of the destroyer: probably it was used as a quarry, as most of the Roman villas were. The

feet of two statues have been found, but not the bodies. An altar has recently been dug up at the back of the reservoir, but, unfortunately, like others occasionally discovered elsewhere, it seems to be uninscribed. On the right side of the villa, in the hill, was the lime-kiln. This is in a good state of preservation; and in it when opened was a considerable quantity of lime. The mortar of the walls, it may be observed, is inferior to what we generally find in Roman buildings; it contains an unusual proportion of sand.

I avoid anticipating Mr. Farrer's own account of this interesting villa, which we may expect he will at no very remote period favour us with when the excavations are completed. His researches have in no small degree contributed to our knowledge of the arrangements of villas in Roman Britain; and it is only right that he himself should lay the results of his explorations before the world. On a future occasion I may, however, with Mr. Farrer's permission, say a word on the objects discovered in the villa, which I have not yet inspected. A list of the coins will be found in the last number of the "Numismatic Chronicle."

THE FLINT QUESTION.

THE following extract from *Galignani* appears worthy of preservation, as giving the views of an observer who is at once a scientific enquirer and a practical man:—

"Our readers are aware that last year a large space of ground near Presigny-le-Grand, Indre-et-Loire, was discovered covered with an immense number of blocks of flint bearing evidence of handiwork of some kind or other having been practised upon them. A number of archaeologists, having visited the spot, came to the conclusion that this must have been a place where men of the primitive race, whether antediluvian (anterior to the drift period) or merely anteceltic, used to manufacture, on a large scale, those flint weapons and implements which, in the savage state of humanity at that highly remote period, constituted their whole mechanical stock. We subsequently informed our readers that M. Robert had sent a paper to the Academy of Sciences, in which he shewed that these 'flint implements' were merely the residues of a gun-flint manufactory which had existed in those parts; and that on the occasion of a paper sent in by M. de Mortillet in refutation of M. Robert's statement, M. Decaisne, President of the Academy, cut the matter short by declaring that there could be no doubt as to the correctness of M. Robert's views on the matter. M. Penguilly Lharidon, director of the Museum of Artillery, now takes up the matter again in the *Moniteur*, and adduces some arguments tending to invalidate M. Decaisne's assertions, which, we should mention, are founded on personal inquiry and inspection. On the other hand, M. Lharidon has in his favour a thorough knowledge of the history of fire-arms and of the manner in which gun-flints were manufactured.

"The first stones used for communicating sparks to gunpowder were not, he

informs us, flints, but sulphuretted iron ore. The miquelet gun-lock, of Spanish origin, was first introduced in 1630, but the stone, if flint was used at that time, had not at all events been subjected to any manufacturing process. In 1703 fire-arms had undergone a complete metamorphosis. The soldier was armed with a musket, and it was his duty to find his own flints, which, however, he often used in their rough state; it was not until 1719 that gun-flints began to be regularly manufactured. All flints were not good for the purpose. That of Pressigny, which is coarse-grained, would not long have resisted the shock. The qualities required were great hardness, a fine grain, and a homogeneous consistency. The Archives of the *Dépôt Central de l'Artillerie* contain various reports, from which it appears that the localities where flints might be manufactured for the army were only selected after a rigorous inquiry into the qualities of the stone. These places were Meusnes, Couffy, Pouillé, Angé, Chatillion, Noyers, Langon, Lyes, Paulmey, Lucion, and Valencay. Meusnes was the central point where the artillery officer charged with the care of examining and accepting the gun-flints for the service was stationed. The only other places mentioned as giving good flints are Moyesse and St. Vincent (Ardèche), Cérilly (Yonne), and La Roche Guyon (Oise). The qualities of flint found in the above-mentioned places were so good that their exportation was prohibited. Not a word is said of Pressigny in any of the documents alluded to.

"M. Lharidon next proceeds to describe the way flints were manufactured. Three or four workmen used to join for the purpose; they would first dig a trench 6 ft. long, 6 ft. deep, and 2 ft. broad, then another lower than this, and so on, like the parallels of a siege, till they got to the depth of 30 or 40 ft., where the flint pebbles lay in a sort of soft chalk. The tools used for chipping these flints consisted in three kinds of hammers, one of which ended in two steel points, and a chisel. Before chipping, the flints were externally dried by exposing them to the sun in fine weather, and to the fire in the cold and wet seasons. The workman used to turn each pebble about in his hands till he could find a place where a single stroke would split it in two; the rest of the work consisted in chipping off bits and fashioning them with the chisel. The flint nuclei of Pressigny, our author adds, are much too large for them to have ever been chosen for this kind of work. Moreover, a gun-flint manufactory necessarily yielded an immense amount of small worthless chips, no trace of which is visible at Pressigny; and lastly, if such blocks had ever been used for gun-flints, similar ones would still be found in the localities above-mentioned, and yet this is not the case.

"Hence our author concludes that the stones of Pressigny were never manufactured into gun-flints."

COMPLETION OF THE RESTORATION OF WINCHESTER CROSS.

WE have on several occasions reported the progress made by the Committee entrusted with the restoration of this elegant specimen of mediæval taste,—the High Cross of the city of Winchester, and we have now to record its completion. The inauguration took place on the 10th of August last, being the festival day of St. Lawrence, which was chosen as especially appropriate, the Cross standing not only in the parish but close to the church dedicated to this saint, and the mother church of Winchester.

To say a few words about the Cross itself in its restored state. On the front of the upper step of the Cross is cut the following inscription in mediæval lettering:—RESTORED ANNO DOMINI MDCCCLXV., WILLIAM BUDDEN, MAYOR. The four larger niches are enriched with statues. That on the west side contains Alfred, carrying in his left hand a roll bearing the inscription YE DOMES OF ENGLAND. That on the north the statue of William of Wykeham in full pontificals, carrying in his hand the celebrated statute-book of his college with his episcopal seal fastened to it by silken cords; on the side of the volume is inscribed, in old English characters, STATUTA COLLEGII BEATE MARIE DE WINTON. In the east niche is a figure representing Florence de Lunn, Winchester's first mayor, holding in his hand a scroll inscribed CHARTA PRIVILEGIORUM, in reference to the privileges conferred on the city of Winchester by the charter of 1184, granted by King Henry II. The south niche is occupied by the old figure.

In accordance with the arrangements of the Committee, the Mayor issued numerous circulars calling upon the gentlemen of the Committee, clergy, and other gentry, being subscribers or interested in the restoration, to meet at a quarter to twelve at St. John's House, and form in procession to accompany him and the corporation to the place of inauguration. Soon after noon the procession moved off through the crowded street. On arriving at the Cross the procession found the site occupied by a multitude of people (8,000 or more). After the band had played some appropriate music, the Rev. Dr. Moberly, Head Master of Winchester College, was introduced to the assembly by the Mayor, standing on the platform erected on the top of the steps forming the base of the Cross (attended by the Corporation and the gentlemen of the Restoration Committee). The rev. gentleman, addressing himself to the Mayor and others of the citizens of Winchester, spoke as follows (the statues having been unveiled):—

see p 359
infra

"Mr. Mayor, and gentlemen of the corporation of Winchester,—I am deputed by the Committee for the restoration of the City Cross to address a few words to you this morning on the completion of the work. I had hoped, gentlemen, from what passed at our Committee the other day, that two or three words would have sufficed, but I have, I believe, to thank Mr. Bailey, the Town Clerk, for having announced to the public that I was about to make an inaugural address. When I first heard of this it shocked me not a little. Therefore I hope if your expectations are in any degree disappointed you will attribute it to the right source, to those who put more on me than perhaps I am capable of performing. Mr. Mayor, it is now many months since, in consequence of the dilapidated and decayed state of this Cross, that it was thought proper to put its restoration in the hands of a Committee. We have been at work, Sir, through all this intermediate time, and we trust that the work as we now present it to yourself and the corporation, as the representatives of the city, is such as will meet with the approval and approbation of our fellow-citizens. In the first place, Sir, in order to ensure the work being well done, we put it into the hands of Mr. George Gilbert Scott, a gentleman whom every person who knows anything of the subject will admit is second to none in this country in the high and noble science to which he has devoted himself. We offered the plans to tender, and, acting under Mr. Scott's advice, we entrusted the execution of the work to Messrs. Poole of London, and I trust that the manner in which the work has been executed is such as to satisfy the architect, and will meet with the approbation of the people of Winchester. The duty entrusted to our hands was not to rebuild the Cross but to restore it; it was not to put it upon any other site, or to arrange it on any fantastical or fanciful model of our own, as a new Cross to date from this time, but rather to conserve everything, to restore and replace, as far as we could, what was in the original Cross, which has been for centuries an ornament to this city. Possibly some of us who recollect something of the old Cross may think that the words I have used may in some degree seem not wholly applicable to the Cross as it now appears; they may feel that what they now see is somewhat different from that structure which they remember. Now I beg you to observe in the first place that every portion of the old stone which was found available has been kept in the new structure; there is not an inch of it which could be restored of which advantage has not been taken. Possibly, too, your recollection of the old Cross leads you to the belief that it was several feet lower than the present, and you may also notice that in other parts there are considerably more decorations than you remember. Now many of you are well aware that in what I may venture to call the somewhat parallel science to architecture—comparative anatomy—a skillful person can from a single bone, or even from a small portion of bone, restore and make us familiar with the appearance, the habits, the modes of life, the food, and other particulars concerning animals which have been extinct upon this globe for thousands of years. He is not guided simply by what he sees, and so an architect does not require to be guided altogether by those relics which meet his eye in order to produce in its pristine beauty a work of ancient time, the larger part of which has fallen into decay. So thorough and so scientific a work as this Mr. Scott has, I believe, achieved in the present instance.

"Before I hand it over, I think it proper that I should say a few words respecting the statues which now ornament this ancient Cross. We all know that for many years past, of the four niches in the lower tier, only one has been filled with a statue. Whom that represented no person seems to be able to say with certainty; there have been various conjectures about it, but my opinion respecting them is that they are not so clear and certain as to render them entirely worthy of acceptance. We learn from the historian of Winchester (the Right Rev.

Dr. Milner) that the statue in former times faced the south, and when the other three statues were removed, or decayed through old age, this one was placed in the most conspicuous position, facing the west. We have now in the true spirit of that conservation of which I spoke, restored it to the south; it still faces St. Lawrence's Church. The statue facing the east is that of Florence de Lunn, the first mayor of Winchester, in the year 1184, so that I may congratulate you, Sir, Mr. Mayor, on being his six hundred and eighty-first representative, supposing each mayor to have sat for only one year. After all these years Winchester enjoys one of the great privileges of our land, the blessing of a municipal government, one of those things which characterizes our country, and which has, among others, been productive of the effects we see around us in these days. The statue facing the west is that of the greatest of our English kings—Alfred. And, Sir, I feel rather ashamed to say, that although it is above a thousand years since that great king reigned here in Winchester, the capital of his kingdom of Wessex, yet this is the first occasion—at least for many centuries—in which the citizens of Winchester have done anything to his honour. In fact they have not simply neglected to honour him, but I am afraid that on some occasions they have even gone further, and dishonoured him. Before my time, or acquaintance with Winchester, which dates back more than half a century, about eighty or ninety years ago, the site of the old monastery of Hyde was selected as the site of the county bridewell, and the spot where his bones lay was disturbed, and actually the coffin containing them was removed from its place; we are informed the lead was sold and the bones were scattered we know not where. This I consider a great blot upon the fair fame of Winchester, but it belongs to other times, and it is not for me to-day to condemn them. We, at least, will not follow their footsteps, but we will put our great king in his own place, the place of honour, and let him look up to the Westgate, for although that gate which we now see was not there in his time, yet this street is as it was then, and there was a gate precisely on the spot which the present one occupies. The statue facing the north is that of William of Wykeham. In selecting this statue, William of Wykeham has been chosen not simply because he was a great bishop. We have had in the course of time many great bishops of this See, and I know of nothing very special in his episcopal government of it which would have caused us to select him as such above all others: nor was he selected because he was a great architect, whose work still remains enriching the interior of our cathedral, in our college, and mainly in the castle of Windsor. It was not for these things chiefly or only, I repeat, but it was mainly to acknowledge him as the founder of Winchester College—as the beginner of that great system of public education which has been of such great blessing to this country, and distinguished it above all other countries in the world. He it was who first set on foot here that which was followed by Henry VI. in the College of Eton, an example followed in the case of other public schools. To him the system owes altogether and absolutely its origin, and we have put into his hand the Statute-book of the College, as one distinguishing mark of the reason which led us to choose his statue. It was given by the Warden and Fellows of the college, and as I have within my hearing more than one member of Parliament, I may take advantage of it to say that I trust when the time comes, as it will shortly, and the College of Winchester and other such institutions are before the country, they will remember this figure holding that statute-book, and recollect that as they honour him now they must not dishonour him by overthrowing his institution in the course of next year.

"Perhaps you will allow me to occupy your time for a few minutes longer on matters which do not immediately concern the Cross itself. Different cities of course present different claims to interest and importance. Winchester, planted in the midst of the chalk downs of Hampshire, cannot hope to vie with the rapid

growth and material prosperity of those northern towns which have beneath them iron, the most precious of metals, and what is more precious still than any metals, coal. We must be content therefore, although the breezy air of our downs is not infected with the smoke from a thousand chimneys, and although the pure crystal of our streams is not polluted with the refuse of a thousand manufactories, we must bear the loss as best we can. But, Sir, I beg you to remember what sometimes those interested in the prosperity of those other more growing cities do sometimes forget, that there were kings in England before cotton, and that the history of this country did not begin with the invention of the spinning-jenny. Deep in the history of centuries past lie the foundations of those constitutional liberties which make England the envy of the world, the unexampled envy of the world, because it is not in one or two, but in many generations that such constitutional liberties can be begun and perfected. Moreover, deep in the history of those centuries lies the root of that character of Englishmen which has made us, as I have just said, the envy and the admiration of the world—I mean that intensity of purpose which never seeks an object except with the truest integrity, that most sterling firmness which never knows how to be diverted from the pursuit of the object in view, and that manly independency which knows how to combine with love of order and of law, a deference to the rights of others. To this the history of Winchester bears testimony in every square yard of its possessions, for traces of that history are found wherever we look, and this is what we have to guard and maintain. Immediately behind where we are standing, and on the left of this block of buildings between the High-street and the square, the ground was once covered by the palace of William the Conqueror. He acted as few are able to act,—in these days, at least, thank God,—for in making it he did away with the properties of fifteen good burgesses of this city, in order to build that palace thereon. A little higher up, on the other side of the street, where the bank now stands, stood the palace of Queen Emma, the mother of Edward the Confessor. Of King Alfred, I fear, and of his time, we have no material memorials, though the bridge at the bottom of the town dates perhaps back to the time of St. Swithun, so that it was built long before the Conquest; and, if I may venture to say so, that stream is to this very day the only effort which the people of Winchester have made to drain their city since the days of St. Ethelwold, who made canals to distribute the water throughout the greater part of the city. Immediately to the left, within a few yards of this spot, there is an ancient piece of building—a chimney—the date of which goes back to the time of Henry de Blois, the founder of St. Cross, and brother of King Stephen. A little way higher up the street on the opposite side is a block of two houses which are even now separated from all surrounding buildings by a court, which was a plot of ground given by Edward the Confessor to the monks of our cathedral, with the extraordinary privilege of sanctuary. The divisions of these properties are still to be traced. We have too, not far from here, the ruins of the chapter-house wherein King John received, upon his knees, absolution from Cardinal Pandulph, just before the time of those wars which led to the grant of Magna Charta. Through yonder West-gate, and down this street, there was carried one April morning at daybreak—just in the darkness, lest the good citizens of Winchester should rise to rescue him—the last of the Saxons (Earl Waltheof) to be beheaded on St. Giles's Hill. I will not detain you many minutes longer, for I see that the crowd on the outskirts are getting impatient. I will, therefore, simply say we are thus surrounded by the relics of the past, by the foot-prints of history. We are proud of these things, and we will, to the best of our power, conserve as we have done with regard to this Cross, which belongs, I believe—though nobody can speak with certainty to it—to the fifteenth century, so

that it is now four hundred years old, or more. We now hand it over restored to the city, which I trust will keep up and maintain it. I will not detain this company any longer—perhaps I have kept it too long already—but simply say that I trust the work will be found to be such as will meet with approbation. I have much pleasure on the part of the Committee, in handing it over to the Mayor and Corporation, and beg to congratulate you, Sir, on the lustre which I believe this considerable and interesting work will give to your year of office."

The Mayor (William Budden, Esq.,) then stood forward to reply to the address, and said—

"Dr. Moberly and gentlemen,—It must be a source of congratulation to the citizens of Winchester that the laudable and praiseworthy efforts which have been made by the Committee for the restoration of this ancient Cross have proved in every degree so eminently successful. It affords me," (bowing to Dr. Moberly,) "reverend sir, very sincere gratification and pleasure in accepting at your hands, on the part of the corporation and the citizens of Winchester, this very beautiful structure, worthy as it is by the completeness of its architectural design and its finished workmanship to challenge the admiration of all who may have the pleasure of viewing it. We all know that even in its partial decay it stood as one of the most interesting objects of our old city; and now, restored as it is by voluntary contributions of those evincing an interest in preserving such a beautiful relic, and one of the chief features of the city, I trust that it will long deservedly rank among the choicest specimens of the Gothic style which we have existing, not only here, but through the country itself. I cordially endorse all the observations which have fallen from Dr. Moberly with reference to the principal figures which adorn this Cross. Few cities in England, I believe, can so justly and so appropriately represent as we do here, at least in two of our principal statues, men whose characters we learnt in the days of our youth to associate with all that was good and noble. The history of Winchester is as inseparably interwoven with Alfred the Great, as his greatness is inseparable from those early lessons in the history of our country, which we are all proud of teaching our children as they were taught to us. William of Wykeham, as the great bishop and the great architect of his day, the restorer and decorator of our cathedral, and the founder of the public schools of this country, and more especially of the college of Winton, was surely worthy of a niche here in this cross of the Middle Ages; whilst Florence de Lunn, the first chief magistrate of Winchester, who six hundred and eighty years ago represented here those civil rights and privileges which our forefathers happily preserved and handed down to us, is appropriately placed here as a memento to remind us that we stand second to none in antiquity of England's municipalities. All these may be taken as representative men, and I trust therefore, that this Cross may receive special care from the authorities of the city, and that it may be preserved in its integrity for many generations to come. After the eloquent address which we have heard from Dr. Moberly, for which I beg on behalf of all here present to tender our most grateful acknowledgments, I will content myself with giving my hearty congratulations to the Committee and the Subscribers generally for the results achieved, as shewn in the beautiful and graceful fabric which is this day restored to the citizens of Winchester."

The band then played the National Anthem, and the proceedings terminated.

The Council and Members of the Committee were afterwards entertained by the Mayor at the "George Hotel," where they had been invited by his Worship to partake of an elegant luncheon, as a conclusion to the proceedings of the day.

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF ENGLISH CATHEDRALS.

(Continued from p. 175.)

ELY.

607. *St. Augustine's Church*.—S. Augustinus construxit Ecclesiam in Ely in honorem B. M. V. in loco Cradundene.—*Ang.-Sac.*, i. 594.
673. *St. Etheldreda's Monastery*.—Etheldreda in eminentiori loco Monasterium construxit et cœtum utriusque sexus congregavit. Durabat S^a. Religio sub abbatissarum regimine cxc. annos usque ad 870 in quo quidem anno Eccles. Eliens. a Paganis combusta est. Ex ipsis autem Clericis qui deprædati fuerant post aliquot annos viii. reversi sunt. Ipsius alii succedendo porticus Ecclesiæ resarciens archipresbyterum et præpositum inter se constituerunt. Ita vacillabat Eccles. Eliens. c. annis.—*Lib. Eliens.*, i. c. 43.
673. *St. Ætheldryth began the monastery at Ely*.—*Ang.-Sax. Chron.*, sub anno.
964. Bishop Æthelwold came to Ely and caused the monastery to be made.—*Ibid.*; *Hist. Eliens.*, lib. i. c. i.; *Gale*, iii. 464.
970. Ipsam Ecclesiam ab Inguare [et Ubbæ—*Ibid.*, 602] devastatam; [per centum annos desolatam—*Ibid.*, 603.] Ethelwoldus innovavit.—*Ang.-Sac.*, i. 594.
- *Brithnode's Church*.—Abbas Brithnodus circa Ecclesiæ fabricas instabat munificentia fultus, quam a Danis quondam subversam ad perfectum erigere laborabat, tamen propter quàm sperabat consummationem adimplevit ac deinde tectis reparatis quæ igne fuerant consumpta, templum rursus ædificatum non minus eximium quàm prius apparuit. Dedicationis diem obtinuerunt tempore assignato die sequenti Purificationis S. Mariæ. . . In Capite Ecclesiæ ponentes titulum B. Petri, et in australi parte memoriam semper Virginis Mariæ.—*Hist. Elyens.*, *Gale*, ii. 489. [Dunstan consecrated the church.—*Ang.-Sac.*, i. 604.]
1108. *Ely becomes a See*.—Transmutatio Abbatii in Episcopatum.—*Ang.-Sac.*, 595, 615.
- *Richard builds the Church*.—Ricardus ecclesiam suam a prædecessore suo, Simeone, inceptam ædificavit.—*Ibid.*, i. 613. Ut ad perficiendum idem opus Ricardus studiosius insisteret . . . tamque decenti formâ quantum potuit, quoad vixit, ecclesiam a prædecessore suo inceptam ædificavit.—*Lib. Eliens.*, ii. c. 143. Novo scilicet Ecclesiam suscitans fundamento.—*Ibid.*, c. 118.
- *The Tower struck by lightning*.—Tempore Hervæi turris Eccles. S. Petri quæ in portâ fuit sita, a summo cacumine igne fulguris erat accensa.—*Ang.-Sac.*, i. 617.
1174. *Ridel's works*.—G. Ridel Cathedram magni altaris et medietatem Chori depinxit. Novum opus usque [versus—*Harl. MS.*, 258, 3, 571] occidentem cum Turre usque ad cumulum ferè perfecit.—*Ibid.*, 631.
- *Infirmery Chapel*.—W. de Longo Campo, calices de plano opere deaurati quorum unus fuit in Capellâ Infirmorum.—*Ibid.*, 633.
- 1197—1214. *The Galilee built*.—Eustachius construxit novam Galileam versus occidentem.—*Ibid.*, 634.
1225. *St. Andrew's Altar*.—Jo. de Fontibus, Epus., sepultus est in ecc. Elyensi versus Altare S. Andree.—*Ang.-Sac.*, i. 635.
1252. *The Church consecrated*.—Novo opere constructo, tota Ecclesia Eliensis dedicata erat 15 Cal. Oct. in honorem B. Mariæ, B. Petri, et B. Etheldredæ

V. in præsentia dom. regis Henrici regis et dom. Edwardi filii ejus.—*Ibid.*, 636.

1252, xv. Cal. Oct. (Sept. 17). Die S. Lamberti dedicata est magnificè ac solemniter nimis nobilis ecclesia cathedralis Elyensis. Cujus Presbyterium, præterque hoc turrim excellentissimam opere admirabili ac sumptuoso nimis, Hugo ejusdem loci Episcopus, propriis sumptibus usque ad perfectam consummationem construxerat. Idem quoque regale palatium cum thalamis et aliis ædificiis ad idem pertinentibus in curiâ suâ Elyensi gloriôsè edificaverat; affuerunt Episcopi Norwicensis et Lond. . . dominus rex et multi magnates, &c.—*Matt. Par.*, 820; *B. Cotton*, 129.

—*The Presbytery built.*—Presbyterium, præterque hoc turrim excellentissimam Hugo propriis sumptibus ad perfectam consummationem construxerat. Regale palatium cum thalamis ædificaverat. Although the convent, palace, and townsfolk's houses were thronged, the bishop complained that the feast was short of guests.—*Matt. Par.*, 848.

1320, xiv. Kal. Martii. *Walsingham builds the Octagon.*—A. de Walsingham præfectus in Sup. Priorem . . [et in brevi Jo. de Craudene electus in Priorem] ad festum S. Thomæ Ap. A.D. MCCCXXI. factus Sacrista; fuit Sacrista usque ad xxv. diem Octobris, A.D. MCCCXXI. MCCCXXII. locum in quo novum Campanile fuisset constructurus, per viii. partes arte architectonicâ mensuratas, in quibus viii. columnæ lapideæ totum edificium supportantes erigerentur, et infra quas Chorus postea cum stallis esset construendus, fodere fecit . . . tunc demum illas viii. columnas cum subsequenti opere lapideo inchoavit, quod quidem usque ad superiorem tabulatam per annos vi. consummatum A.D. MCCCXXVIII. Statim illo anno illa artificiosa structura lignea novi Campanilis, super prædictum opus lapideum ædificanda, fuit incepta, et maximis et onerosis expensis, præsertim pro lignis grossis structuræ necessario congruentibus, longè latèque requirendis ac per mare et per terram, apud Ely adductis. Opus erat finitum 1342. Custus novi campanilis per xx. annos tempore Alani MMCCCCⁱⁱ viⁱ xi^d. Custus Novæ Cameræ juxta Infirmariam per tres annos lxⁱⁱ xvijⁱ ix^d. Custus Novi Muri juxta Cimiterium cum seldis ibidem perquisitis, unâ cum constructione Novarum domorum, Portarum, et murorum per circuitum in Sacristariâ per xii. annos clxxxⁱⁱ xiiiⁱ xj^d.—*Ibid.*, 644.

—*His works in the Precincts.*—Ex parte boreali juxta villam in longum a Cimiterio Parochiali ecclesiæ usque ad Officium Eleemosinariæ murum erexit lapideum bonum et altum: alterum, a loco ubi incæpit usque ad angulum Capellæ S. Mariæ, cingens muris lapideis totum Officium Sacristariæ.—*Ibid.*, 646.

In angulo quoque boreali juxta Cimiterium Cameram lapideam quadratam plumbo tectam construxit: in cujus parte superiori est Camera quædam cum mensâ quadratâ ad calculandum et ad proventus officio pertinentes recipiendum. Sub quâ est duplex Camera muro lapideo divisa, una pro seldâ aurifabri, et alia pro quodam parvo cellario pro vino officii, cum habeatur, reponendo.—*Ibid.*, 646.

Duas alias domos, muris lapideis et tectas tegulis construxit: unam longam diversâ habentem receptacula pro necessario officiis diversis et artificiis, cum coquinâ similiter et pistrino; et aliam domum pro molendino equino, et cum muro interposito pro lardario.—*Ibid.*, 646.

Construxit etiam Cameram lapideam, plumbo tectam, valde contignam in Infirmariâ habentem Cameram superiorem cum duobus caminis et inferiorem cum uno largo caminò et puteo aque, cum parvo cellario, sub custodiâ Infirmarii.—*Ibid.*, 647.

1338. *The new Choir.*—Novus Chorus factus est temp. Edw. III. et sequentibus per fr. R. de Saxmundham.—*Ibid.*, 642.
- *Shrine in St. Katharine's Chapel.*—Post matutinas in Capellâ S. Katarinæ, eò quòd in Choro propter imminentem ruinam [i.e. Campanilis] decantare Conventus non audebat.—*Ibid.*, 643.
- *Crauden builds the Prior's Chapel and Chamber.*—Jo. de Craudene fabricari fecit, ad hospitium Prioris, novam Capellam. Fecit autem fieri unam novam Cameram, ex opposito Capellæ prædictæ, ad aquilonem; ubi quandoque cum fratribus suis spirituales habuit tractatus, jura Ecclesiæ et utilitates ac negotia ecclesiæ necessaria concernentes. Habuit etiam ibidem Studium suum pro libris, cum sibi vacaverat inspicendis.—*Ang.-Sac.*, i. 649.
- *The Lady Chapel commenced.*—Dom. Symon Epus. circa fabricam Capellæ S. Mariæ ex parte boreali Cathedralis Ecclesiæ inceptam multas et largas tradidit expensas. . . Morte præventus fabricam prædictam consummare non potuit. Inmò cuidam simplici monacho Elyensi, fratri Johanni de Wysbeche qui Christi fidelium eleemosynis dictam Capellam a fundamentis inæcepit, perficiendam reliquit.—*Ibid.*, i. 651.
1321. Frater Jo. de Wisbeche in honore semper Virginis Mariæ in festo annunciationis suæ fabricam dictæ Capellæ ex parte boreali cathedralis ecclesiæ inæcepit.—*Ibid.*, 651.
- Cujus fabricæ lapidem primum posuit Alanus de Walsingham tunc temporis Sup. prior Elyensis.—*Ibid.*, 651.
1349. Jo. de Wisbeche per annos xxviii. et septimanas xiii. opus sollicitudine continuasset, et structuram lapideam, simul cum imaginibus infra Capellam et extra, numero cxlvii., præter minutas imagines in tabulâ supra altare, et præter imagines ad hostium introitus in capellâ . . . consummasset, obiit.—*Ibid.*, 652.
- *The Parish Church of St. Cross.*—S. Langham epus. perquisivit a dom. Edw°. III. ut Episcopus quisque die Intronizationis suæ ad hostium Occidentale ecclesiæ, juramentum præstabit ad illa et alia jura et libertates Ecclesiæ observanda. Novam ecclesiam parochial. S. Crucis ex parte aquilonari monasterii dedicavit.—*Ibid.*, 663.
- *Attendance on a sick Monk.*—Certi fratres de Conventu deputati ad custodiendum confortandum, et cum opus fecerat, consulendum fratrem infirmum; sicut moris est, inter religiosos facere fratribus in extremis languentibus; ut diligenter observantes statum infirmi, proponendo sibi crebrius verba edificatoria de Passione Christi, de misericordia Dei, et alia hujusmodi.—*Ibid.*, 654.
- 1366—1373. *Bp. Barnet glazes Windows in the Presbytery.*—J. Barnet Epus. fecit fieri iij. fenestras in Presbyterio ex parte australi ecclesiæ, et duas ex parte aquilonari.—*Ibid.*, 664.
1443. *The Altar of Relics.*—Lodowicus Lushburg obiit honorificè sepultus inter duas columnas marmoreas juxta Altare S. Reliquiarum.—*Ibid.*, 671.
1478. *The Shrine of SS. Alban and Ermenilda.*—Epus. W. Gray sepultus est inter duas columnas marmoreas ex boreali parte ecclesiæ per Feretrum SS. Albani et Ermenildæ ad cameram capellæ Jo. Alcock.—*Ibid.*, 673.
1531. Assigned to the dene's [Roberte Stewarde late Prioure, Cxxⁱⁱ vij^e vi^d] lodging, all the edifices and grownd from the gret hall to the galery wall westward, and from the olde hall with the kechyn called the Priours Kechyn, with Chappell and Gallery southward with the soyle of the same, except the stuff of the Kechyn and except j. parcell of the Kechyn, under the Chappell Chambre. The Gret Hall to be for the petit canons with all the other menyesters and officers to dyne and sup in, with the volts underneth the

- same, and also the Covent Kechyn, and the little buttre adjoyning to the same, with sufficient implements of Kechyn stuff, botry, and napery.
- *Doctor Cox* [Richard Cox, D.D., xx¹¹].—The Celerer's Lodgyng from the Firmary northward, with all the edifices both beneth and above, as far as the buyldyng goeth southward, with the garden extendyng to the Dorter westward, provisio for the olde man lodgyng dur. vita.
- *Dene of Stoke* [Matthew Parker, D.D., xx¹¹].—The Paynted Chamber from the Fermore of the sowth to the outtermost part of the buyldyng northward, and from the church yard westward, with all the edifices beneth and above, with the chamber annexed to the same called Cottis Chamber, with the churchyard thereto adjoyning, and halfe the yle adjoyning thereto.
- *Doctor Meye* [L.L.D., xx¹¹].—The Blacke Hostre from the Fermory of the north, with all the edifices both beneth and above southward, with the Chamber sometyne the Cellarer's annex thereto of the est, of the garden annexed to the same sometyne the Firmorer's, with a Kechyn, dicte fermore: with the nether part of the Chamber hows, beyng halfe the charge of the coveryng of the same, with the orcharde agaynst the same.
- *Mr. Custons* [Sir John Custons, late monk, xx¹¹].—Gent Hall with all the edifices both beneth and above, from the Fermory Chappel north wall of the north, and the wall of the garden of the same hall, with the garden adjoyning to the same of the south, and from Mr. Hamond's lodgyng of the eest to the Black Hostry of the west; with Chamberer Howse, viz. le on part, beryng half the charges of the coveryng the same.
- *Mr. Ayer* [Giles Ayer, B.D., xx¹¹].—Mr. Hamond's lodging from the Firmary of the west, with the edifices both above and beneth, with garden and orchard annexed to the same, and the Little Chappel in the Fermory Chappel except the leade.
- *Mr. Hamond* [Sir Roberte Hamonde, late monke, xx¹¹].—The Almyry with all the edifices, courts, and gardens belonging to the same, lacking ij. chynes wyndows.
- *Doctor Lyson* [Wyllyam Lyson, a Master of the Chauncery, xx¹¹].—The Seutre Hall as it is compassed, howses, yards, and gardens.
- *Mr. Ward* [Sir John Warde, late monke, xx¹¹].—The Newe Hall with the Audit Chamber and the Chappell Chamber called Mr. Lee Chambre, with the howse and vaults there about, with the litle garden and paltre yard, and the ponds there, and the Chappel Chamber and parcell of the Kechyn underneth the same, lackyng one pair stayrs.
- The chamber at the hall dore to be for an Awdit Chamber.
- *For Petit Canons*.—Knight's Chamber, j. want underneth, Sir John Corbet [petti canon, late monk, x¹¹].
- iiij. chambers in the Gate Howse for viij. singyng men.
- The ij. porters his chamber and the Gayl Howse.
- The Shryne Chamber, Cotts [Sir Edmund Coots, one of the same howse, petti canon, x¹¹].
- *In the Fermery*.—j. chamber next to the ground, Sir John Bury [late monk, x¹¹].
- j. chamber above, Syr Will. Sewal [late monk, x¹¹].
- The Lord's Chappel Chamber, Sir John Syward [Spirarde, gospeller, viij¹¹ cvj^a viij^d].
- The chamber under one roof, Sir John Skeel [al. Sir John Chatteris, late monk, x¹¹]; Sir John Stoneham, Sir Thomas Mawnde, [epistoler, viij¹¹ cvj^a viij^d].
- 2 chambers, one above the other, Sir Nicholas Duxford [one of the said house, x¹¹]; Sir W. Withred [Whittbred, late monke, x¹¹].

There were 3 students in divinity, vj. aged men, and 8 singing men to sing and serve in the quere, each at vj^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d; 8 queresters, each at lxxvj^s viij^d; a master of the queresters, x^{li}; the schole master of the grammar schole, at xviij^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d; the usher, viij^{li}; the ij. sextens, each vj^{li}; and 24 scholars, each at lxxvj^s viij^d.

The Malt Garner, the Schole Howse, the Schole Master Chamber, the Usher's Chamber, and Chamber for the Children.

The Caterer over the Backhowse dore.

The Chamber next to the stayrhede for the ij. sextens.

The Vj. beedmen in the new Dortor.

The Waxe Howse.

The Olde halle at the hall dore.

The Brew howse and the Backhowse.

Maltyng Hows.

Long Dorter with the privi dorter.

The Chamberlain's Chamber.

Milhowse with the Scholehowse in the Almyry.

The Olde Hall in the Sentry.

The Garner in the Sentry next to the Churchyarde.

The Bougry [i. e. wax chandlery] hall.

The stones throwghout in the churchyard.

The butler to have a chambre in the volt.

The stable and garner above.

The pettenycaryis [i. e. Pitanciary].

The Frayter.

The Chapter House to be changed.

The necessary reparacyon and edyfices to be done wher most necessary is and most nede first, in the holl agrement of the commissyoners, dene, and chapter. ij. of the prebendaryes to be assigned both to pluck down and sell and reserve for necessary buyldings of the commyssioners, or the most part of them, and the same to be accomptable before the same commyssioners or dene and chapter iiij. tymes in the yere, and for defawt in the expenditure, or for easynge them that have the charge, that shalbe lawful to the sayd commyssioners, upon informacyon made to them by the dene and chapter or the more part of them, to elect other ij. from tyme to tyme ones a yere, to the discretes of the more part of the said commyssioners.

Mr. Dene of Stoke and Mr. Ward elect pro hoc tempore.

This is the copy of the Commyssioners order, wryte by Mr. John Goodrick. There are also mentioned as loaded, St. Catharine's Chapel, Lady Chapel and Entry, Prior Per's Chamber, the Inner Chamber in the Sentry, Scryne's Chamber, the porch of the Secrestry, the barnes and Steward's Chamber.—*MS. Benet Coll.*, 120, fol. 318—320, to which I had access through my friend Archdeacon Emery, B.D.

GLOUCESTER.

— *St. Peter's Church built by Ethelfleda.*—Temp. Edwardi filii Ælfredi; in monasterio S. Petri Glouc. quod Ethelfleda cum viro Ethelredo ingenti curâ construxerat.—*W. Malm. de Gest. Reg.*, l. ii. c. v.; ap. *Savile*, 46.

— *Church built by Osric.*—Osricus (qui obiit 729) in civitate Gloucestris monachorum Cœnobiale in honore S. Petri A. domno Theodoro Cant. Arch. et Bosel. Wygorniensis Ep. confirmantibus nobiliter construxit.—*Hist. Mon. S. Petri Glouc.*, 4.

1022. *The Monastery made Benedictine.*—Wolstanus Epus. Wygorniensis Cleri-

- cos, qui ecclesiam S. Petri antea rexerant, sub regulâ B. Benedicti collocavit.—*Ibid.*, 8.
1058. Aldredus ecclesiam a fundamentis construxit de novo. Et in honore S. Petri honorificè dedicavit.—*Ibid.*, 9; *Stubbs*, 1,701.
1058. *The Church dedicated.*—Aldredus Wigornensis Episcopus ecclesiam, quam in civitate Glowernâ a fundamentis construxit, in honore Principis apostolorum Petri honorificè dedicavit.—*Sim. Dun. ap. X. Script.*, 189; and *Dieeto, Ibid.*, 478.
1056. Aldredus Wygorn. Episcopus constituit ecclesiam S. Petri in Glavernâ.—*Oxenedes*, 28.
1058. Bp. Ealdred hallowed the monastery at Gloucester, which he had himself raised to the glory of God and of St. Peter.—*Ang.-Sax. Chron.*, sub anno.
1089. *The foundation stone laid.*—In die festivitatis Ap. Petri et Pauli Glover-nensis Ecclesiæ locatur fundamentum, Roberto Herefordensi Epo. primum lapidem in eo ponente.—*Ibid.*, 11.
1100. *The Church dedicated.*—Id. Julii (15) ecclesia, quam Abbas Serlo a funda-mentis construxerat Glovernâ, ab Epis. Samp. Wygorn. Gundulpho Rovensi et Herveo Bancom. dedicata est magno cum honore.—*Flor. Wigorni*, 277; *Chron.*, 12.
1102. *The Church burned.*—Ecclesia S. Petri Gloucestris cum civitate igne cremata est, xiii. Kal. Junii.—*Ann. Margan.*, 7; *Chron.*, 12.
1102. Gloucester combusta est cum Abbatia.—*Ang.-Sacr.*, i. 297. Non plus quam iij. monachos invenit Serlo Abbas.—*W. Malm. de Gest. Reg.*, l. i. c. iv.; *Savile*, 283.
1122. Gloucestris cum ecclesiâ S. Petri combusta est.—*Ang.-Sacr.*, i. 298.
1122. Civitas Glovernâ cum principali Monasterio viij. Idus Martii denuo conflagravit incendio A^o Regis Henrici xxii. (tertio quo regnare cœpit primò combusta).—*Chron.*, p. 15. 1121, vii. Id. Martis.—*Ann. Margan.*, 10.
- *Curteose buried before the High Altar.*—Curteosa coram principali altari sepelitur.—*Chron.*, 15.
1222. *Great East Tower built.*—Magna turris Gloucestris Ecclesiæ orientalis, auxiliante Heliâ ejusdem monasterii Sacristâ, est erecta.—*Ibid.*, 25.
- *St. Mary's Church and some Conventual Buildings burned.*—S. Maria ante portam Abbatissæ et pars pistrini et bracini et domus inter portam et stabulum incensa est.—*Ibid.*, 26. Portam quæ vocatur Liehgate.—*Ibid.*, 26.
- 1122, March 8. The town of Gloucester was burned while the monks were singing their mass; then came the fire on the upper part of the steeple and burned all the monastery and all the treasures that were within, except a few books and three mass robes.—*Ang.-Sax. Chron.*, sub anno.
1181. Monasterium Glovernâ factum est.—*Eccl. Hist.*, iii. 329.
1224. *The Cemetery Chapel built.*—Capella B. M. in Cimiterio ex sumptibus Radulphi est consummata.—*Chron.*, 27.
1237. *The Tower built; the Stalls made.*—Obiit Helias de Herford monachus, qui turrim abbatissæ erexit, stalla monachorum antiqua construxit.—*Ibid.*, 28.
- 1239, Sept. 18. *The Church dedicated.*—Dedicata est Ecclesia abbatissæ a Waltero de Cantelupo Wygorn. Epo. in honore Petri Apostoli, assistantibus sibi de Evesham Theobersbury Persorâ et Cirencestris abbatibus.—*Ibid.*, 28.
1242. *The Monks build the Nave-vault.*—Completa est nova volta in navi ecclesiæ, non auxilio fabricorum ut primo, sed animosâ virtute monachorum.—*Ibid.*, 29. Eodem anno incepta est nova Turris versus occidentem in parte australi ecclesiæ a Waltero de Sco. Johanne tunc priore.—*Ibid.*, 29.
1243. *The South-west Tower built.*—Tempore Joh. de Felda turris occidentalis a parte australi perfecta est.—*Ibid.*, 30.

1244. *A new Refectory begun.*—*Oratum est totum Refectorium monachorum et inccepta est structura novi.*—*Ibid.*, 30.
1272. *The altar of St. Cross.*—*Altare de Rimsa monachus coram altare S. Crucis in magna ecclesiâ expeditur.*—*Ibid.*, 32.
1293. *Wolverton Hall founded.*—*Fundata est domus nostra apud Oxoniæ a dno. Jo. Wyllford.*—*Ibid.*, 32.
1293. *When a Monk died writs were issued by the Sub-Almoner to the dependent Priories, and those in concert with the Abbey; the expenses to be paid by a contribution from the Obsequiarii, 12^d from Cellarer and Almoner, 4^d from Chamberlain and Sacrist and Sub-Almoner, 3^d from the Praecentor and Infirmary.*
1299. *A fire in the Promet.*—*Die Epiphaniæ inccepit incendium in unâ domo super mercurium in magnâ Curia abbatie. De cujus igne accensa fuerunt parvum Campanile et magna Camera et claustrum.*—*Ibid.*, 35.
1295. *The Abbot's Great Hall.*—*Venerunt Gloucestris milites Justiciarii super requisitione de Trayllaston. Abbas de Gamaiges tenuit festum sumptuosum in magnâ Anlâ in Curia abbatie.*—*Ibid.*, 35.
1298. *The new Dormitory.*—*Dicitur est vetus dormitorium et inccepta est structura novi dormitorii.*
1313. *Novum Dormitorium circa festum S. Michaelis perditur, et fratres monachi ex cellis egredientes cum lectis suis omnes se ad novum dormitorium transferunt c. festum Omn. Sanct.*—*Ibid.*, 32.
1315. *The South New Aisle is built.*—*Constructa est ala australis in navi Kenlesie.*—*Ibid.*, 34.
- 1229—1237. *St. Andrew's Aisle is built.*—*J. Wygnore Cameram abbatis juxta gardinum Infirmary construxit. Tempore ejus inccepit oblatio fidelium . . . erga regem Edwardum, ita ut infra paucos annos tanta erat plebis frequentatio ut civitas Gloucestris vix caperet multitudinem populorum ex diversis civitatibus Angliæ villis et vicis illuc confluentibus, ita quod de oblationibus ibidem oblati infra vi. annos prelationis sue Alam S. Andree ut nunc existit a fundamentis usque ad finem præfixit. Cameram abatis juxta magnam Aniam cum parvâ anlâ sibi annexâ et Capellâ ibidem perfecit.*—*Ibid.*, 36.
- 1297—1261. *The Choir Vault built with the Stalls.*—*Temp. Adami de Stanton [buried near altar of St. Thomas, M.] constructa est magna Volta Chori, cum stallis ibidem ex parte Prioris ex oblatione fidelium ad tumbam regia.*—*Ibid.*, 37.
- The offerings of jewels and rich cloths was so great that 100 silken and cloth of gold were sold cheap.*—*Ibid.*, 37.
- 1261—1277. *The Abbot's Chapel built.*—*Capellam abbatis juxta hortum Infirmary ampliavit T. Horton.*—*Ibid.*, 50. *Praecentor et Supervisor Operis.*—*Ibid.*, 54.
- *The High Altar and Stalls erected, St. Paul's Aisle built.*—*Magnum Altare cum Presbyterio ibidem cum stallis ex parte abbatis fuerunt inccepta et consummata. Ala S. Pauli quæ inccepta fuit A^o regis Edw. III. 41^o et in a^o s^ec^ulⁱis est consummata, ejus operis expensæ extendunt se ad MCCXXII^o, constructa in ingressum Chori in parte boreali imagines cum tabernaculis ibidem.*—*Ibid.*, 50.
- *The Retable.*—*Tabula desuper altare cum imaginibus ejus opere constructa fuerat.*—*Ibid.*, 51.
1275. *Parliament held in the Abbey.*—*Inccepit Parliamentum; Rex Richardus in abbatia hospitabatur. Conventus per aliquot dies in dormitorio postea in domo scola manducaret . . . in pomærio eorum prandium parabatur. In*

Refectorio de armorum legibus tractabatur. Aula Hospitum communi parlamento erat deputata. In Camerâ Hospitalii, (quæ Camera Regis propter ejus pulchritudinem antiquitûs vocata est) Consilium Secretum inter magnates versabatur, ac in Domo Capituli Consilium commune. Omnia loca nundinarum quam religiosa cernentibus apparerent. Viridum claustrî tantâ luctantium et ad pilam ludentium exercitatione extitit deplanatum quod nulla viriditatis vestigia in ibi sperabatur.—*Ibid.*, 53.

1381. *The Cloister completed.*—W. Froucestre Claustum Monasterii, quod fuit inceptum tempore T. Horton Abb. et ad ostium Capitali perductum et multis ibi annis imperfectum ibidem relictum, magnis expensis honorificè construxit.—*Ibid.*, 55.

1390. *The Abbot is mitred.*—Mitrâ et annulo est insignitus petitione ducis Glouc.—*Ibid.*, 56.

The S. part of the Cross Isle and much of the Presbytery vault was made by oblations at the tomb of K. Edw. 2.

Abbot Selroke made a great part of the exceeding fair and square tower.

Abbot Morwent newly erected the very West end of the church and 2 arches of the body of the Church, one on each side, minding if he had lived to have made the whole body of the Ch. of like work. He also made the stately and costly porch on the South side of the body of the Church.—*Leland's Itin.*, ii. 81.

Abbot Hanley and Farley made our Lady Chapel.—*Ibid.*, 80.

- *The Abbot's House.*—Aulam nostram plumbo coopertam vulgo voc. Plumbam Aulam; ac j. panarium, j. promptuarium, cum j. coquina, ij. domiciliis ad cibaria reponenda, ac j. parvam quadratam cum quodam stagno s. vivario, ad quod refluit aqua dulcis, situato et existente in orientali fine ejusdem Aulæ.

Necnon j. magnum cubiculum in quo Servi quondam Abbatis edere solebant, situatum et existens in fine occidentali dictæ Aulæ, ac j. panarium, j. promptuarium, j. subterraneam Officinam cum quâdam viâ ducente ad eandem, scituatas et existentes in australi parte ejusdem magni cubiculi.

Ac j. quadratum s. locum vacuum eidem Cubiculo adjacens.

Necnon j. aliud Cubiculum communiter voc. Quadratum Cubiculum scituatum in boreali parte dicti magni cubiculi, cum iij. aliis cubiculis super dictum quadratum cubiculum ædificatis.

Ac j. aliud Magnum Cubiculum in quo Abbas edere solebat cum j. panario j. promptuario et una subterranea officina scituatis in australi fine ejusdem cubiculi.

Ac j. Domum Deambulatoriam scituatam in dicto fine australi et ex parte orientis ejusdem cubiculi.

Ac j. cubiculum scituatum in australi parte ejusdem Deambulatorii cum iij. cubiculis (interioribus) insimul constructis et scituatis in boreali parte ejusdem Deambulatorii.

Ac etiam illa iij. interiora cubacula cum j. meditullio, j. capella et alia domo deambulatoria eisdem iij. cubiculis annexis, scituata in boreali termino dicti Magni Cubiculi in quo abbas edere solebat, et ex parte orientali ejusdem cubiculi, necnon j. aliam Aulam, j. panarium, j. promptuarium, j. coquinam, et ij. cubacula existentia in fine orientali ejusdem Deambulatorii.—*Abbot's Lodging, Rymer*, vi. p. iii. p. 70.

The dog-kennel, (cotagium,) slaughter-house, stables, and Barton were outside the precinct.—*Ibid.*

(To be continued.)

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

DORCHESTER MEETING, AUG. 1—8.

THE programme for this meeting, published by us last month* was most satisfactorily carried out, and the attendance was very good. Among others, there were present during the week, the Marquis Camden, K.G., President, the Bishops of Oxford and Salisbury, the Hon. Lord Neaves, V.P. Society of Antiquaries, Scotland, Mrs. and Miss Neaves, Lord Enniskillen, Sir R. Kirby, Professor Buckman, Sir S. Glynne, Bart., F.S.A., General Shirley, Lady Smith, Mrs. Berthon Preston, Mr. J. Floyer, M.P., and Mrs. Floyer, Mr. R. B. Sheridan, M.P., Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., D.C.L., F.S.A., President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Ven. Archdeacon Huxtable, M.A., the Ven. Archdeacon Sanctuary, Sir J. Boileau, Bart., Sir T. Winnington, Bart., M.P., Octavius Morgan, M.P., General Lefroy, the Mayor of Dorchester (Dr. Aldridge), the Rev. W. Barnes, B.D., Came, the Rev. C. W. Bingham, M.A., Col. Sturt, M.P., Mr. D. Laing, Mr. Wingfield Digby and Miss Digby, Mr. C. Tucker, Mr. J. H. Parker, Mr. E. A. Freeman, Rev. E. Venables, Mr. J. Burt, Rev. E. Hill, Rev. Dr. Jones, &c.

Aug. 1. INAUGURAL MEETING.

This was held in the Town-hall at 3 p.m. Owing to a want of punctuality on the part of the Great Western Railway, the Marquis Camden was not present at the opening, and the chair was in consequence taken by LORD NEAVES. The Mayor of Dorchester welcomed the Institute on the part of the Corporation, and was followed by the Bishop of Salisbury, who spoke in the name of the clergy and laity of his diocese. In the midst of his lordship's speech the noble President arrived, and took the chair. Mr. Floyer, M.P., and Mr. R. B. Sheridan, M.P., also spoke as did Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., who remarked that the noble Marquis and himself had had the pleasure of taking a trip upon the Great Western Railway, and they were landed at Dorchester only an hour too late: he would say this to the credit of that magnificent railway. What saw they? After many green fields, swelling hill-tops, moors, waving plantations of fir and oak, and deep emerald green meadows, they came to Dorchester. The first thing that greeted them upon their entrance were avenues of majestic trees such as they read of and met with in continental towns, and of which they seldom found examples near English towns; for boulevards seemed to be a sort of

* GENT. MAG., Aug. 1865, p. 130.

pleasure to obtain which they must endure the risks of sea-sickness. Impression number two was a picturesque pile of buildings with a dainty stone arcade on the right-hand side of the street^b. Impression number three was rumours of an amphitheatre. Ditto number four, an old-world hall, in which their friend and eloquent representative Mr. R. B. Sheridan has "pitched into" archæology^c. Those were omens which led him to believe that they should have a very fruitful and agreeable congress this the year of their majority, when they had attained unto years of discretion, and could judge for themselves whether they were happy or not. But even on such occasions as those, serious and touching thoughts might be allowed to mix with their revelry. There was one circumstance that he could not but feel particularly struck by. When they entered the room after their calamities through the operations of the G.W.R., and which his noble friend the President bore like a hero and a martyr, the Lord Bishop of Salisbury was speaking; and when he remembered what diocese they were in, and that fact, he could not but call to mind one of the most touching incidents that occurred during the congress of the Institute. Some years ago the annual meeting was held in the city of which the right rev. speaker was now the prelate, though at that time his honoured predecessor (Bishop Denison) filled the throne, and he (Mr. Beresford Hope), with other members of the congress, had the happiness to be his lordship's guest. Few people knew at that time, when the Bishop of Sarum was working so eagerly, not only for the enjoyment of his company, but for the good of archæology, how early and late he was labouring with most devoted zeal among those who were suffering under the pestilence of cholera in that city. At this congress, in which the Bishop of Salisbury had a right to take his place, he could not but recall the connection there was between the see he filled and the Institute, through his predecessor. He would not detain them longer, but only express a hope that at the end of the week the Dorcestrians would be able to give them their *benedicite* and would say that though they were odd, crotchety, and eccentric, yet that they were not bad fellows, and they were not sorry to have brought them to this neighbourhood.

Lord Camden remarked that Mr. Beresford Hope had thanked them all in much better terms than he could, and therefore, he would say but a few words to express his gratification in coming to what was to him a new part of the country. He was sure that they would all concur with him in regretting that the chair was not filled by the late lamented

^b This is the Grammar School.

^c Mr. Sheridan had humorously remarked, that he had been so lately engaged in a contested election, that he could not help looking on all public meetings as being animated by a party spirit. He had somehow or other got an idea into his mind respecting this Society, that there was some Conservative "dodge" which would burst out to his surprise. There was a smack of Conservatism about archæology; indeed, he was not sure that archæology was not the very essence of Conservatism. There was a clinging to, a looking back, a desire for old forms and customs, and preference for things gone by and out of date, and for things as they were. For his own part he preferred things as they are. Yet he was willing to acknowledge the merits of archæology. He saw—

"Sermons in stones, and good in everything."

Therefore he thought that there was very great merit due to the Archæological Institute.

noble lord, whom it was originally intended should preside, the late Earl Ilchester. He was sure, as he said last year, in introducing Lord Leigh as President at Warwick, that they would have derived great benefit from having as their chairman one who was well acquainted with the country, and with the people dwelling in it. He could only assure them that he would do his best as their President, and he hoped that they would give him their kind indulgence.

The Rev. C. W. Bingham, of Bingham's Melcombe, then read a paper "On the Antiquities of Dorsetshire," which we shall print at an early occasion. At the conclusion of the paper a party was formed to visit the antiquities of Dorchester, under the guidance of the rev. gentleman. Entering the county gaol, they went into the prison chapel to view a tessellated pavement that is placed in front of the pulpit, which was found some years ago near its present site. From thence they walked to St. Peter's Church, where Mr. Bingham pointed out its principal features, directing attention to the two cross-legged knights resting in two windows of the aisles, weaponed, helmeted, and dressed in coats of mail; the monument, in the cinque cento style, at the east end of the north aisle, to the memory of Sir John Williams, knight; the finely-sculptured white marble monument to Lord Holles, at the west end of the north aisle, and a brass dated 1436. The rev. gentleman also remarked that the church was a good specimen of the Perpendicular style. Mr. Freeman said the church was of the Somerset or West of England type; the tower was a remarkably good one, though not equal to those of some of the Somerset churches, and the roof was coved. He then indicated the general characteristics of the West of England type of churches as distinguished from those of the eastern and midland counties. The party then passed the house (Mrs. Duffall's) reputed to be Judge Jeffreys' lodgings during the "bloody assize" of 1685, when 292 pleaded guilty to being accomplices in the insurrection for Monmouth, and 80 of them were left for execution. Mr. Parker remarked that there was but little doubt that the house was the residence of the notorious judge. Passing along to the garden of Mrs. Stone, the Walks, the party viewed the remains of the wall of flint and unbewn stone that at one period crowned the Roman vallum. Mr. Bingham remarked that no doubt Dorchester was the site of the Roman town Durnovaria, and originally surrounded by earthworks. The wall now being examined was pronounced to be decidedly Roman by a great authority, Mr. Roach Smith. The company then walked to the bottom of South-street, where, their *cicerone* observed, most probably stood the Prætorian gate of Durnovaria. Making their way to Wollaston Field, through the kindness of the Mayor and Corporation of the town a section of the earthworks of the Roman vallum was exposed to view. Mr. Bingham remarked that some years ago a number of skeletons were found there, which were popularly believed to be Roman; but he was of opinion that they were the remains of criminals that had been executed on Gallows-hill. Lastly, a visit was paid to the church of Fordington St. George. Here was pointed out a curious holy-water stoup, which was considered to be quite unique, the mediæval pulpit, and the peculiar tile paving in front of the same, presenting the original arrangement of the paving as laid down in the mediæval age. Mr. Freeman said that the tower of the church, like that of St. Peter's, was a very good specimen of the West of England type. He then dilated on the character

of the windows and the tracery, and directed attention to the peculiarity of the turret and panelling of the windows. Mr. Parker made some remarks upon the figures of St. George and the Dragon, which are rudely sculptured in stone in the tympanum of the south porch. He observed that the figures had been stated to be a representation of St. George at the siege of Antioch, but he quoted from an Italian work, which shewed that similar figures were found in Syrian churches 300 years before the date of Norman work, and he was of opinion that the legend was brought from Syria by the Crusaders, and that, finding a church dedicated to St. George, they sculptured upon it the effigies of St. George and the Dragon. He thought that the hardness of the stone in which the work was done gave it a more archaic appearance than was warranted by its age, and he attributed it to the period of about 1160 or 1180.

The evening meeting was held at the Town-hall, under the presidency of SIR JOHN P. BOILEAU, Bart.

The chairman opened the business of the meeting by calling on Mr. J. H. Parker to make some remarks on early Rome, and to give some account of his recent discoveries in that city.

Mr. Parker, who was well received, said that he had come quite unprepared, and without any of those accessories with which lectures were usually illustrated. The subject upon which he proposed to treat was that of the early Christian churches of Rome, of which there were not less than fifty now remaining in that city. The earliest were those which were originally Pagan temples, and were afterwards consecrated to Christian worship. Among these he included the celebrated Pantheon, which was generally considered to have been a temple, although by some it is said to have been an entrance hall to the baths of Agrippa; now it is a church dedicated to All Saints. The circular part or temple was erected probably before the Christian era; to this a portico and chambers at the back and sides were added by Agrippa in the first century.

The next series to which he alluded were the small burial-chapels in the Catacombs, to which much importance had been attached. He did not believe that these were commonly used as churches, but rather for the purposes of the burial service. Nor did he believe that the Catacombs were places of refuge for any length of time, but only for a few hours in times of persecution.

The next series were the churches made in houses. Indeed many of the great basilicas of the time of Constantine were originally halls within the large palaces. One of these was the original church of St. John Lateran, which stood within the walls of the Lateran Palace. The present church has been rebuilt since. Again, the church of St. Peter's was originally a hall in the palace of the Vatican. He then referred to the church of S. Croce, which was erected within the walls of the palace of St. Helena, sometimes improperly called the Empress Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great. He then described the form of the ancient Roman basilica, King's hall, or law court, with its nave and two side aisles, and its apse at the end, where the judge sat, which place, when these edifices were converted into churches, was occupied by the bishop.

Another class was the monastic churches, several of which were very early. Several of these edifices were fortified, and they were nearly all erected on the plan of the basilica, or hall of justice. In all the primitive

churches the altar was at the west end, but this did not interfere with the turning to the east during worship, as the altar was low and narrow, and the bishop could look over it, and administer the Communion over it. He considered this custom of turning towards the rising sun was nearly as old as Christian worship itself. Such altars are known by the name of altars turned towards the people.

He then alluded to the church of St. Pudentiana, which according to Baronius, was consecrated by Pope Pius I. in the year 160 of the Christian era, or about that time. It was made out of materials from the house of Pudens, which was well known as the place of assembly and for the reception of foreign Christians coming to Rome. The house had been rebuilt over and over again, but the mosaic picture in the apse is of the fourth century, and he believed that the lower part was a portion of the earliest church. He then detailed the results of some excavations which he had made in this edifice, and explained the character of the architecture which pointed to such an early date. He also commented on several other churches, observing that they all exhibited a decay of art from the fourth down to the tenth century. The walls of Rome were very remarkable; they were about ten miles in extent, and in some places were quite fifty feet high.

The Rev. Gilbert N. Smith asked if there were any stone benches in the chapels of the catacombs which might have been used for the placing of coffins previously to interment? He had noticed benches of that description in churches in Wales.

Mr. Parker replied in the negative, but said there were seats which might have been temporarily used for teaching. As far as he could see he did not think these edifices were generally used for the performance of service, but merely for burial purposes and perhaps for catechising. None of them would hold more than fifty persons, with one exception, and that could not contain more than eighty. He had another remark to make with reference to the early churches of Rome, and that was that the interiors had been very much altered and plastered over from time to time; but if the outside could be got at properly the whole history developed itself. Another point of some interest and but little understood was the alterations that had taken place in the level of the city. The general tradition was that this had been occasioned by the burning of the place by the Normans in the eleventh century, and that the ashes had thus raised the level. He believed, however, that this had only been occasioned in the lower parts by the inundations of the Tiber, as it was evident the hills were about the same level as previously. After explaining the characteristics of the adjacent walls, the lecturer observed that the campaniles were objects of interest, but none of them were earlier than the twelfth century, though perhaps built after an earlier type. The mosaics were exceedingly interesting; they belonged to all periods from the fourth to the ninth centuries: then there was a break to the twelfth century. It was apparent by comparison that they were much more durable than the frescoes. One of the finest was that at the end of St. John Lateran, and this was threatened with destruction; because the nave had been paganized they were going to paganize the choir as well. In Rome everything after the fifth century was called modern, and consequently despised. He also alluded to the destruction of a fine porch, built by the Cosmati family, in the church of St. Lorenzo, as an instance of the destruction committed by architects

in the present day. Thus St. Paul's, for which money had been collected all over the world, was called a restoration, but every vestige of the old building had been destroyed, and a pagan temple had been erected in its stead.—Mr. Parker resumed his seat amidst the applause of his hearers.

The chairman observed that the subject was open to discussion, and remarked that Mr. Parker would be ready to answer any question that might have suggested itself.

Mr. E. A. Freeman asked if there was such a thing known as the consecration of a Christian church in the second century? Were those churches standing up above ground in a state to be consecrated at that period? No doubt there were churches standing in the third century. What was the evidence that there were churches standing above ground in the second century fit to be consecrated? He asked Mr. Parker for the evidence that churches above ground were consecrated as early as 150 or 160.

Mr. Parker said that his authority was the *Annals of Baronius*; and the architectural features were confirmatory of the statements made in that work.

Mr. Freeman did not think that much reliance was to be placed in a writer who lived so many centuries afterwards. Where was the evidence of the consecration of this room in the house of Pudens.

Mr. G. Smith remarked that St. Paul speaks of "the church that is the house of some one."

Mr. Parker observed that Justin Martyr mentioned the house of Pudens as a refuge for foreign Christians in the second century.

Mr. Freeman said that that proved nothing whatever. It would not do to patch up things out of Baronius. Mr. Parker was too cautious to do the same thing with regard to English architecture. He would not go to Hutchins's *History of Dorset* to ascertain the date of a structure, but he would examine the style in the spirit of an archæologist.

A vote of thanks was then accorded to Mr. Parker, for his very able and instructive lecture; and, on the motion of Col. Sturt, M.P., a vote of thanks was given to the chairman, after which the proceedings terminated.

THE MUSEUM.

Happily for the success of this important feature of the Archæological Institute's Congress the resident gentry of the county have made diligent researches at various times for the antiquities which Dorset contains, have preserved them with care, and now they courteously responded to the appeal put forth, and forwarded them for exhibition; and as a result, the museum presented a particularly rich display of relics of the British and Roman occupation of this and other counties, and various rare articles of *vertu*. The arrangement of the specimens comprised in the museum was admirably adapted to afford instruction to the visitor, and reflected great credit on the painstaking and skilled curator, Mr. C. Tucker, F.S.A., one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Institute.

The pre-historic and early British period was represented by an interesting collection of arrow-heads, hatchets, sling-stones, and celts; and a quantity of flints, all bearing marks of work by the hand of man; these last found at Bradford Abbas, and shewn by Professor Buckman.

Other exhibitors in this section were Captain Hall, Mrs. Reginald Smith, Mr. J. W. Bernhard Smith, &c. Next in order were some excellent specimens of what was known as "Kimmeridge coal money." They are now universally recognised as the refuse of the lathes, and in the examples exhibited by the Rev. H. Moule and Mr. W. Wallace Fyfe, the centre part, upon which the turning lathe had worked, was clearly shewn. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was an exhibitor, and displayed two very remarkable gold ornaments, of the early British period, recently found near Padstow, Cornwall. They are supposed to be female decorations for the hair, and were of crescent shape, weighing respectively 4 oz. 9 dwts., and 2 oz. 2 dwts.

The Roman period was fully illustrated. There were some valuable specimens of ancient pottery, the Samian ware being richly exemplified by some nearly perfect objects, shewn by Mr. J. Coode and Professor Buckman, and fragments by Mr. J. Floyer, M.P., Mr. B. A. Hogg, the Rev. H. Pigou, of Wyke Regis, Mrs. Reginald Smith, and Mr. W. Wallace Fyfe. Vases, interior wall-plaster with fresco paintings of various colours, fibulæ, armlets, the remains of a necklace found with a skeleton which had a coin in the mouth; glass pins supposed to have been used as hair-pins, &c., appeared in this collection. The bronze period was represented by celts, daggers, spear-heads, &c., contributed by H.M.'s Commissioners of Woods and Forests, Captain Hall, the Rev. H. Moule, Mr. W. Wallace Fyfe, Mr. W. H. Davis, Mr. G. J. Andrews, and others; and the half of a mould for casting celts was also shewn by Captain Hall. The portion of tessellated pavement discovered in Dorchester gaol, 1854, was also exhibited, and Mr. Pouncey contributed a photograph of another fine example of Roman tessellated pavement. Two cases of Roman remains, from the collection of Mr. Durden, of Blandford, were extremely interesting. These comprised spear-heads, swords, daggers, knives, rings, horse-trappings, including bits and buckles in excellent preservation, personal ornaments, &c., collected chiefly from Hod-hill. A portion of the roofing of a Roman house, exhumed in the grounds of Dorchester Castle, 1858, was an object of considerable interest. The Rev. R. Wingfield Digby sent a sculptured stone, thirteenth-century work, representing the consecration of the Virgin. This relic was found in an old house at Thornford. Professor Buckman deposited a remarkably good specimen of a small Saxon bucket, having the bands around it perfect, and also the handle. This was noted as a great rarity. From Pompeii there was a mirror in excellent preservation, contributed by Mrs. Berthon Preston, and jars and vases from Herculaneum sent by Mr. Colfox.

Among the cinque cento plate, of which there was an attractive show, was a highly-chased Elizabethan salt-stand, exhibited by Mr. F. H. Warren, of Exeter; a standing dial table clock of the seventeenth century, belonging to Mr. W. R. Crabbe; two silver fire-dogs, also seventeenth-century workmanship, lent by Mr. H. Williams; an exquisite miniature filagree looking-glass of the period of Queen Anne, belonging to the Rev. J. Fuller Russell; a fine ivory tankard sent by Dr. Parry Hodges; a silver sugar-basin, with cover of the last century, after the style of Charles I., contributed by Mrs. Reginald Smith; a silver-gilt standing-dish, seventeenth century, and a silver cup, parcel gilt, of the fifteenth century, by the Messrs. Farrer; and a mediæval caudle-cup, lent by the Rev. C. W. Bingham. One of the curiosities

exhibited by Mrs. Reginald Smith was a buhl clock, said to have formerly belonged to Louis XIV.

The collection of carvings in ivory was very attractive, comprising specimens from the twelfth to the sixteenth century. The Rev. J. F. Russell was the exhibitor of a pair of devotional tablets, the carvings upon which represented the Nativity, the Presentation in the Temple, the Salutation, and the Offering of the Magi; also a leaf of a similar tablet, c. 1400, the subject carved upon which was the Crucifixion. The Messrs. Farrer were contributors of an antique casket, and devotional tablets, late in the fifteenth century. The carved head of a pastoral staff exhibited by Mr. E. Waterton was also observed with considerable gratification. There were a few excellent enamels, shewn by the Messrs. Farrer, and the Rev. J. F. Russell. The latter gentleman exhibited among others an enamel-plate, twelfth century, the subject upon which is the Presentation.

At the upper end of the room was a case of valuable MSS. and books, displayed by the Rev. J. Fuller Russell. Among these were a Missal ad usum Sarum, of the latter half of the fifteenth century, the *Horæ B. Mariæ Virginis*, c. 1425, English work, and a *Processionale ad usum monasterii Salvatoris de Syon*. These were well illuminated. An object of local curiosity was a pardon under the great seal of William III. to John Gould, of Milborne St. Andrews, for killing Benjamin Hayward, at Dorchester; and also a letter, with the autograph of Oliver Cromwell, appointing Stroud Bingham captain of one of the companies of the Protector's foot regiments. This last was exhibited by the Rev. C. W. Bingham, as also were some choice MSS., to which were appended the signatures of Henry VIII., Charles I., and the Protector. Documents bearing the signature of Lord Bacon, and of several celebrated bishops and reformers were also shewn. Among the books there was a copy of the first edition, and also of the fourth of the celebrated letter of Columbus, giving an account of his discovery of America; a copy of the first edition of Milton's "*Paradise Lost*;" and an exposition of the Apocalypse, fourteenth century, illustrated by seventy illuminations, representing the chief subjects contained in the book of Revelation.

Among the gold work, Mrs. Berthon Preston exhibited a magnificent necklace, ear-rings, and pin, found on and near the skeleton of a lady at Pompeii; there were also finger-rings, seals, and fibulæ, from the same ruined city. Messrs. Farrer, of London, exhibited a magnificent pectoral ornament, in fine Italian work, and studded with gems; also a quantity of plate. A case of Roman and mediæval rings, coins, and fibulæ was the united contribution of the Rev. C. W. Bingham, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Tucker, Mr. H. Williams, Mr. T. E. Biddlecombe, and Mrs. C. Tucker. A silver-gilt pax, and a delicate filagree case containing a goa stone, were exhibited by Mr. C. Tucker. Messrs. Farrer displayed a crystal cross enclosing relics, and a gold bulla. A splendid collection of lace, ancient and modern, was one of the attractive features of the exhibition.

A remarkably fine diptych, by Hans Memlinc, was contributed to the exhibition by the Rev. J. F. Russell. Upon one leaf was a representation of the Crucifixion, an original composition of miniature-like delicacy; on the other, Joan, the younger daughter of Charles VII., of France, and of Mary of Anjou, kneeling at a prayer-desk, and ac-

accompanied by St. John the Baptist. The diptych was executed probably about 1460. In the sky are seen the Eternal Father symbolized as the Ancient of Days, the Holy Ghost in the form of a dove, and the Blessed Virgin seated on a faldstool, with the crescent moon beneath her feet, and holding on her knees the infant Christ, who raises His tiny hand to bless the kneeling princess, close to whom is an angel, sustaining a shield emblazoned with the arms of Bourbon impaling those of France.

There was an exquisite display of miniatures by Holbein and Petitot among other artists, from the collection of Mr. Bridge, of Piddletrent-hide, including portraits of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, Shakespeare, George III., Queen Anne, and other celebrities. Some illustrations of a very remote period were lent by Mr. T. Colfox; these were lacustrine remains from Robenhausen, lake Pfaffillon, canton Zurich, Switzerland, procured on the spot in June, 1865. They comprised wood cut from the piles of the lake-dwellings *in situ*, a woven fabric, wheat, fragment of an earthen vessel, part of the jaw of a deer, an apple, nuts, and a celt, or stone axe. An engraving accompanied these relics, giving a representation of a pile village as it is supposed to have existed. A good collection of coins was exhibited by Mr. E. Bascombe. There was a small but valuable display of mediæval arms and armour, including a sword having a russet steel hilt with military trophies and emblems of peace in silver, fifteenth century, belonging to Mr. D. B. Davy, Topham; a Toledo blade, sixteenth century, Mr. W. R. Crabbe; an Eastern sword, probably a headsman's, contributed by Mr. H. Williams, who also sent a group of helmets of the period of Charles I. Finally, corporation records, seals, and regalia from Dorchester, Weymouth, and Bridport were displayed. From the latter borough, among other interesting relics, were the Dome-book of Bridport, A.D. 1452—1817; the account-book of the religious house of St. Michael Bridport, giving the weekly expenditure of the monks, A.D. 1454—1458; and an indulgence of forty days, dated July 5, 1446, granted by the Bishop of Sarum, and ten other bishops, to such as contributed to the repair of Bridport haven. To this document the bishops' seals are affixed, and some of them are in a fine state of preservation.

Aug. 2. EXCURSION TO MAIDEN CASTLE.

The morning was devoted to hearing papers read in the Historical Section, SIR JOHN P. BOILEAU, Bart., presiding.

The Rev. W. Barnes, B.D., of Came, read a paper on Ancient Dorset, taking up the time at which the Saxon English and British were meeting in Wessex, and therefore in Dorset. He remarked that the Romans in their itineraries and other writings on Britain, took the names of places and men from British lips, and then moulded them into a Latin shape, so as to fit them to their language and their utterance; giving several instances. He then traced the etymology of the county name from the British Durngweis through the Saxon Dornsetta to the modern Dorset, and that of the county town from the British Dwrinwyr through the Roman Durnovaria to Dorchester, and shewed that the people were called Durotriges, and also Morini, or people of the little water, which little water he believed to be Poole water, reaching up to Wareham, a place of great note in early Saxon times. Poole water he thought to have been the Dwrin, from which Dorset took its name. Wareham, he

held, was shewn to have been a British residence by some inscribed stones found in St. Mary's Church in that town. It must also, he remarked, have been known to the Romans as early as Dorchester, and been taken by them as their Dorset haven, yet they did not call it a *ceaster*, but took it only as a *wareham*, "mound inclosure." It would be interesting to find how the Romans reached Dorchester, whether they ever landed at Wareham (then the Dorset port), or whether they marched down from Kent or London. The early history of Dorset was bound in with that of the settlement of Wessex, under Cerdic and Cinric in the year 495. The first settlers landed in Hampshire, and within about six years, in 501, others seemed to have taken a footing at Portsmouth, where, the Saxon Chronicle said, was slain a young British man of high nobility. Beside this we had another account of the battle at Portsmouth, and of the death of the young British man, in a poem of Llywarch Hen, the British bard. From Portsmouth the Saxons slowly spread westward. It seemed that the upper Axe (Esk), and the Parret, was for a long time the understood boundary between the Saxon English settlers and the British. He held that the Saxons and Britons were much mingled in Dorset, and that ethnologists were right in their opinion that Dorset men had much Celtic blood. In proof of this commingling he shewed that there were Saxon laws of King Ina, bearing especially upon the British, who dwelt among their Saxon conquerors in Dorset about one hundred and eighty years after the beginning of the settlement of Wessex. Another evidence of this was the names of outlying places, which he held were more or less trustworthy, as they were taken upon wider or narrower grounds of speech-lore. He conceived that "ford" in the many names of places in Dorset was a British word, meaning a road, and elaborately illustrated the signification of several other British words.

The Rev. Professor Willis read a paper on Sherborne Abbey Church, during his discourse making frequent references to diagrams. The church, he said, was a splendid example of the different architectural styles. It had an undoubted Norman tower; Norman transepts; a fine Perpendicular nave, with Decorated windows; a Norman porch, with a front containing a *mélange* of all the changes and additions, and ending by a Perpendicular window. There was this peculiarity distinguishing Sherborne Church; at the west end were the remains of a long wall, evidently the side wall of a church, authorizing antiquaries in the belief that a parish church stood adjoining the present structure; indeed Hutchings, in an ancient map, shewed the ruins more distinctly, and marked them as "ruins of a parish church," proving that it must have been more perfect in his time. He then said the first documentary evidence was a dispute between the monks and the laity, which led to the building of the present Perpendicular church. Hutchings gives another document from the record of Bishop Neville, Bishop of Salisbury. This was a mere abstract, and somewhat unintelligible, and he had, therefore, obtained a sight of the document, of which he read an abstract. It was an ordinance made by Neville, Bishop of Salisbury, "between the Abbot and Convent of Sherborne and the parishioners, dated January, 1436." It related to the well-known quarrel between the monks and the laity, respecting the administration of baptism and the ringing of bells. The Bishop went on to

say he visited the town of Sherborne, desiring to be informed of the matter, and after investigation ordered the new parochial baptismal font to be removed out of the church, and the monastery font to be restored to its pristine site and uses. In this document the curious word "clockum" occurred in reference to an *horologium*, or clock. The Professor shewed the monks had been tampering with a door so as to inconvenience the parishioners, proving that they (the monks) were as much to blame as the parishioners, a fact that had never been brought out before. They were given a twelvemonth to enlarge the door, but the new parochial font was ordered to be forthwith removed. There was no doubt the monastery chancel served as the parochial church, but the monks wishing to get rid of the parishioners built them another church, but still kept the baptism to themselves on account of the emoluments. He then quoted Leland in reference to the continuance of the quarrel between the monks and the townsmen, which ended in St. Mary's Church being set on fire and destroyed; here, however, Leland was mistaken, for a document still in existence informed us not that the church was destroyed, but that the fire consumed the choir and campanile. The church was restored by Abbot Bradford, who made the townsmen contribute towards the re-edifying of the church. The next abbot, Peter Ransome, built the west part, which was a complete unfettered Perpendicular composition, not merely a Norman building, cased with Perpendicular work; it was dated, and therefore very valuable. The nave was peculiar, being a Norman skeleton, with a Perpendicular skin, and had none of its opposite pier-arches of the same size. He then referred to the Norman transepts; there was a Norman chapel, containing Norman arcading of a curious kind. The church, about 1480, began to get into such a hopeless state of ruin, that it was perfectly imperative to get it restored in order to keep it at all. It had been now so restored that on entering it appeared as if it had just left the hands of the builders; and not only so, but all the ancient symbols and marks had been so perfectly preserved, that the different architectural changes could be most distinctly traced. He then entered into a history of the restoration of the church, which commenced in 1849, and was much indebted to the magnificent contribution of Earl Digby, who engaged to double whatever sum was subscribed by the public generally. The restoration of the chancel was also due to the singular munificence of Mr. Wingfield Digby.

Mr. Thomas Bond, F.S.A., read a paper on Corfe Castle. Whether Corfe is regarded in association with some striking events in history, or as a specimen of mediæval military architecture, or simply as a picturesque object, it is alike equally interesting. The earliest notice of the spot was in an Anglo-Saxon charter of the year 948. In 981 Corfe was the scene of the murder of King Edward the Martyr. The castle of Corfe assumed the shape of the remarkable hill on the summit of which it was built. It formed an irregular triangle, the apex of which was connected by a narrow isthmus with the high ground on which the town of Corfe stands. The isthmus had been cut through, and the ditch thus formed was spanned by a stately bridge leading to the principal entrance of the fortress. The castle contained a base court of considerable extent, a second and a third ward, and two or three other courts. It had four gates. The ground-plan of the great tower was originally rectangular and nearly square, but a wing was

subsequently attached to its southern face. Only the south side and parts of the east and west sides of the keep are standing, and large masses of prostrate walls lie in confusion around. Having more minutely described the keep, he observed that the masonry was of the usual Norman character. He was disposed to think the castle was built by William the Conqueror, but invited the Institute critically to examine its features that a safe conclusion might be arrived at on the subject. He then quoted documentary evidence in support of his theory as to the date of the structure. In the reign of King John considerable sums of money were laid out both on the tower and castle itself, and the king frequently visited the place, especially in the last year of his life. Its strength as a fortress induced him at one time to keep his treasure and his regalia there, and he also used it as a state prison. Twenty-four nobles concerned in the insurrection in favour of his nephew Arthur, Duke of Brittany, were, save two, it was said, there starved to death. King John caused Prince Arthur to be murdered, and sent his sister, the beautiful Princess Eleanor, prisoner to Corfe, where she remained for several years, and in the subsequent reign was removed to Bristol, where she died after a wearisome captivity of forty years. The unfortunate princess had, as fellow-prisoners at Corfe Castle, two daughters of William, King of Scotland, who were hostages. The three princesses had many indulgences, and were maintained in a style becoming their exalted rank. Besides the keep, the castle had four other towers, of which fragments only now remain. Eastward of the great tower are remains of a great hall. Adjoining the hall at the north end there appeared to have been a small apartment, which possibly might have been an oratory. Extensive works were carried on here towards the middle and close of the reign of Henry III. Near the east end of the pass of King John there is a semi-cylindrical tower, having upon its exterior face a coat of arms sculptured in bold relief, and a shield held up by two human hands. These, he conjectured, indicated that the tower was built in 1296. In the rebellion of Simon de Montfort against Henry III., Corfe Castle was delivered up to the barons, and they retained it for five years. Nearly the whole of the base court appeared to have been erected by Edward I. The entrance gateway he attributed to the year 1280. Edward II. was temporarily imprisoned here in 1326, before being conveyed to Berkeley Castle, where he met his tragical and cruel fate. In the 11th of Henry IV., John de Beaufort, first Earl of Somerset, had a grant of the castle. The lecturer then traced its history to the year 1635, when the castle and manor of Corfe came into possession of Sir John Bankes, Lord Chief Justice of England, and ancestor of Henry John Percival Bankes, Esq., of Kingston Lacey, the present owner. He then related the history of the gallant defence of the castle by Lady Bankes in 1643, when it was besieged by the Parliamentary forces. It was one of the last places in England that held out for Charles I. In 1645 the castle was again besieged by the Parliamentary forces under Colonel Bingham, and was captured through treachery. By the orders of Parliament it was reduced to the shapeless but picturesque ruin that now remains.

At 3 p.m. a large party started in carriages for an afternoon's excursion to visit the British and Roman remains and other objects of antiquarian interest in the neighbourhood of Dorchester. The first halt

was made at the amphitheatre called Mambury Rings. The arena of this earthwork is almost elliptical, and is enclosed save on the north side, where there is an opening by a mound about 30 ft. high. The party having scaled the rather steep ascent to the mound, the Rev. C. W. Bingham remarked that there were very many theories about the name Mambury, or Maumbury Rings, and he ventured to have a little theory of his own; it would not, however, at all suit his good friend the Rev. W. Barnes, for it had nothing to do with British names. He could not help thinking that the former part of the name "Mambury" was derived from *mimus*. He had no doubt whatever himself that this place was constructed under the superintendence of the Romans, for the purpose of affording amusement both to the Roman army and the conquered people of Durnovaria. It was possible, therefore, that plays were acted in this amphitheatre, and everybody knew that *mimus* meant a stage player. He had never broached the theory before, and he was ready to have it knocked down at a moment's notice. He believed that everybody, who knew anything about the matter, must be satisfied that the place was established under Roman superintendence. There was no sort of appearance about it to indicate that it was a Celtic structure. The outer wall, he imagined, had been greatly debilitated by time, and there had been a milestone put up by the Town Council of the borough. No doubt the area was much deeper formerly than at the present time. Dr. Stukeley, he believed, had broached this idea—the opening at the north side being the entrance to the amphitheatre, on the opposite side were the *cavae*, from which issued the beasts. He did not think that he could listen with patience to anybody who called the amphitheatre a Celtic work.

The party next proceeded onwards for about half-a-mile along the main road, and then diverged to the eastward to visit the ancient villa of Herringstone. Here the party was received by the present owner, E. W. Williams, Esq., and walking through the principal part of the house, which has been sadly modernized, entered the drawing-room, which is enriched with oak carving and furnished *à la Louis Quatorze*. Here Mr. Thomas Bond, of Tyneham, addressed the company. He remarked that the origin of the name of Winterborne Herringstone was from a small stream, which also gave names to several villages in Dorset. They knew very little with exactness concerning the place till the time of Henry III. It belonged to Sir Henry Beauchamp, of the great Somerset family, who were the chief lords of the place. Under them the abbots of Bindon were the mesne lords of the manor of Herringstone. In the 27th of Henry III., he believed, an exchange was made between the abbots and Philip Herring, the latter giving some land at Chaldon Herring. He then came to live at this place, and it continued in the Herring family for several generations. In the time of Edward III. royal licence was granted to Sir Walter Herring to improve the place and enclose it with a stone wall. It was no doubt a mansion-house from the time of Henry III. The Herrings were a Norman family, coming from Harang, in Normandy, and they were feudatories to the Earl of Warwick in the time of Henry II. They resided at Chaldon Herring till they came to this place, where they continued till the reign of Richard II., when the elder branch of the family became extinct, and the heiress married a certain Robert Fovant. Shortly afterwards it passed, by some means not yet discovered, to the

family of Filiol, who continued in possession of the place till the early part of the sixteenth century, when it was purchased by the ancestors of the present owner. Although the manor entered into the family of Williams originally by purchase, subsequently they became co-heirs and representatives of the Herrings, who held the same for so long a period. Sir Walter Herring had two sons, to one of which he gave Herringstone and the other Chaldon Herring. At a subsequent period Sir John Williams, of Herringstone, married the daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Delalynd, who was descended from the last heiress of the Herring family. The manor-house was said by Hutchins to have been built in the thirteenth century by Siward. But Hutchins knew very little about architecture, and the fact was that the Siwards had nothing to do with it. The room they were in, and probably the greater part of the original house, was built by Sir John Williams in the time of James I. It was in the form of a quadrangle, had a courtyard, a private chapel where service was performed, and a burial-chapel. The quadrangle was subsequently destroyed, and now that hall was the only portion remaining of the old building. He directed attention to the arms of the Williamses in the carving of the roof, similar to those in St. Peter's Church.

Mr. Parker said he thought they might congratulate the owner of the hall for having so well preserved a fine Jacobean ceiling, which architects were generally too fond of destroying. The ceiling was a remarkably good one of the latter part of the reign of James I. He pointed out, among the grotesque figures upon the inner roof, the letters C.P. and the arms of the Prince of Wales, shewing that it must have been constructed at the period he had stated. Having noticed several fine old paintings and other objects of interest, the party retired from the mansion.

A pleasant ride of about a mile brought the party to the remarkable and immense earthworks called Maiden Castle, which occupy the flat summit of a hill, and are about one thousand yards from east to west, and five hundred yards from north to south, the whole begirt by two (in some parts three) ramparts 60 ft. high. Here the Rev. W. Barnes acted as guide. He said that the Archæological Institute had received a hearty welcome at the old Roman town of Dorchester, but they must be content to enter this British town without a greeting by the inhabitants. They stood on the greatest of more than twenty earthworks of the Durotriges of Dorset, a work that took up 115 acres of ground. He pointed out the difference of form between the British and Roman castrametation, the former following the winding outline of the hill brow as at Maiden Castle, and the Roman form as at Poundbury, keeping more or less a squareness of angle and a straightness of sides. There seemed to have been four gates, and the one by which they stood had had, as most likely had the others, stone gate jambs, the bases of which had been taken away by a man then on the ground. The inner rampart had at one time something of a breast-wall of Ridgeway stones, of which some few remained, and many loads had, to the knowledge of living men, been carried down to Martinstown for building. He pointed out a debased bank far eastward as the western boundary of the earliest camp, and begged the members to observe the imbeddings of the inner rampart at the ends of this cross bank.

The Rev. H. Moule requested the company to forget for a while the

Romans and the Britons, and to observe the military skill indicated by the works, and to consider what kind of a population there must have been here to throw up such immense fortifications. No scattered tribes, he maintained, could have done it. New Zealand had been spoken of, but there was nothing shewn of the military skill of those tribes which approached that exhibited here. He had brought Indian officers to Maiden Castle, and when a distance off they had said it was like their hill-forts, but before they had gone far they said, these earthworks were not constructed by uncivilized men; it must have taken 100,000 men to make such fortifications. What must the population have been when they were constructed? Maiden Castle, he believed, dated back to a period of which we knew nothing, and of which we could learn nothing if we limited our inquiries to the period of the Romans, forgetting the 4,000 years before.

Mr. Bingham said that in his remarks the day before he never thought of limiting their inquiries to the Britons and Romans.

Mr. Barnes said the words he used were that when the Romans came this was a work of hoary antiquity.

Mr. Moule reiterated it could not have been the work of scattered tribes; no people anxious only for the safety of their cattle would make such earthworks.

A move was now made to another part of the castle, the Rev. W. Barnes leading the way. A halt was made at a pit, and Mr. Barnes observed that military men wondered how the people taking refuge in these fortifications obtained water, for without water they could not live. There was a winter burn or stream near, but it would be inconvenient for them to go out for water when the place was besieged. This pit was in the shape of an inverted cone. Some thought that it had been a chalk-pit. Unfortunately the whole place had been ploughed over within the last hundred years, but there was no place where a cart or even a wheelbarrow could be brought to convey away the chalk, supposing it to have been a pit of that sort. Others thought it was a cattle-pond, but it was too steep to be used for such a purpose. Dr. Cowdell had told him that he dug at the bottom of the pit, and found it to be lined with flint stones, and his (Dr. Cowdell's) theory was that the pit was used as a tank, in which the occupants of the castle placed the water fetched from the spring for their use. At the present time he did not believe the pit would hold water for any length of time.

The Rev. C. W. Bingham observed there was a tradition as well founded as traditions generally were, that once upon a time a goose was put into this hole, and the same afternoon it came up at the town pump of Durnovaria.

The Rev. Gilbert Smith, of Tenby, said it suggested to him that there was a good deal of geological action at the bottom of it all. He could shew them embankments, tortuous like those before them, which were entirely of geological origin, and man had nothing to do with them.

The party having proceeded again to the ramparts, and walked along to the eastward to where a huge mound terminated, the Rev. W. Barnes pointed out what he considered to be the end of the old camp or *oppidum*, and the indications of further ground being taken up. Here General Lefroy was called upon to give his opinion upon the earthworks, as a military man. He said that he shared in the pro-

foundest degree the respect all must feel for the immense energy and perseverance of our ancestors, whoever they were, in throwing up these wonderful earthworks, the only parallel to which, as far as he was aware, were the earthworks constructed by the unknown tribes of Ohio. He agreed with the former speakers as to their manifesting evidences of organization of labour and continuity of purpose far beyond what the scattered and divided tribes with which they connected the county were capable of; and he held that they must be the work of an anterior race. From the hasty survey he had made, he should judge that the works extended for nearly a mile, and a portion of the ramparts he had just measured was sixty feet high; and these were works made by people who had not the command of large flat tools, like our spades, but who worked with celts, or narrow instruments, by means of which only a small quantity of earth could be transported at a time. He thought that the difficulty as to the water supply might be partially solved by the habits of the people of those days. The incursions were made by levies or masses, and if they found the enemy prepared to receive them they dispersed; nor did they, he imagined, keep such a vigilant watch as to prevent the besieged from having access to water in various directions. From the military allusions in the early books of Scripture it was evident that what was regarded as the primary duty of a modern soldier—keeping watch—was observed with extreme laxity in those days. But he thought that the people mainly depended on the surface water caught in the pit referred to, which was conveniently placed for that purpose. As to Maiden Castle being defended in the strict sense of the word, he thought that was impossible, because it would take as many men to defend it as to make it. He thought the occupants must have trusted to other obstacles than the earthworks, such as they in military parlance called *abattis*—structures which the enemy would find a difficulty in passing. The mere physical difficulty of mounting an earth-slope by naked men unencumbered by armour would have been but trifling, and with the activity they acquired in the chase they could more easily have assaulted the place than modern soldiers bearing their accoutrements. Therefore, he concluded that the defenders must have had recourse to other means beside earthworks, to render the place tenable.

In illustration of what had been adduced as to the difficulty of the people occupying Maiden Castle during a siege obtaining water, Mr. Beresford Hope observed that Homer, describing the siege of Troy, spoke of the springs of the Scamander as being outside the town.

In another part of the earthworks, Mr. Barnes made some remarks upon the etymology of the name Maiden Castle. He considered that it indicates a castle without a castle—the same as a maiden assize means an assize without any trials—or a fastness on the plain.

Mr. Bingham said he had been asked several times the question, which perhaps some gentleman could answer, why this camp appeared to be less defended on the side towards the sea, from whence, in all human probability the foe came, than on the other? No explanation of this peculiarity was offered; but Mr. Barnes remarked that he did not think the weakness of the side nearest the enemy was of much account.

The party then proceeded to a spot where excavations had been
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made, by the permission of Mr. Sturt, and at his expense, under the direction of Mr. Cunnington. The hole was about three feet deep, and Mr. Cunnington explained that it was an ancient British hut hole, but at the bottom of it were found two or three inches' depth of ashes, also several sling-stones and pieces of pottery. An urn was found in the other camp, also a small drinking-cup, and a piece of an ancient quern, which Mr. Bingham said was possibly brought from Germany. These were to be seen at the Museum, as also a piece dug from the pit shewing the stratification of the ashes. Bones of various animals, and a piece of a human jawbone, containing a tooth very much worn, were likewise discovered there. In the presence of the party an excavator dug in the hole, and threw up small pieces of pottery and bones, which were curiously examined. Mr. Cunnington said that he had been led to these hut holes by observing slight depressions upon the surface of the ground, but there was great difficulty in making such researches, because the whole surface had been ploughed over within the last hundred years.

The Rev. C. W. Bingham moved that Mr. Sturt be thanked for his kindness in this particular, and also because he is one of the landlords of Dorset who strenuously set their faces against the destruction of the old tumuli where our ancestors are lying. He trusted that all the landlords in England would follow Mr. Sturt's example in this regard. These remarks were heartily endorsed by the company. This concluded the proceedings at Maiden Castle.

Returning in the direction of Dorchester, a diversion was made to visit the angular pound-like earthwork, in the Roman form of castrametation, a field of high ground by the river Frome, called Poundbury. Mr. Bingham assembled the party at the north-western angle of the camp, overlooking the river, and observed that there had been various theories advanced as to the origin of this camp. Some people thought that it was an Anglo-Saxon camp of council, and others that it was a Danish encampment, but he believed it to be a Roman camp. Instead of following the line of the hill generally it was nearly in the form of a parallelogram. To the westward there was a curious kind of ledge or linchit, to which Mr. Barnes desired him to call attention; it followed the winding of the river for two or three miles. To himself it seemed impossible that it could have been a natural formation; whatever it was originally, he certainly thought it had been artificially enlarged. A little further up the valley, in all directions there were relics of what he believed to be British occupation. Mr. Bingham then directed attention to Wolveton or Wolverton House, the ancient seat of the Trenchards, and remarked that in that house, humanly speaking, the fortunes of the house of Russell began to rise in the ascendant. Sir Thomas Trenchard was Sheriff of Dorset, when the Archduke Philip of Spain was obliged to run his barque ashore at Weymouth. He was brought to the Sheriff's house at Wolverton, and he being unable to speak any language but pure Dorset found it difficult to communicate with the Archduke. In this extremity he thought him of John Russell, of Kingston Russell or Berwick, in the neighbourhood, who had been a factor to a merchant in Spain and could interpret the speech of his royal visitor. He was sent for, and made himself so agreeable that the Archduke took him to London, where the King took a fancy to him, and in time he became Earl

of Bedford, and the founder of the house of Russell. From Poundbury the party returned to Dorchester.

At the evening meeting the Rev. J. H. Austen read a paper on the Romans in Dorset. He said that he proposed pointing out, as nearly as he might be able, what relics of Roman incursion and sojourn in our country still exist. When Julius Cæsar landed in Britain the sea-coast was peopled by Belgæ, who had been attracted by the love of war and plunder. These were said to have been overcome under the Emperor Vespasian. When Britain became divided into provinces, this district of the Durotriges was included in that termed *Britannica prima*. The five British Streets were:—1, *Via Guethelinga*, or Watling Street, from Richborough, in Kent, by London to Caernarvon and Chester; 2, *Ikenild Street*, from the coast of Norfolk at Yarmouth, to Old Sarum, and through Dorsetshire; 3, *Akeman Street*, from the east by Bedford to Caermarthen; 4, *Ryknild Street*, from the mouth of the river Tyne to St. David's; 5, *Ermyn Street*, from the eastern side of Scotland to Pevensy, by the *Ikenild* at Royston; and the *Fosse Way*, from the south coast to Notts. These might be considered as the bases of the subsequent Roman roads. The road upon which he had chiefly to travel now was the *Ikenild Street*, formed on the basis of the British Street of that name. It was supposed to have proceeded from the coast of Norfolk (near Yarmouth) through Newmarket to Royston, where it crossed the *Ermyn Street* to Dunstable, where it met the *Watling Street*, thence to *Streetly-upon-Thames*, where it threw off a collateral branch, called the *Ridgeway*, which entered the county of Wilts at *Ashway*. After the separation, *Ikenild Street* proceeded by *Silchester* and *Newbury* to *Old Sarum*, thence to *Woodyates*, where it enters the county of Dorset; by the *Gussages*, where a branch is thrown off to *Poole harbour*, and probably another towards the north; by *Badbury Rings*, through *Shapwick* and *Shitterton* to *Dorchester*, whence was an important branch to *Weymouth*. From *Dorchester* it continued to *Bridport*, *Exeter*, and the *Land's End*. The lecturer then minutely detailed the present condition of the roads and the earthworks and other remains existing in their route. At the point where the branch to *Poole harbour* leaves the main road, the lecturer argued was the most important station on the route—the presumed missing station between *Vindogladia* and *Durnovaria*. He had suggested that the Romans during their occupation of *Dorchester* and *Weymouth* coasted along and located themselves in the bays of *Warbarrow*, *Kimmeridge*, and *Chapman's Pool*, and that from thence a road proceeded to join a central station; and, assuming that to be correct, he put the question, What the *Isle of Purbeck* afforded so valuable to the Romans as to induce them to make the road? In reply he suggested the clay and the *Kimmeridge coal*. Relics had been found at the *Grange* suggesting the existence of clay-kilns, and undoubtedly there were numerous factories there for turning ornaments from *Kimmeridge coal*. He dwelt upon the uses of the latter mineral, and argued that a talismanic value was attached to it. It also appeared to him that the ornaments were manufactured for exportation, and, seeing that the shale upon getting dry shivers to pieces, he suggested an inquiry as to what method the Romans adopted for their preservation. The point used in turning the coal was of flint. The lecturer then described the remains of several Roman ways in the eastern part of

Dorset, and the evidence they manifested of Roman stations. He then described Badbury Rings, which he regarded as a most perfect example of ancient castrametation, and proceeded to indicate the course of the Roman road to Wareham. From Wareham there were traces of a road to Dorchester, and he concluded that the building they were in stood upon it. He then spoke of the Roman remains at the north-eastern side of the county, and concluded by a reference to relics from Hod Hill, collected by Mr. Durden of Blandford.

Mr. J. T. Irvine said that having attended a little to the question of Roman roads in Dorset, he believed the present road, described as that from Sarum to Dorchester, might more probably be a line from Sarum to some port or place in Purbeck, or perhaps Lulworth Cove. The direct road from Sarum to Dorchester left Blandford to the east, and reaching the line of hills, followed them until arriving above Ansty, and passing Hartfoot Lane it becomes known as the Long Lane; it then runs straight for Dorchester, (receiving near Piddlehinton Down another road which comes from Chesterblade and Blackford, in Somerset,) and after passing by Frome Whitfield it entered Dorchester. Leaving Dorchester, it went, not, as stated, to Eggardon, but near Winterborne Abbas, for Long Bredy Hut, to the Travellers' Rest, by Walditch to the north of Bridport, where it is crossed somewhere by another from Horchester (coming by way of Stonidge). It then ran for Horchester, in Somerset, and on for Exeter. There were at least two Roman towns in Dorset, of which no mention had been made in the paper, one at Horchester, near Evershot, one at Buchester, near Fontmell and Shaston. There was every reason to believe Roman roads crossed the vale of Blackmore, coming south from Orcheston, in Wilts, and from near Maiden Bradley; both ran for the Dorchester road somewhere at Belchalville or thereabouts, but another line ran south and west for Horchester, and on from there for the sea near Bridport.

It was suggested that these questions should form the subject of local investigation.

Aug. 3. VISIT TO SHERBORNE.

The members of the Institute reached Sherborne by railway about 11 o'clock, and immediately proceeded to the Abbey Church. On their way they were joined by the Bishop of Oxford, and by Sir W. Medlycott, Bart., and other influential persons connected with the district.

The Rev. Professor Willis having mounted a chair in front of the church, described its history and architecture. He commenced by directing the attention of the company to the fragments of an older church, which now exist at the west end of the building. He entered minutely into an architectural description of these details, and observed that the ancient parish church of All Hallows, at the west end of the Abbey, consisted of three aisles and six bays. He then explained how this portion of the building was connected with the present structure, and observed that the east end sloped off so as to admit of the construction of the great west window. There was, no doubt, a screen against the two first piers of the parish church, before which was placed the altar. He then noticed the outside of the present structure, and called attention to the Norman porch on the south side, which had been most carefully rebuilt with the original stones, every stone having been marked, and placed in its original position. A battlement, Perpendicular

in character, and harmonizing with that of the church, formerly ran round the porch; and he must say, with all respect to the architect, that he was sorry that it had not been replaced. The learned Professor then entered the building, and took up his station near the pulpit, where he discoursed upon the architectural features of the interior. He observed that on the preceding day he had alluded to an ancient document respecting the disturbances between the parishioners of Sherborne and the abbot and monks of St. Mary's Abbey. This document, which was dated on the 4th of January, 1436, was an ordinance issued by Neville, Bishop of Salisbury. It commenced by stating that the Bishop had received accusations from the abbot and monks respecting the conduct of eight or ten of the townspeople, who had erected a new font in the church of All Hallows, on the plea that the door communicating with the abbey was inconveniently narrow. They made further "pretence of the bells ringing for matins" in the abbey. It seems also, from this document, that there was another and a more serious ground of provocation given by the monks, viz. that the old abbey font had been improperly removed from its position in or near the porch. The new font remained unmolested until the next Easter procession, when both parties laid their complaints before the Bishop at his visitation, and an angry contention ensued. The Bishop ordered 1. That the font erected in the parish church should be destroyed. 2. That the bells should not be rung for matins until after the sixth hour to the Abbey clock. 3. That the Abbey font should be restored to its ancient place, and that all infants should be baptized therein. 4. That the door of entrance for the parishioners into the abbey should be enlarged. When the Bishop's mandate was received a serious riot ensued. As soon as the monks attempted to displace the new font, the townspeople, who had assembled for its defence, came into the Abbey, and, according to Leland, a stout butcher, one Walter Gallor, defaced clean the stone font of the Abbey Church. The quarrel between the monks and the parishioners became somewhat serious, the Earl of Huntingdon taking the part of the townspeople, and Bishop Neville siding with the abbot and the monks. During the sedition a priest of the church of All Hallows shot a shaft of fire into the thatched roof of the choir, which was set on fire and destroyed. It may be inferred that the nave was not damaged. We learn from Leland that the parishioners were compelled to contribute towards the restoration of the east end of the building.

The learned Professor then proceeded to describe the architecture of the church, which belongs to the Perpendicular period, but contains excellent specimens of the Norman, Early English, and Decorated periods. The arches of the tower and part of the transepts are of Norman work, while the nave and chancel are Perpendicular. Professor Willis described the architectural peculiarities of the choir and nave. He alluded to the splendid Perpendicular work of the choir, which was erected by a master-hand, and particularly described the light and graceful roof with its elegant tracery and fan-vaulting. He next described the nave, which was rebuilt by Abbot Peter Ransome, from 1475 to 1490, and remarked that although the church was mainly Perpendicular in style, its original Norman character is unmistakeable throughout. The piers of the nave are polygonal, without capitals, and are singularly enriched on each face with panels which follow the arch and meet at the top, where they are united by a shield bearing a coat of arms. The pier-

arches of the nave were unequal in space, and the piers were not opposite each other. He hinted it was not improbable that beneath the ashlar of the present piers, which was Perpendicular in style, might be found the original Norman work, forming, as at Winchester, the cores of the piers. The learned Professor described at full length the other portions of the building.

The company then left the church, and the Professor led them to the north side of the edifice, where he pointed out the remains of the cloisters. He took them into the school-room, which was stated to have been the refectory of the monastery; but as there were no remains of a pulpit, he did not think it was ever used for that purpose. Neither did he believe, as some said, that it was a dormitory. He considered it not improbable that it was the cellarer's hall, and might have been used for the accommodation of guests, all classes, from the prince to the beggar, being entertained at the great monasteries in former days.

The party then adjourned to Sherborne Castle, the seat of Mr. G. D. Wingfield Digby, who sumptuously entertained the archæologists and their friends in a marquee erected in the grounds. Mr. Wingfield Digby took the chair, supported by the Marquis Camden, the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Neaves, Sir R. Kirby, and other members of the Institute.

By desire of the Marquis Camden, the Bishop of Oxford seconded the toast of the health of Mr. and Mrs. Wingfield Digby. He said that the clergy present and throughout the length and breadth of the land thanked Mr. Wingfield Digby for what he had done at Sherborne Church. He had set a noble example to the laity of this country; and he (the Bishop) begged sincerely to thank him for what he had done, and also for his munificent hospitality on that occasion. They had been told that day of the disputes between the clergy and the laity which had taken place in Sherborne, when the Bishop of Salisbury came down to settle these differences. He could not help contrasting with those disorderly times the peaceful and pleasant gathering on that occasion. He begged most cordially to second the toast.

Mr. Wingfield Digby returned thanks, and expressed the great satisfaction which he felt in meeting them on that occasion.

Lord Neaves proposed a vote of thanks to Professor Willis for the able description which he had given of Sherborne Abbey Church on that occasion. He called on the Bishop of Oxford to second the toast.

The Bishop of Oxford said that the annual meetings of the Archæological Institute had acquired celebrity from the admirable architectural explanations of Professor Willis. At nearly all these meetings he had described some noble church or venerable cathedral, and he begged to thank him for these annual expositions. He could assure them that he was not using words of after-luncheon congratulation when he alluded to the high qualities of Professor Willis, and to his great care, his wonderful sagacity, his intuitive eye, and his unvarying kindness on these occasions. He was, indeed, the light of the Institute and the delight of the annual meetings.

Professor Willis, in returning thanks, said that, in explaining the cathedrals and other churches of this country, much credit was due to those who had the care of these edifices, and who afforded him the opportunity of examining them and making himself acquainted with their history and architecture. He had felt great pleasure in visiting Sherborne Church, and was much gratified with the manner in which

that edifice had been restored, and with the noble example of ungrudging, liberal munificence which Mr. Wingfield Digby had set to the whole land. The church had been perfectly restored, while all its ancient features had been preserved. He begged to thank Mr. Digby for what he had done.

The company then left the tent, and proceeded to the ruins of the old castle, in the grounds of Mr. Digby. It rained up to the time when the party left the grounds, and the thunder was very heavy.

Mr. J. H. Parker described the remains of the ancient castle, which was built by Roger, Bishop of Sarum, in the time of King Stephen. He observed that it was strongly defended, and gave a description of its plan and details.

Some conversation followed, in which Mr. Parker, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Bond, and other members took a part.

The Rev. C. W. Bingham then gave an outline of the history of the castle, reading from the Rev. E. Harston's "Handbook to the Abbey Church of St. Mary, Sherborne." From this account the history may be summarized as follows:—Roger Niger succeeded Osmund as Bishop of Sarum in 1102. He was the powerful minister and favourite of Henry I., and held also the earldom of Salisbury. He fortified the city of Sarum, and built for himself three great castles at Sherborne, Devizes, and Malmesbury. They were places of immense strength, for the Bishop was no mean engineer. In 1133 King Stephen seized these three castles, together with the Bishop's plate, jewels, and cash, the latter amounting to 40,000 marks, and threw the prelate into prison. Sherborne was recaptured by the Empress Maud, and for the next two hundred years was retained by the Crown on various pretexts, but was at length recovered for the bishopric, together with the chace and manor of Bere Wood, by Bishop Robert Wyvil, in 1355. Bishop Wyvil's brass in Salisbury Cathedral records this fact, and describes him *ut pugil intrepidus*, a compliment to a bishop more appreciable in that day than at present. The brass itself is most curious. The castle is drawn with all its towers. The keep has four turrets, two ornamented with a mitre, two with an earl's coronet (Roger being both bishop and earl). At the window over the gate stands the Bishop in his robes, with crozier and mitre. His hands are lifted, as in the act of returning thanks to God, and re-consecrating the castle for the benefit of the bishopric. The long defilement it has undergone is expressed by the weeds and brambles in the foreground, where the rabbits are feeding or burrowing. In the gate stands the figure of an armed retainer, with the portcullis at his back, in the attitude of defence, as being ready to maintain his lord's rights by arms. His left hand holds a shield, which is suspended from his shoulders by a strap, and in his right hand he wields his battle-axe. The brass is very nearly perfect, but the border and inscription are injured. How it escaped the pillage of the Civil Wars, when it is said that upwards of a hundred valuable brasses were destroyed, is wonderful. The castle and manor now remained with the see until the fourth year of Edward VI., when the Bishop, John Capon, made them over to the Lord Protector Somerset, who enjoyed them but a short time. On his attainder, the Crown again demised them to Sir John Paulett, Knt., for ninety-nine years. But the Bishop, having filed a bill in Chancery, declaring that he was intimidated into this surrender of his rights, his life being threatened, the

Lord Chancellor decreed in his favour, and the castle once more reverted to the see. The bishopric suffered most in this matter from the hands of Queen Elizabeth, who twice kept the bishopric vacant for several years, till she could find some abject occupant for it who would consent to surrender Sherborne Castle and manor to the Crown. Toby Matthew (afterwards Bishop of Winchester), declined her terms, and she refused to make him bishop, and twice was Archbishop Whitgift compelled to interpose by a spirited remonstrance against her conduct. At length she made one Coldwell bishop, of whom it is said that he was surprised into consenting to her terms, and never held up his head afterwards. He died very soon after, and she then (after two years delay) made Henry Cotton bishop, the condition of his appointment being the alienation of Sherborne, which she then bestowed on Sir Walter Raleigh. Of this Cotton, Dugdale remarks—"His son was born blind, who, notwithstanding, was made a minister, had three or four parsonages, and was canon of Salisbury, yet died a beggar." Thus was the see of Sarum deprived permanently of this portion of its endowment, a yearly rent-charge of £260 being alone reserved to it. Raleigh greatly improved the estate, but did not enjoy it long. It next came into the hands of Prince Henry, who lived but a few months afterwards. Carr, Earl of Somerset, its next possessor, closed his career in ignominy, and the castle and manor were then sold by the Crown to Sir John Digby, afterwards Earl of Bristol. In 1645 the fortress was captured, after a siege of sixteen days, by Cromwell and Fairfax, when Sir L. Dyves and Sir John Strangways, fifty-five gentlemen, and six hundred soldiers were taken prisoners. It was then dismantled, and with its materials Castleton Church and the wings of the present mansion were erected.

The Rev. Bendary Scarth gave an account of a Roman cippus in the grounds. It was erected to Ælius, by his "tent-fellow." It had two interesting designs, the head of Medusa, with an owl at the bottom.

Mr. R. Digby said the cippus was brought from Dresden by John Digby, who brought home the classical books in the castle, and who died young.

The Rev. Mr. Joyce drew attention to a curious tessellated pavement, which now forms the floor of the dairy. It was discovered some few years ago among some Roman foundations on Lenthay Common. It is in excellent condition, and is most perfect. A sitting figure is represented playing on a lyre with six chords, while a second figure is dancing and playing a double pipe, united at the mouthpiece. The borders are very rich.

The body of the present mansion was built by Sir Walter Raleigh, the date 1594 and his arms being visible on the windows. The two wings were added by the first Earl of Bristol, and the stone walls have been coated with gray plaster. An archway of stone, surmounted by the Digby crest, forms the entrance into the courtyard. The gardens are very quaint and pleasant; and a stone seat is pointed out as that frequented by Raleigh when he indulged in the Virginian weed. A large sheet of water, formed by damming up what was once an inconsiderable stream, is considered one of the most beautiful lakes in the west of England. It divides the pleasure from the woods which encircle the ruins of the ancient castle. The park, which is five miles in circuit, contains 1170 acres.

The party returned to Dorchester, where in the evening a *conversazione* was held in the temporary Museum. The company manifested great interest in the antiquities exhibited; and the reading by the Rev. W. Barnes of some of his poems written in the Dorsetshire dialect gave great satisfaction, and was greeted with warm applause.

(To be continued.)

CORK CUVIERIAN SOCIETY.

March 1. Mr. RICHARD CAULFIELD, F.S.A., President, in the chair.

The President exhibited the original invoice of the present insignia of the corporation of Cork. This document was evidently the one furnished to that body after the loss of the ancient maces, &c., at the period of the Revolution. The whole amounted to £67 19s. Dominick Sarsfield was mayor of Cork during the siege in Sept., 1690, and appears from the following item in the Council Book of the corporation to have been held accountable for the safe custody of the plate:—

“28th Jan., 1690. Whereas Mr. Dominick Sarsfield doth make application unto this board for abatement in the price of the sword and maces, and being put to the vote whether any abatement should be given him of the same, it was carried by the majority of votes in the negative, that no abatement shall be given him.”

The President exhibited on behalf of the Rev. F. Dobbin, of St. Finn Barre's, four small MS. works, entitled “Sketches of Cork and its Environs, with plates, &c. 1813.” These little books were the result of the labour of two schoolfellows, one of whom afterwards bore a high reputation as an artist, the other a distinguished writer of the “History of the County of Cork,” &c.

Also on behalf of Robert Day, Esq., jun., a bronze battle-mace, with two sets of spikes, four on each row, arranged on alternate spaces, the upper row curving slightly downwards; it measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch across its conical socket. It was attached to the handle by one strong iron rivet, portions of which still remain. The spikes are lozenge-shaped at the base, and are fully an inch in length. This is a fine specimen, and when securely mounted on its wooden handle must have been a most formidable weapon. They are rarely met with in Ireland.

April 5. Mr. RICHARD CAULFIELD, F.S.A., President, in the chair.

The President said that he was indebted to the Rev. F. Dobbin, of St. Finn Barre's Cathedral, for a curious legend, of which the following is an abstract; it lately came under Mr. Dobbin's notice while making some historical researches amongst the late Mr. E. O'Curry's MSS. in the library of the Royal Irish Academy. This romance, having reference to the state of the domestic economy pursued in the hospice at St. Finn Barre's in the eighth century, has sufficient interest to warrant its reproduction. The tale is entitled “The Vision of Mac-Conglinne.” It begins:—“Four things are necessary for or appertain to any composition; the things that appertain to the present one are place, time, person, cause, or object.” The place of the composition was great Cork in Munster, the author of it was Anier Mac-Conglinne, of the people of Eogannacht Glenn Abhach. Cathal, son of Finginne, was

a good king, who at this time reigned over Munster, and loved Ligach, daughter of Maolduin, king of Ailech, with whom he contended for the sovereignty of Ireland. It was the custom of Ligach (the northern Princess) to send presents of nuts, apples, &c., to Cathal as tokens of her affection. Fergal (this lady's brother), having heard of his sister's regard for Cathal, summoned her into his presence, when she plainly acknowledged to him her affection. He consented to her sending the usual presents, but called a scholar, and offered him a large reward for putting a charm into the apples, which he did, and forthwith despatched a messenger to Cathal with congratulations from Ligach, and the charmed fruit as a token of her lasting affection. Immediately that Cathal had swallowed them, they turned into a necromantic monster in his stomach, which produced the Loucrasis or voracious appetite. There were at Armagh at this period eight remarkable persons or students, for whom the following poem was composed :—

“I have heard of eight persons this night,
At Armagh after midnight.”

The eight persons here alluded to were the poets and poetesses Congan, Critan, Dubdath, Donfiac, Garbdain, Anier, Becan, and his wife. All of these had other names, and appear among the primitive Christians or saints of Ireland. One of them, Anier, better known by the title of Mac-Conglinne, is the principal hero of the present tale. He was intended for the Church, but abandoned that intention, and took up the profession of a poet. He was the most learned and severe satirist of his time. When he had determined on becoming a poet, he turned his mind to fix on the part of Ireland in which he should make his first poetical display, and having heard that Cathal, son of Fin-guinne, was then enjoying the profuse hospitality of the lord of Hy-Eachach (it comprehended the modern Kinalmeaky), in the west of the county of Cork, he determined on going to join him, as he was himself very fond of good cheer. He set out from Roscommon, where he had been studying under the clergyman of that church, and rapidly passing over that intervening county, arrived late in the evening at St. Finn Barre's Church, in Cork. Here he went at once to the strangers' house of the establishment, but found it in such an uncomfortable state that it afforded him little inducement to make it his abode for the night. However, Mac-Conglinne took up his lodging for the night in the fireless strangers' house of St. Finn Barre's, but had not been long in bed when the Abbot's servant came with some scanty food and a little fire for any one who might happen to occupy the place during the night. When Mac-Conglinne saw the miserable food and fire that was intended for himself he made three satirical *cam-ranns*, or crooked stanzas, beginning—

“Cork wherein are sweet bells,” &c.

The servant carried this rhyme to Manchin, the Abbot, who when he heard it became so enraged that he ordered the poet to be executed. The poet, however, demanded to be heard in his own defence, before the people of Cork, and this request being granted him he succeeded by his arguments and eloquence in obtaining a respite till next day. During that night he was visited by an angel, who declared to him the manner in which he should be able to cure Cathal. The next morning,

when the Abbot and people of Cork came to him, he told them he had a vision, the disclosure of which would be of great importance to the people of Munster, and demanded a further respite. He then recited a genealogical poem of twelve stanzas, in which he carries the pedigree of the Abbot up to Adam through a humorous line of ancestry, &c. The poet in due time presented himself to the King of Munster at the house of Pichan, a chief of the south-western part of the county of Cork, where the King was on a royal visit, and after an extraordinary procedure cured him of the Loucrasis. The "*Annals of the Four Masters*" records the death of Cathal, son of Finguinne, King of Munster, at the year 737, and there is little doubt from the obsolete language and style of composition of this tract that it was written in or shortly after his time. The tract appears to have been intended chiefly as a satire on the abbot and ecclesiastical establishment of St. Finn Barre's, of Cork; and the description of the Strangers' House of that Church presents a graphic picture of the shelter it afforded to the way-worn stranger who sought its comforts and refreshments. It also appears to be pointed against the luxurious mode of living of the clergy of the day, at the same time that what are set down as luxuries in food would not be understood as such in our days. It also contains some curious details of domestic economy, social habits, dress, with some curious historical and topographical facts, not now to be found elsewhere, with a good deal of legendary and superstitious reading which might be found to throw light on some traditions and customs of our own time. The lists of articles of human food, joints of flesh-meat, &c. are very curious, and might be made useful to the lexicographer and Irish novelist. The names of the eight kinds of grain or corn known to the ancient Irish are given at folio 110. The "*Bells of Cork*" are often spoken of in this tract, and the "*Books of Cork*" are referred to as giving another version of it, and as containing also an account of the thirty blessings and benefits that were to come of devoutly reading it. For instance, the new house in which it is the first thing told, shall not yield a premature corpse, shall not be scanty of food or raiment, &c. The king, before whom it is read before going into battle or combat, shall come forth under the banner of victory. The remuneration for telling or reading this tale shall be a white speckled cow with red ears, a shirt of new linen, and a neck or chest garment, well covered with wool, and with a pin. "This tale," says the late learned Mr. O'Curry, "is completely forgotten now in Munster, and an Irish translation of a foreign legend, entitled '*The Life of St. Margaret*,' is in high esteem amongst the peasantry and seafaring people of that province. I believe that from the first establishment of the Anglo-Normans in Ireland, clergy and laity made every effort to obliterate the recollections of the Irish saints and Irish religious legends, and set up in their places foreign saints as the patrons of the churches erected by them, and foreign legends as fireside tales for the common people; of these latter the version of *Merlino Maligno*, the *Eternal Tongue*, the *Life of St. Margaret*, &c. are in full esteem in Ireland, while very few of the native legends are remembered.

Mr. T. Lane exhibited several beautifully executed photographs of St. Finn Barre's Cathedral, taken from every point of view, both previous to and during the gradual demolition of the building; also photographs of some highly curious stone heads carved on corbels.

From the appearance of these very interesting remains, it has been conjectured that they must have belonged to the cathedral erected in the twelfth century, if not at an earlier period. They are all more or less mutilated, and were taken from the walls of the church where they were inserted with other masonry, another instance of the utter want of taste displayed by the builders in 1735—1739. These, with other remains of the more ancient building, such as carved mouldings, &c., have been carefully removed by the direction of the Arch-deacon to the corridor of the cathedral library. All the vestiges of the ancient structure found up to the present time, were constructed of a yellow stone resembling Caen stone, and would lead one to suppose that the mediæval church must have been rich in its architectural features.

Mr. Robert Day, jun., exhibited, among other antiquities, (1.) A large bronze ring brooch, found on the northern shore of Lough Gill, co. Sligo, in the summer of 1864. Ornaments of this kind are generally made of bronze, but seldom of silver, gold, or copper, a higher antiquity being ascribed to such objects than to those made of the compound metal. This is a finely preserved specimen, and is ornamented on the back with zigzag lines, and in front by two triangular spaces, filled with an interlaced device, and terminating at each side by the well-known fern-leaf pattern, which is surmounted by two cusps; these, when the brooch was worn, supported the pin, and kept it in its proper place. The pin is 5 in. long, and where it clasps the brooch has a richly-engraved head. (2.) A bronze spear-head 7 in. in length. When found, part of the wooden shaft still remained in the socket, but this was thrown away as worthless by the finder; however, the spear-head is one of the finest specimens of its peculiar type which this country has produced. The bronze is of a bright golden colour, known to Irish collectors as the Dowris bronze, with here and there a patch of deep green patina or enamel, which proves its high antiquity. The blade is divided by a raised mid-rib, on either side of which are two rows of incised dotted ornaments; these are continued round both sides of the blade, and meet at the point. The socket is encircled above and below the ears or loops (which helped to secure it to the handle), with two rows of dots, between which are five concentric lines; the outer surface of the loops have a similar ornament. This must have belonged to a chieftain or captain, as engraved and ornamented weapons are very rarely found; when fixed upon its shaft and burnished "like gold," it must have been indeed a beautiful weapon, and would bear comparison with any that are used in modern warfare. It was found not far from Ballymena, co. Antrim, and is very similar to Figure 386, No. 234, in the Catalogue of the Royal Irish Academy. (3.) A vessel made in one piece of thin bronze, hammered into the required form; it is artistically made, an overlapping rim forming the ledge, and is one of the smallest variety. It was found while digging up the outer embankment of a "fort," near Cookstown, co. Tyrone, and must have been used by the primitive dwellers who inhabited the rath. Antiquities of great interest are frequently found outside forts, while the underground crypt within the fairy circle seldom rewards the diligence of the searcher.

ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

July 27. The annual meeting was held at Ingatestone, under the presidency of Sir THOMAS BURCH WESTERN, Bart. A tour of the surrounding district formed, as usual, a part of the proceedings. Among those also present were T. S. Western, Esq., the Ven. Archdeacon Mildmay, Major Spitty, Capt. Jesse, Capt. Lucas, Revs. E. L. Cutts (Corresponding Secretary), F. Spurrell (Financial Secretary), L. Parkin, Guy Bryan, R. B. Mayor, J. H. Bailey, B. J. Luard, T. Cornthwaite, and H. Smith; Canon Last; J. F. Wright, L. A. Majendie, H. W. King, W. King, Rogers-Harrison (Windsor Herald), T. Archer, Esqrs., &c., &c., and a number of ladies.

The usual reports were read, from which it appeared that there was no falling off in the number of members, but that a larger amount than usual had been expended in excavations, in consequence of which the financial aspect of the Society was not so satisfactory as could be wished. Beside mentioning the excavations at Bradwell-on-Sea, which had been conducted at the expense of the owner (Mr. Oxley Parker), the report gave the following account of the proceedings of the Society:—

“The past year has been marked by several antiquarian discoveries of interest in the county.

“Since our last meeting a portion of the town wall of Colchester having been threatened with destruction, the attention of your President, and other influential members of the Society, was promptly called to the subject, and it was in great measure owing to their remonstrances that the destruction was averted. The Society owes its acknowledgments to the mayor and corporation of Colchester for the courtesy with which these representations were received, and for the measures which they took to prevent the present or future mutilation of the historical relics under their control.

“Another discovery of considerable interest is that of a Roman house within the town of Colchester. The drawings of the foundations and pavement will be laid before the meeting to-day, and the details of the discovery will be published in an early Number of the Transactions. The very earnest thanks of the Society are due to Mr. Halls, of Colchester, in whose garden these remains were found, and who not only allowed us to uproot a large space of ground in order to prosecute the discovery, but also made the Society a present of the two fine and valuable portions of tessellated pavement and of the other objects of interest which were brought to light.

“At Billericay, in the neighbourhood of which we are met, some Roman sepulchral remains have been found near the site of those which were exhibited by Major Spitty at Chelmsford in 1861, and two tumuli have been opened and found to contain interesting groups of British urns. The drawings of these remains will be exhibited to-day, and a paper on the whole of the interesting remains here discovered will be published in the Transactions.

“At Dunmow, also, quantities of Roman pottery have been found. We are indebted to a young antiquary for collecting them with care, and thus supplying us with materials for forming new conclusions as to the nature and extent of the Roman occupation of this site.

“At Canfield, also, large additions have been made to the collection of Roman pottery and other objects, which was exhibited at our last Chelmsford meeting. One point of interest is the great similarity—in some cases the identity—between the remains of Dunmow and Canfield.

“Some other sites of Roman occupation have been made known, and opportunities will be sought for their investigation.

“The records of work done during the year are sufficient to shew the continued usefulness of our Society, and to commend it to the support of the county.”

It was remarked that Mr. Halls, of Colchester, had been offered £50 for a portion of the tessellated pavement found in his garden, from which

some estimate might be formed of the value of his present to the Society's museum.

After the adoption of the report, and the election of a number of new members, Mr. H. W. King proceeded to explain, by means of coloured drawings (splendidly executed by Mr. Josiah Parish, of Colchester), the nature of the Roman house discovered at Colchester, and exhibited also representations and specimens of Roman pottery, fibulæ, &c. discovered at Canfield.

The Rev. E. L. Cutts exhibited a map and plan of the Roman settlement at Billericay, and explained the various remains that had been there discovered. These remains, he said, had been found in groups, as at Colchester and other places, and at a short depth from the surface. He proved that Billericay was first a British and subsequently an extensive Roman settlement, and he produced drawings of several urns found in the British tumuli which existed in the same neighbourhood.

The Rev. L. Parkin, Rector of Ingatestone, then read a paper upon "Mediæval Brickwork," with especial reference to the majestic brick tower of Ingatestone Church.

The Rev. E. L. Cutts continued the subject, and exhibited drawings of brickwork, amongst which were the Guard-room adjoining the Balkongate at Colchester, and the façade of St. Botolph's Priory at the same place (one of the earliest and finest examples, he remarked, of the use of mediæval brick), the window and the turrets of a tower at St. Alban's, the tower of Great Tey Church, Little Coggeshall Abbey, Oxburgh Hall, Norfolk (one of the noble halls of the fifteenth century), a gateway at Little Beckenham, specimen of terra cotta-work of Layer Marney tower, and the porches of Feering and Little Waldingfield churches, Suffolk. Mr. Cutts remarked that in many instances it was found mediæval brickwork was plastered over and then marked out to represent stone-work. This was undoubtedly the case with regard to the chapel at Little Coggeshall, and traces also might be found at Ingatestone Church.

Mr. H. W. King remarked that where access could be obtained by sea, it was found stone was invariably used for the construction of church towers. This was the case in the southern part of the county, there being only two exceptions, that he was aware of, Rochford and East Horndon, which were built of brick.

After the election of the various officers, the party adjourned to Ingatestone Church close by, where the Rev. L. Parkin read another paper upon the church, pointing out its several peculiarities. The church was inspected with considerable interest, containing as it does the splendid monuments erected over the tombs of the Petre family. The framework of the hour-glass used in the time of the Puritans to define the length of the preacher's sermon still remains, and is an object of curiosity.

Returning to Ingatestone-street, the party found several vehicles awaiting them, which conveyed them at once to Ingatestone Hall, the former seat of the Petres, but only a remnant of which is at present standing. The portion of the building now in existence is simply the courtyard, formerly entered by an imposing gateway (which, it is said, fell as a stock of wine was passing under it), and is divided into several houses, the centre forming the chapel for the Roman Catholics of the neighbourhood, and the remainder occupied by the Rev. Canon Last, Mr. Coverdale, steward to Lord Petre, &c. It is extremely picturesque, and, beside its antiquarian interest, has the attraction of being the *locale*

of the plot of "*Lady Audley's Secret*," the authoress of which book at one time resided in the neighbourhood. After the inspection of some of the rooms, which contain some splendid pictures by some of the best old masters, as well as some beautiful specimens of tapestry, the company assembled in the long gallery, where Canon Last, who had acted as guide, gave a history of the building in which they were congregated. The property, he said, in the first instance, belonged to the Abbey of St. Mary's, Barking, founded by Erkenwald, fourth Bishop of London, who was esteemed so highly for his sanctity. At the suppression of religious houses the property was given to one of the Petres (who lived during four reigns, Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth), for a small consideration—some £800. At the time of the restoration of church property, Lord Petre made an arrangement with the Pope, by which if he built an hospital, almshouses, and other charities for educational purposes, he was to be at liberty to retain this Church property. Some surprise had naturally been expressed how, in the "*History of Sacrilege*," no maledictions had fallen on the Petre family, who had had a continuous succession to their property; and the only way in which he (Canon Last), could account for it was the arrangement of which he had spoken. Ingatestone Hall, in the time of which he was speaking, was a kind of religious house, and the last of the Petre family who resided in it was the celebrated Catherine Walmsley, who married Sir W. Petre—the celebrated Baron Petre, he imagined, who was alluded to in the "*Rape of the Lock*." She remained a widow over twenty years, until her son came of age, and then married Lord Stourton, living to the good old age of 88. During her residence at Ingatestone Hall she secreted, it was supposed, the Earl of Shrewsbury, a priest of the Jesuit order, who passed under the name of Gray, and his hiding-place had been of late years discovered.

The company then completed their inspection of the building, and of course gave especial attention to the hiding-place of the Earl of Shrewsbury, a deep and narrow passage-way between two walls, the entrance to which is at the corner of a room, and is effected by taking up a portion of the flooring. When this was discovered and opened a few years since, a large chest was found in it, supposed to have been used at the time of the Restoration for the secretion of vestments, and the vessels used in the celebration of Divine Service.

Quitting, at length, this interesting spot, the party next made their way to Thoby Priory, in the parish of Mountnessing, the seat of C. R. Vickerman, Esq., situate in the midst of very elegant grounds. A great portion of the present building is new, but a part of the old Priory still exists, and makes a very superb drawing-room, the walls being covered with some very superior oil-paintings. At the end of the apartment are two ancient paintings of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth, with a quantity of ancient armour in a splendid state of preservation. Six coffins, rudely constructed by hollowing out a tree, have been discovered in the grounds of the Priory, and one of these has been preserved, but the others have been re-interred. A portion of the southern arcade of the church, of early Decorated work, and the south window of the chancel still remain. Thoby Priory was founded early in King Stephen's reign, between the years 1141 and 1151, for the canons of St. Augustine, by Michael de Capra, Roesia, his wife, and William their son, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Leonard. The Prior to whom it

was granted, and from whom it takes its name, was Tobias, and the patronage of it was in the Mounteney family. It was one of the smaller monasteries granted to Cardinal Wolsey in 1525, and was suppressed in order to be appropriated to his two colleges, the spiritualities being then valued at £18 13s. 4d., and the temporalities at £56 13s. 6d. a-year. Upon the Cardinal's *premunire*, the manors belonging to the priory fell to the crown, and the manor of Thoby, with the site of the priory, was granted to Sir Richard Page, knight.

Blackmore Church was next visited. Its peculiarities were described in a paper read by the Rev. F. Spurrell*.

Fryerning Church formed the next feature of interest. The tower is of brick, and the nave was originally Norman, of which there are several traces.

The party next halted at the Hyde, Ingatestone, the beautiful seat of Edgar Disney, Esq., a mansion crowded with oil-paintings, antiquities, and works of art. The antiquities comprised a valuable collection of Etruscan pottery, bronzes, sculpture, &c., and the paintings included works of Titian, Vandyke, Raphael, Canaletti, &c.

Margaretting Church was the last stopping-place. Like Blackmore, it has a wooden tower: indeed, one is the counterpart to the other. The church was at one time rich in monumental brasses, but many of these have been torn out, and it is said sold, by the church clerk of that period.

The proceedings of the day were terminated by a dinner at Ingatestone, to which a large number sat down.

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

July 31. The Rev. J. H. HILL in the chair.

Mr. North (Hon. Sec.) gave a sketch of the intended proceedings at the Society's meeting, to be held at Melton Mowbray, on the 17th of August.

The Chairman exhibited tracings of three coats of arms on the exterior of the tower of Ashby Church. Two were the arms of Bassett of Weldon, and Bassett of Sapcote.

The Rev. E. Tower called the attention of the Society to the deplorable state of the ruined church and churchyard of Elmeathorpe, Leicestershire. At present the building itself is desecrated by having within its walls beds of potatoes, and is a refuge for chickens and any animals which may choose to resort thither. The boundary wall of the churchyard, too, has been removed, and what was once consecrated ground set apart for the quiet and decent repose of the remains of the parishioners, is now unprotected from any acts and from any trespass, however repugnant they may be to that feeling of respect for the dead which is so strongly and so justly felt by all in this country. Mr. Tower also suggested the desirability of the Society applying to the clergyman of each parish in the county for information respecting the antiquities of his church and parish.

* For full architectural details and illustrations of Blackmore Church the reader is referred to the late Rev. Alfred Suckling's "Memorials of the Antiquities of Essex," or to Buckler's "Essex Churches." The same works may also be advantageously consulted with reference to the other churches visited this day.

It was unanimously resolved that Mr. Tower be requested to bring forward a complete scheme for carrying this suggestion into effect at the next bi-monthly meeting.

SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY.

July 14. A meeting was held under the presidency of the Ven. Archdeacon LORD ARTHUR HERVEY, President of the Institute.

The company assembled at the Bury Athenæum, where was arranged a choice and valuable collection of antiquities solely from Icklingham, a parish some eight miles to the north-west of Bury. These consisted of specimens of Romano-British mortuary urns and other fictilia, vessels of glass, bronze armillæ, fibulæ, &c., from the cemetery of "Stone-pit hill." Spear-heads of iron, knives, keys; bronze, cruciform, and other fibulæ; clasps, rings, ear-rings, and girdle-hangers; beads of amber, jet, rock crystal, glass, and earth, with many specimens of the rude pottery of the period, both plain and ornamented, obtained from the Anglo-Saxon graves of "Mitchell's-hill."

In addition to the above were two cases, containing a selection of flint implements, manufactured by the ancient and modern inhabitants of Icklingham, comprising some fine specimens of the *hache* from the drift gravel, axe-heads, probably of a transition period, Celtic arrow and spear-heads, celts, thumb-flints, or skimmers, hammer stones, &c. A corner of the second case was allotted to the display of certain questionable antiques, in the same material, fabricated and sold to visitors as genuine by the modern labourers of the village.

The noble President opened the proceedings of the day with a few remarks, and then called upon Mr. Henry Prigg, jun., of Bury St. Edmunds, to read his notes upon the ancient cemetery of "Mitchell's-hill."

Mr. Prigg remarked that for the last four years he had made the Icklingham district his peculiar study, and had been somewhat successful in recovering from the soil a considerable number of relics of its former inhabitants. "Mitchell's-hill," from which the larger portion of the antiquities on the table had been derived, was a slight eminence at the entrance to the village of Icklingham All Saints, and during excavations for procuring road stone the discoveries were made. These consisted of many rubbish pits, traces of early habitation, and a considerable number of graves. His examination of these had led him for convenience of explanation to divide the hill into three portions: one, the easternmost, was almost exclusively occupied by Romano-British interments and mortuary urns; the opposite end was filled with Anglo-Saxon graves; while an intermediate portion apparently contained the graves of Christianized Anglo-Saxons, and slaves, many of the interments being unaccompanied by relics of a marked character. One of the last group was remarkable from the double rite of inhumation and cremation being performed upon its occupant, whose grave was afterwards filled with large stones. Upwards of fifty graves were examined in the two last portions of the sleeping-place. And here it may be observed that the Institute is much indebted to the Rev. Robert Gwilt, the owner of "Mitchell's-hill," who has ceded to them these remains, and who, with the occupier of the farm, Mr. Newdick, very kindly assisted in the researches. Mr. Prigg then directed attention to three fine

human skulls, taken from graves Nos. 15, 38, 39, of this cemetery, and remarked that they were procured with some difficulty, owing to a repugnance on the part of the labourers to preserve them. He had submitted them to the examination of Dr. J. Barnard Davis, F.S.A., one of the authors of the *Crania Britannica*, who had most kindly forwarded a report upon them. Dr. Davis pronounced the crania to be all Anglo-Saxon, and of a fine form, having the peculiarity of being all more or less affected by synostosis, or premature ossification and effacement of the sutures. Skull No. 15, that of a man of about thirty years, particularly exhibited this, being with the exception of the squamous sutures completely ossified, and abnormally thickened; on its left side is a remarkable wound which cost the individual his life, though existence was sustained long enough to enable nature to put forth her healing power to some extent. With the exception of one, all the crania are of the dolichocephalic or long type.

Lord A. Hervey having thanked Mr. Prigg for his explanatory remarks, the party proceeded to West Stow, upon the heath adjoining which was pointed out the site of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery, the remains from which are described by Mr. Samuel Tymms in an early number of the Society's Journal; also the vestiges of an ancient circular or oval inclosure approximating.

From thence a short ride brought the party within the confines of Icklingham, and Mr. Prigg, acting as cicerone, conducted the archaeologists to a position upon the western end of "Stone-pit hill," otherwise known as Rampart or Ram-pit hill, and commenced by pointing out what he considered to be the site of the British town and the Roman station succeeding it, as evidenced by the number of coins, fragments of pottery, and occasionally vestiges of foundation found thereon, whilst casual excavations revealed numerous rubbish pits and trenches. The coins range from Vespasian to Arcadius, with many of the rude imitations known as *minimi*. On one occasion, Mr. Prigg received near 150 coins from the three fields westward of the "Stone-pit hill," the majority being the third-brass of the later emperors. This station he considered was none other than the *Icianos* or *Icinos* of the 5th Itinerary of Antoninus. Close approximating to the north-east, is the site of the principal cemetery of the station, over which the visitors were conducted, and the modes of interment practised therein explained. Great interest was excited by a small excavation made at Mr. Prigg's suggestion, upon the spot actually occupied by one of the *ustrinae*, or burning-places of the cemetery. Leaving this for the edge of the gravel-workings, the presumed course of the ancient way known as the Icknield Street was pointed out.

The party now proceeded to inspect the gravel-beds beneath the cemetery, good sections of which are exposed in the many workings for stone. These fluviatile deposits are remarkable for having entombed in their depths not only remains of the mammoth and other extinct mammalia, but relics of man himself, in the shape of the ovoid flint axe-heads and implements, with which in his rude state he carried on the struggle for existence with the gigantic pachyderms, carnivora, and ruminants that shared with him possession of the country. Singularly enough, shortly before the arrival of the archaeologists, a well-wrought specimen had been found in the westernmost workings of the hill, at a depth of $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. from the surface, beneath a stratum of sand

and a superimposed bed of coarse gravel, while the surface soil shewed a section of an ancient refuse trench, assignable to the early Romano-British period.

Leaving Leech Moor, the interesting site known as "Mitchell's-hill" was visited, and from thence the party adjourned to partake of lunch in the grounds of Icklingham Hall, to which they had been invited by C. E. Gibbs, Esq.

The church of St. James, under restoration at the sole expense of Mr. Gibbs, was afterwards visited, together with the field known as Kent or Camp close, where a few days previously Mr. Prigg had made some excavations, resulting in the discovery of a coffined interment of a female. For lack of time, at this point the meeting was dissolved; holding over the visit to the site of the military camp of 1779, and the line of entrenchment known as the Black Ditch, to a future occasion.

THE BYAM FAMILY.

IN former volumes of the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*, as indicated below^a, have appeared notices of various members of this family, who acted a part of conspicuous loyalty in the time of the Great Rebellion. More fortunate than many of their compeers, they have still lineal descendants who feel a lively interest in their fame, and, beside printing their Memoirs, either erect or restore their monuments. Of the first class is a handsome tablet recently set up in Castle Lyons Church, Ireland, to the memory of the Rev. Edward Byam, M.A., of Magdalen College, Oxford, who was Precentor of Cloyne, and of whom a notice will be found in Dr. Brady's "*Records of Cloyne*" (vol. ii. p. 306); this has been done by the Rev. Richard Burgh Byam, M.A., Vicar of Kew and Petersham, in the county of Surrey. And Edward S. Byam, Esq., of Weston-super-Mare, the author of the Memoir before alluded to, and of some communications in our pages on the same subject, has restored a monument in the church of Stanford-in-the-Vale, Berks., which commemorates Capt. Francis Knollys (nephew of the Earl of Banbury), who died in 1640, and from whom he is lineally descended. We have received copies of very fine photographs of both these monuments, and we commend these examples of reverent care for the memory of ancestors to the consideration of our readers. The most cursory glance around our churches will shew how lamentably this imperative duty is neglected, and the consequence is, that of hundreds of noble monuments figured in the County Histories of a century ago, a very large proportion have now disappeared^c, or have been suffered to fall into a state of decay, which is the sure precursor of their being shortly swept away as "old materials;" and this, too, although the estates of the persons commemorated are still in the hands of their lineal descendants.

^a *GENT. MAG.*, March 1863, p. 359; Sept. 1863, p. 350; Feb. 1864, p. 227.

^b "*Clerical and Parochial Records of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross.* By W. Maziere Brady, D.D." 3 vols., 8vo. Longmans, 1864.

^c See pp. 355—357 of the present Number.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

THE BRITISH ARMY IN 1712.

SIR,—The following document, illustrative of the history of the British Army, of which the original is preserved in the Evidence Chamber, Kilkenny Castle, appears to me not unsuitable to your pages. Perhaps some of your readers will point out the representatives of the various corps at the present day.—I am, &c.

Kilkenny.

JAMES GRAVES.

List of all Her Majesty's Land Forces according to their Seniority from the time of Raising, with an accot. of their present Disposition, April 2d, 1712.

Regiments.	Time of Raising.	In what Service they now are.
First Troop of Guards	In and about London.
Second Troop of Guards	
Third Troop of Guards	
Fourth Troop of Guards	
1st Troop of Granad. Guards	
2nd Troop of Granad. Guards	Flanders.
Royal Regt. of Horse Guards	1661	
Queen's Regiment	1685	
Lieut.-Gen. Harvey's	1685	
Lieut.-Gen. Wood's	1685	
Lieut.-Gen. Langston's		
Lieut.-Gen. Cadogan's		
Lieut.-Gen. Palmer's	1688	Flanders.
Marq. of Harwich's		
Lord Windsor's	1694	Ireland.
Duke of Ormond's	1703	
DRAGOONS.		
Royall Regiment	1683	Prisoners at Brihuega.
Queen's Regiment	1685	North Britain.
Sir Richard Temple's		
Earl of Stair's	}	Flanders.
Lt.-Gen. Ross's		
Lt.-Gen. Echlin's	1688	North Britain.
Major-Gen. Pepper's	1694	Prisoners at Brihuega.
Brigadier Lepell's	1704	Serving in Catalonia.
Colonel Morrice's	1706	Ireland.
Maj.-Gen. Pearce's		
Lieut.-Gen. Stanhope's	1706	Prisoners at Brihuega.

Regiments.	Time of Raising.	In what Service they now are.	
Col. William Kerr's *	1708	{ Flanders. North Britain.	
Earl of Hyndford's *			
Col. la Bouchetier's	1708	{ Portugall.	
Col. Foisac's	1709		
Brigad. Wither's			
Col. Golly's			
Col. Desborde's	1710		
Marq. D'Assas			
Earl of Wharton's		Reduc'd in Ireland all but the Horses.	
Foot.			
First Regt. of Guards	{	In Britain, except two Battalions in Flanders and 1 Battalion Prisoners at Brihuega.	
Coldstream Guards			
Third Regt. of Guards			
Royal Regt. of Foot		Flanders.	
Colonel Kirk's		North Britain.	
Colonel Selwyn's	1664	Flanders.	
Lt.-Gen. Seymour's		South Britain.	
Colonel Harrison's	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	Prisoners at Brihuega.	
Maj.-Gen. Pearce's	167 $\frac{3}{4}$	Portugal.	
Royal Fuziliers	{	Spain.	
Lt.-Gen. Webb's		Flanders.	
Lt.-Gen. Stewart's		Ireland.	
Lord North and Grey's		Flanders.	
Brigadier Hill's		South Britain.	
Col. Phillips late Livesay's	1685	Spain.	
Earl of Barrymore's		Gibraltar.	
Lt.-Gen. Tidcomb's		Ireland.	
Earl of Hartford's	{	Flanders.	
Brigadier Durell's			
Maj.-Gen. Wightman's	1687		
Maj.-Gen. Newton's	{	North Britain.	
Brigadier Stearn's		Portugall.	
Brigadier Freke's	1688		
Maj.-Gen. Handasyde's	1689	Flanders.	
Maj.-Gen. Sabine's	{	Jamaica.	
Maj.-Gen. Primrose's			
Maj.-Gen. Whetham's	1689	Flanders.	
Lord Mountjoy's	{	Spain.	
Colonel Disney's		Ireland.	
Lt.-Gen. Gorge's	1701	South Britain.	
Scotts Fuziliers ^b	{	Ireland.	
Brigadier Preston's ^b			
Lt.-Gen. Holt's	{	Flanders.	
Maj.-Gen. Will's			
Brigadier Borr's			
Colonel Going's			
Lord Shannon's			
Col. Cha. Churchill's ^c	1701	Marine Regiments.	

* Came on the English establishment upon the Union.

^b Came on the English establishment from North Britain.^c Raised on the Irish establishment.

Regiments.	Time of Raising.	In what Service they now are.
Lt.-Gen. Mordaunt's	1704	Jersey and Guernsey.
Brigadier Windsor's		South Britain.
Lt.-Gen. Farrington's		Gibraltar.
Brigadier Wade's		Prisoners at Brihuega.
Maj.-Gen. Sibourg's	1704	Flanders.
Brigadier Hamilton's		Prisoners at Brihuega.
Colonel Dormer's		Flanders.
Colonel Newton's		Portugall.
Lt.-Gen. Sankey's	1703	North Britain.
Colonel Windress's		Flanders.
Major-Gen. Evans's		Spain.
Major-Gen. Elliott's		Prisoners at Brihuega.
Brigadier Bowles's	1704	Spain.
Colonel Molesworth's		Flanders.
Brigadier Sutton's		Reduc'd in Spain.
Major-Gen. Rook's		Reduc'd in Portugall.
Colonel Frank's	1704	Serving in Spain.
Late Edw. Stanhope's		Ireland.
Colonel Creighton's		South Britain.
Marq. de Montandre's		Ireland.
Earl of Deloraine's	1705	South Britain.
Colonel Kane's		Leeward Islands.
Colonel Alexander's		Flanders.
Maj.-Gen. Wynn's		Gibraltar.
Colonel Butler's	1706	Spain.
Sir Robert Rich's		South Britain.
Col. Wm. Stanhope's		Ditto.
Sir Charles Hotham's		Spain.
Colonel Clayton's	1708	Reduc'd in Portugall.
Lord Mark Kerr's		Prisoners in Brihuega.
Col. Dubourgay's		Reduc'd in Portugall.
Brig. Stanwix's		Reduc'd in Spain.
Colonel Munden's	1708	North Britain.
Brigad. Gore's		Flanders.
Colonel Tyrrell's		North Britain.
Brigad. Price's		Reduced in Spain.
Brigd. Breton's ^d	1709	Reduced in Portugall.
Colonel Pocock's ^d		Ireland.
Brigad. Grant's ^d		Portugall.
Lord Stane's		Prisoners in Brihuega.
Col. Edw. Jones's	1709	Ireland.
Colonel Fielding's		
Colonel Lucas's		
Brigad. Vezey's		
Colonel Dalzel's	1709	
Sir John Wittewrong's		

^d Came on the English establishment upon the Union.

DESTRUCTION OF CHURCH MONUMENTS IN ESSEX.

SIR,—Leigh Church, in Essex, is especially noticed by Morant, the county historian, for containing "more sepulchral monuments than are to be found in the whole hundred besides," and he might have added, "more monuments of historical interest and of illustrious men." In that town were born and buried the celebrated Admiral Sir Richard Haddock, Knt., his father and grandfather, (Capt. William Haddock, and Capt. Richard Haddock, eminently distinguished for their naval services in the 17th century,) and his scarcely less celebrated son, Nicholas Haddock, Admiral of the Blue. This remarkable family within the brief space of a century gave not less than two admirals and seven captains to the British navy, nearly all of whom rose to eminence in their profession*. The Haddock family was seated at Leigh continuously from the year 1327; and the house in which these nine naval heroes were probably born, is still standing. It was sold by Sir Richard in 1707. Other "naval worthies," natives of, or long residents in Leigh, lie interred in the church and churchyard. Connected with the town by family alliances and near relationship to the Haddocks were Admiral Sir Edward Whitaker, and his brother Capt. Samuel Whitaker, both of whom, especially the former, took such distinguished parts in the siege and capture of Gibraltar. There too was born Andrew Battell, whose "strange adventures" form so curious and interesting a chapter in Purchas's "Pilgrimage." Altogether, the sepulchral inscriptions at Leigh are of singular and unusual historical interest. Several, e.g., commemorate persons whose journals and letters materially aided Purchas in the compilation of his great work, and are referred to in the margin.

The destruction of monuments at this church commenced as far back as the year 1837-8, when the edifice under-

went the process of (so-called) *restoration*. My attention was first directed to the spoliation in the year 1842; and on visiting the church I found that two monumental inscriptions in brass had been abstracted, one in memory of the ancient family of Salmon, dated 1472, and another for the family of Bonner, dated 1580; that the marble tablet in memory of Admiral Nicholas Haddock had been totally destroyed; that three memorial tablets had been removed from the church, and that other acts of vandalism had been committed. I have no direct evidence, however, to prove that the brasses were actually stolen during the repairs. An attempt was made to excuse the destruction of Admiral Haddock's tablet on these grounds: that it was replaced, but fell, and was broken in two; again it was replaced, and again it fell, broken into fragments beyond the possibility of restoration. No masonic skill, in short, was sufficient to refix with security a mural tablet which had withstood the "frosts" of nearly a century! neither did the church authorities consider themselves under any moral or legal obligation to restore the monument of one who had conferred so much honour upon their town and county, and which, to say the least, had been destroyed by the ignorance of their own workmen.

It may be an interesting fact, MR. URBAN, to recall to your recollection that the tablet owed its erection to a letter addressed to you in 1765 by Dr. John Cook, physician of Leigh, an early and extensive contributor to your Magazine. The inscription upon the ledger placed over Admiral Haddock's remains at the same time, is now totally obliterated.

The history and fate of the other memorial tablets is instructive. They were three framed oaken panels with inscriptions and devices curiously illuminated in gold and colours, and richly emblazoned with armorial bearings. That of most interest, was in memory

* Vide Charnock's *Biographia Navalis*.

of a distinguished naval officer, Capt. John Rogers, of whom a brief memoir is contained in Charnock's Biog. Nav., vol. i. p. 402. It bore the arms of Rogers quartered with those of the ancient and knightly family of Eckingham, and the following inscription:—

"Near this place lyeth Capt. John Rogers, who after several commands at sea, executed with great courage and fidelity, was made Captain of his Majesty's ship the 'Unicorn,' in which he behaved himself with incomparable valour and conduct in three bloody engagements with the Dutch in the year 1672, for which remarkable services he was advanced to be Captain of the 'Royal Charles,' and then of the 'Henry.' He was buried, to the great grief of all who knew him, Nov. 30, 1683, after he had lived in this town 36 years. He died aged 65.

"Richard Rogers placed this as a memory of filial respect for his worthy father."

The other tablets were commemorative of some of a family named Hare, one bearing their arms alone; the other Hare, impaling Edwards of Arlesey, Beds.

From correspondence which has come into my possession, it appears that these memorials were absent from the church three or four years. Repeated application was made to the Rector for their restoration, *but all knowledge of their existence was denied.* Further enquiries were made: at length it was discovered that they were in a "lumber room" at the Rectory, or as I am now, I believe, more correctly informed, "concealed in a loft over the Rector's stable." Application for their restitution was at once renewed, and at last they were conveyed to the church, and placed upon the floor of the vestry, where they stood exposed to injury at least as late as 1849, and, I think, until 1858. All efforts to get them suspended either in the church or vestry were ineffectual, and every remonstrance was silently rejected. Their destruction, therefore, seemed inevitable.

When in the neighbourhood, about two months ago, I once more sought

for these tablets, and was informed that nothing was known of them. On further investigation I have learnt that a man named Thorp (now dead), who had been servant to the Rector, was promoted to the office of sexton. From under the very eyes of the clergy and churchwardens, and without attracting observation, he conveyed these three large tablets from the vestry. From that of Capt. Rogers he obliterated the inscription, defaced the arms, and then cut and adapted it to a cupboard door. It still hangs upon its hinges in the house which he formerly occupied. The fate of the others I cannot learn, but they have probably been appropriated to some viler use. So long as the sexton confined his depredations to the monuments, he seems but to have fulfilled the original intention that they should never be restored to the walls of the church, and his acts passed unheeded; it was only when he began to strip the lead from the tower, and cut the pipes from the gutters, that he was dismissed from office. This poor ignorant man, however, though he knew well enough that he was committing a theft, is far less blameworthy than those who are presumed to be the proper and legitimate custodians of our ecclesiastical monuments, who not only neglect their charge, but frequently become the spoliators.

It is due to the present Rector of Leigh to say, that the tablets were not stolen during his incumbency; as well as to the inhabitants, that the sexton was not a native of the town but was imported into it from Peldon or Messing. But the narrative of sacrilege in this church is yet incomplete.

A few years ago I took a rubbing of the 15th century brass effigies of Adm. Haddock's ancestors, when I noticed that a part of the inscription plate (dated 1453) had been recently fractured and detached. I directed attention to it at the time. It has since been lost or stolen. The brass inscription plate upon the grave-stone of Robert Salmon, Esq., Master of the Trinity House in 1617, had also been wrenched

from its matrix, and was then lying loose in the church, destined probably soon to follow the fates of those previously abstracted, if it be not already gone.

In 1848, the churchwardens committed another flagrant act of vandalism, in the destruction of the tomb of the Rev. John Sym, a 17th century theologian and Rector of the parish, who is also believed to have been a native of the town. If in this instance, upon the demolition of the vault, they had permitted the slab, with its perfectly legible inscriptions in Latin and English covering the entire surface of the stone, to have been replaced *in situ* there would have been less to have complained of; but the slab was broken into three pieces, and cast into a remote corner of the churchyard. I was fortunate enough to secure a copy previously to its destruction; and as I have already published it in the "East Anglian," with a brief account of the circumstances, I need but refer to it.

Such is the record of monumental destruction within a brief period in a single church where the sepulchral memorials possess much more than a local interest. And notwithstanding that an archaeological society exists now in almost every county, and in spite of the efforts of individual antiquaries to arrest the hand of the spoiler, the work of destruction proceeds in Essex and elsewhere with increased and increasing activity. Only recently a correspondent in reply to my enquiries for some monumental inscriptions from Shenfield in Essex which I required for historical purposes, "regrets to inform me that the church has lately been remodelled and the slabs have been buried beneath the pavement." This too, I am informed, has been the fate of the lost slab of the celebrated historian and antiquary, the Rev. John Strype, which now lies interred beneath the pavement of the sacristy in Low Leyton Church.—I am, &c.,

H. W. KING.

July 18, 1865.

ROBERT DANVERS, ALIAS VILLIERS, ALIAS WRIGHT (SOMETIME
VISCOUNT PURBECK), COLONEL HENRY DANVERS.

SIR,—Pepys, in his Diary, under date August 5, 1665, says:—

"I am told of a great ryott upon Thursday last in Cheapside; Colonel Danvers, a delinquent, having been taken, and in his way to the Tower was rescued from the captain of the guard, and carried away; only one of the rescuers being taken."

The passage ought to have an illustrative note.

There were at this period two persons known as Colonel Danvers, both strongly disaffected to the government.

One was Robert Danvers, *alias* Villiers, *alias* Wright, who had been called Viscount Purbeck, but had repudiated the title in 1660. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir John Danvers the regicide, and although in early life in the army of Charles I., became ultimately a fifth monarchy man, and died at Calais in 1674.

It is remarkable that he was expelled Richard Cromwell's parliament as having been in arms for Charles I., and that immediately after the Restoration he was imprisoned by the House of Lords for having said that rather than Charles I. should want one to cut off his head he would do it himself, and that Bradshaw was a gallant man, and the preserver of our liberties.

As to this strange character, reference may be made to Aubrey and Jackson's Wiltshire, 189, 217, 218; Bayley's Tower of London, 624; Blomefield's Norfolk, vi. 428, vii. 326, ix. 479, x. 305; Burke's Extinct Peerages, 547, 548; Burton's Diary, iii. 241—253; Collins's Peerage Claims, 293; Commons' Journals, iv. 460, 508, 534, 605, vii. 602, 603; Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 432; Green's Cal. Dom. State Papers Chas. II.; MS. Harl., 4746 art. 2; Lords' Journals, x. 360, xi. 58, 64—66, 75, 76, 91, 93, 94,

103, 107, 166, 167, 337, xii. 673; Noble's Regicides, i. 169; Parl. Hist. xxii. 222, 360—363, 382—384; MS. Tanner, ix. f. 493, lxxiii. f. 514; Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 294.

The other Colonel Danvers was Henry Danvers, sometime Governor of Stafford, an Anabaptist and an author. He died at Utrecht in 1687. As to him see Crosby's Baptists, iii. 90; Green's Cal. Dom. State Papers Chas. II.; Luttrell's

Diary, i. 324, 355, 432; Salmon's Chron. Historian, 3rd ed., i. 232, 238; Lord Macaulay's Hist. of England, i. 526, 544, 591; Orme's Life of Baxter, ii. 345, 346; Rapin's Hist. of England, 8vo. edit. xiii. 124; Thurloe's State Papers, iv. 629; Wilson's Dissenting Churches, i. 393.—We are, &c.,

C. H. and THOMPSON COOPER.
Cambridge.

HEADSTONES, WARWICK PARISH, BERMUDA.

SIR,—You may possibly think the sketch sent herewith worthy of your notice. It represents four types of headstones which I found in the year 1849 in the churchyard of Warwick

parish, Bermuda. The dates still remain on two of them, viz. 1705 and 1748, by which it appears that headstones of mediæval character were erected in that colony during last century,



Headstones, Warwick Parish, Bermuda.

though the fashion had died out in the mother country. The type of No. 3 (counting from the left) seems to have been the favourite one when Froissart wrote his Chronicles, as may be seen by the well-known "Illustrations" published a few years ago, and an example of it still remains at Church Handborough, Oxon. Both it and the other

three types may be interesting to persons who wish to avoid the highly ornate style of headstone on the one hand, and the ugly, unmeaning style so common in all our churchyards on the other.

The breadth across the face of Nos. 1 and 2 is but 12 in., and the circle composing the head of No. 4 is 14 in. in diameter. By these measurements the

size of all may be estimated, which, by the way, may reprove the ambitious size of most of our modern headstones, which too often choke up our churchyards and cemeteries until they resemble

a stone mason's yard, and from their own size are self-destructive.

I am, &c.

WILLIAM GREY.

St. Marychurch, June 13, 1865.

THE RESTORATION OF THE CITY CROSS, WINCHESTER.

SIR,—My attention having been directed to several incongruities exhibited in the figures which now decorate our city cross, I am induced to point out one of the most glaring character in the hope that it will be immediately rectified, namely, that William of Wykeham is represented as holding his crozier in his right hand instead of his left, which is without precedent or authority. Bishops always bear their crozier or pastoral staff in the left hand, but never in the right, in proof of which I refer your readers not only to the tombs of William of Wykeham, William of Waynfleet, Thomas Langton, Richard Fox, and Bishop Ethelmar, in our own cathedral, but to all the episcopal effigies in the several cathedrals and other churches of England, and to the innumerable prelatial seals which are still extant, the ancient glass windows of our college chapel, &c. In connection with this statue it may be also fairly asked, why Wykeham's own magnificent crozier and priceless work of art, which he bequeathed to New College, Oxford, where it is preserved with the most religious care, was not depicted in the hands of this figure,

instead of an object so clumsy and faulty.

Other incongruities could be pointed out which would never have crept in if the two gentlemen of the Building Committee who profess the greatest amount of architectural and archaeological knowledge, Dr. Moberly and Mr. Baigent, had seen the drawings or designs of the statues. With respect to the former, his high attainments and deep interest in Church matters induced the committee to select him as one of their special committee, and the latter was made choice of for no other reason except that he is a skilled ritualist and an antiquary of high repute and authority, and known as such throughout the length and breadth of the land. And now comes the question, how was it that they were not consulted and their advice taken when the designs for these statues were sent to the Town Clerk, (the Secretary)? Mr. George Gilbert Scott, I am sure, will not allow such innovations as these to pass under his name, and thus mar his reputation for accuracy.

I am, &c., HENRY MOODY.

Winchester Museum, Aug. 14, 1865.

WORCESTER NOTES AND QUERIES.

SIR,—The following replies I beg to make to Mr. Noake's enquiries.

1. "Chadcutter," ? a chaff-cutter.
3. "Warden," a large baking pear. Warden Abbey was so called from its pear orchards, (*Strype, Eccles. Mem.*, i. 356).
4. "Hernesew," a heron; Harnseyes in Norfolk; Handsaw, (*Shakespeare's Hamlet*, ii. 2); Hershaw, (*Poulson's Beverlac.*, p. 264); Heronsewe, (*Chaucer's Squire's Tale*, i. 90).
5. "Foxbells," falcons' (fowken) bells.
6. "Schambulls," cymbals.
7. "Saltwyche," possibly a coarse cloth; Sultrege is the Wiltshire provincialism for a woman's coarse apron.
9. "Mewinge," keeping moulting hawks in a cage; the stables at Charing Cross were called Mews, having formerly been used for keeping the king's hawks.

10. "Aqua vitæ," sometimes written "aqua vitis," as if vinum igne stillatum. 1519, Inventory of Dan Thomas Goldwyne, monk, sent to Mount Grace: "Item a duobyll styk to make with aqua vite, that ys to say a limbecke with a serpentyn closed both on oon." (*Hunter MS., Brit. Mus.*, 24,520, fo. 192).

11. "To divers of the parishioners of St. John's," &c.

12. "The light is clearer where the high altar is placed; and on the altar is a frontal without a peer." The frontal here seems to have formed a table or retables of images at the back of the altar.

14. "Manutergia," towels. The word being misread gave rise to an amusing error with regard to one of the alleys of Norwich Cloisters, until Mr. Harrod read "manutergia" for "maritagia."—I am, &c.

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, B.D., F.S.A.

Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

Dorsetshire: its Vestiges, Celtic, Roman, Saxon, and Danish: with an Index and Illustrated Map. By CHAS. WARNE, F.S.A. (London: Sydenham; Hotten).—This is just the sort of book which is of real value to the archaeologist who does not confine his researches to the library and fireside. At the same time it is of a character such as but few could be expected to aim at, much less to succeed in accomplishing. To produce such a work physical strength and endurance must be united to intellectual ability, great experience, and sound judgment. In the author of this classified Index it is apparent that these characteristics of the true antiquary are admirably combined. Mr. Warne has long been appreciated by all who have studied the remarkable remains spread over Dorsetshire, and he has been constantly appealed to as the first authority; now his merits will receive a far wider acknowledgment, and the more elaborate work in the press, to which this is but a prelude and companion, will be looked forward to with anxiety by those numerous antiquaries abroad who take such interest in our national antiquities.

The conception and execution of this Map and Index we believe to be unique: at all events we can point to nothing in all respects similar. Both are clear and comprehensive, including apparently every vestige of barrow, camp, road, and habitation of man down to the Saxon period. Mr. Hillier has executed his portion of the laborious map with great skill and fidelity, and has well earned the compliment paid him in the preface. In contemplating this satisfactory performance one cannot but regret that the governments of England and France have not caused such maps

to be made of the entire countries. It will, of course, be urged that such men as Mr. Warne and Mr. Hillier could not easily be found by governments even if the day had arrived to require them.

On a future occasion we shall have to speak on Mr. Warne's "Antiquities of Dorset," and some of the remains will, of course, be specially reviewed. At present we can only commend what is before us. But we may draw attention to the fact that Hod Hill, as appears from a letter in our present Number, has escaped the fall desecration denounced by Mr. Warne. Probably we may reconcile the two statements by supposing that before the conservative influence of Sir E. B. Baker could be ensured, some rural vandal had ploughed over the Roman camp within the British *oppidum*. Those who wish to know what a very interesting field of research has been laid open at Hod Hill should consult Mr. Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. vi. Part I.*

Surrey Archaeological Collections. Vol. III.—This is a very satisfactory volume, and the illustrations are of a good class. Beside Notes and Queries, it contains thirteen papers, which, topographically, are devoted to Merstham, Kennington, Crowhurst, Southwark, Guildford, Godalming, and Cheam; and, genealogically, to the families of Uvedale, Bowyer of Camberwell, Abbot, Duncumb, and Wyatt. We have also a portion of the Visitation of Surrey (anno 1623) by Thompson and Vincent, edited by J. J. Howard, Esq., and extending to a dozen families. Our space does not on the present occasion allow of extracts, but we cannot refrain from

* GENT. MAG., Dec., 1862, p. 760.

especially directing notice to the papers on Merstham, by Mr. Heales; on Kennington, by Mr. Hart; on the family of Uvedale, by Mr. Leveson Gower; on Richard Wyatt and his Almshouses, by Mr. Jupp; and on the Monuments in Cheam Church, which is the joint production of Messrs. Spencer Perceval, Heales, and Warwick King. This last, and Mr. Leveson Gower's paper are particularly rich in illustration, and the volume has the very useful appendage of a good index. Taken altogether, it is quite fit to hold its own in a comparison with the publications of older Societies.

The East Anglian. (Lowestoft: Tymms.)—Owing to some inadvertence, we have only recently received Nos. 46 to 54 of this interesting and valuable publication; and we the more regret the delay, as we perceive in the first of them a document to which we should wish to call the attention of our readers. It is a report made by commissioners (Gates, Southwell, and Carew) of a visit to the Duke of Norfolk's house at Kenninghall, Dec. 14, 1547, and this is supplemented by a statement of one Richard Fulmerston, apparently a confidential agent of the Duke and his son, the Earl of Surrey (which is to be found in Nos. 48 and 51). The picture given of the household of the Duke is very curious. Among other documents we notice a list of Popish and Sectary Recusants, c. 1595, and a copy of the Particular Directions of Bishop Wren, of Norwich, issued in 1636, preparatory to his primary visitation. The Heraldic Visitation of Suffolk continues to be issued with the "East Anglian," but we perceive that an appeal is made for help in providing illustrations. Noticing, as we have, the admirable manner in which Messrs. Howard and Hart have as yet

carried out their self-imposed task, we would commend the matter, not merely to the Suffolk gentry, but to all who feel an interest in county history.

Memorials of Cathedral Cities. By the Rev. MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, B.D.—We have before us the first portion of this series, which comprises the cities of Chester, Manchester, St. Asaph, and Bangor. As it properly should, the cathedral occupies a considerable space in the description of each city, but the Memorials also give just the kind and amount of information on other public edifices, and on the history of the place, which the intelligent reader or visitor may fairly look for in any professed Guide-book, but is seldom fortunate enough to find. From the list of authorities prefixed, we see that Mr. Walcott has well studied his subject; he has resorted to the best sources of information, and he has worked up his materials satisfactorily. Several other Cities are announced as on the eve of publication, and we shall be glad to see them.

Waifs and Strays of North-Humber History. By the Rev. SCOTT F. SURTEES, Rector of Sprotborough, Yorkshire. (J. Russell Smith.)—The site of the death of Hengist is one of the many dubious points of early Saxon history, and we cannot congratulate Mr. Surtees on having cleared up the mystery. Mr. Hunter, in his "South Yorkshire," placed the event at or near Conisborough, and Mr. Surtees follows in his wake. He has collected and given in full all the evidence that can be adduced in favour of his view, and so his little volume has a value for future investigators; but we do not think that many of them will be convinced by his arguments.

Monthly Intelligence.

Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.

DURING the past month the fleets of England and France have visited each other's harbours, and the cordial welcome which each has received may well be taken as giving a renewed assurance that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed. On the other hand, the public mind has been greatly disturbed by the appearance of what has been termed a new disease among cattle, and stringent precautions have been adopted in the hope of preventing its spreading, though whether it is or is not owing to foreign importations is still a matter of debate. In another page will be found an account of the various attempts that have been made to lay the Atlantic Cable; the enterprise has again failed, but it is understood that it will be renewed next year.

From America we have accounts of a lamentable state of things in the Southern States. The white population is described as in a state of utter destitution, and the negroes as perishing in multitudes from disease and famine.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

From the London Gazette, of Aug. 1.
—“Crown Office, July 29. These are the names of the sixteen Peers of Scotland elected and chosen to sit and vote in the House of Peers in the Parliament summoned to be holden at Westminster the 15th day of August next:—Marquess of Tweeddale, Earl of Morton, Earl of Caithness, Earl of Home, Earl of Haddington, Earl of Airlie, Earl of Leven and Melville, Earl of Selkirk, Earl of Orkney, Viscount Strathallan, Lord Saltoun, Lord Gray, Lord Blantyre, Lord Colville of Culross, Lord Rollo, Lord Polwarth.”

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Abingdon.....Colonel Lindsay
Andover.....Hon. D. Fortescue; W. H. Humphrey
Anglesea.....Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley
Arundel.....Lord E. Howard
Ashburton.....R. Jardine
Ashton-under-Lyne.....Rt. Hon. T. M. Gibson
Aylesbury.....S. G. Smith; N. M. de Rothschild

Banbury.....B. Samuelson
Barnstable.....Sir G. Stacey; Thos. Cave
Bath.....W. Tite; Lieut.-Col. Hogg
Beaumaris.....W. O. Stanley
Bedford.....S. Whitbread; Colonel Stuart
Bedfordshire.....H. Russell; Col. R. T. Gilpin
Berwick.....D. C. Marjoribanks; A. Mitchell
Berkshire.....R. Benyon; Sir C. Russell;
Colonel Lindsay
Beverley.....Col. Edwards; C. Sykes
Bewdley.....Sir T. E. Winnington
Birkenhead.....J. Laird
Birmingham.....J. Bright; W. Scholefield
Blackburn.....W. H. Hornby; J. Fielden
Bodmin.....L. Gower; J. Wyld
Bolton-le-Moors.....W. Gray; T. Barnes
Boston.....J. W. Malcolm; T. Parry
Bradford.....H. W. Wickham; W. E. Forster
Brecknock.....Colonel Watkins
Brecknockshire.....Major Morgan
Bridgwater.....A. K. Kinglake; Mr. Westropp
Bridgenorth.....J. Pritchard; Sir J. Acton
Bridport.....T. A. Mitchell; K. D. Hodgson
Brighton.....James White; H. Fawcett
Bristol.....Hon. H. F. Berkeley; Sir S. M. Peto
Buckingham.....Sir H. Verney; J. G. Hubbard
Buckinghamshire.....Rt. Hon. B. Disraeli;
C. G. Du Pré; R. B. Harvey
Bury (Lancashire).....R. W. Phillips
Bury St. Edmunds.....J. A. Hardcastle;
E. Greene

Calne.....	Rt. Hon. R. Lowe	Finsbury.....	W. M. Torrens; Alderman Luak
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Merthyr Tydvil	H. A. Bruce	Shropshire, S.	R. Jasper Moore; Col. Herbert
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Aug. 17.

The Atlantic Cable.—Telegraphic information was this day received from Crookhaven of the arrival of the "Great Eastern," bringing the news of the failure of the fourth attempt that has been made of late years to establish telegraphic communication between Europe and America by means of a deep-sea cable. The enterprise was commenced in 1857, and, as on the last occasion, the paying out of the cable was commenced from the Irish coast. On the 7th of August in that year two men-of-war, the "Niagara" (American) and the "Agamemnon" (British), started from Valentia, the "Niagara" alone paying out; and all went on well, until, at 3.45 A.M. on the 11th, the cable parted, owing to some mistake on the part of the man in charge of the paying-out apparatus. At the time of the parting of the cable the depth of water was 2,000 fathoms, or about 2½ miles,

and 380 statute miles of the telegraph had been paid out. The two ships returned to Keyham dock, where the cable was unshipped and stored until operations could be resumed in the next year.

On the 10th of June, 1858, the two ships, each with 1,500 miles of cable on board, started from Plymouth for a second trial. This time they met mid-ocean, in lat. 52 deg. 02 min., and long. 33 deg. 18 min., and there the two ends of the cable were spliced; the "Agamemnon" steaming towards the east, and the "Niagara" west, proceeded with their work of paying out. The splice was effected on the 26th of June. When six miles had been paid out the cable became entangled and broke. The accident was discovered immediately, and the two ships retraced their course till they again met. A second splice was made, and again the ships started on their mission. On the 27th, when forty-two miles had been paid out, a break in the continuity was again observed, and for a second time the vessels returned to the rendezvous, and again a new splice was made.

A third time the ships proceeded to the task, and all went on well until, when 140 miles had been submerged, the cable broke a third time, near the stern of the "Agamemnon," so that, in a distance of 140 miles, three failures, in each instance caused by fracture, had occurred. Returning once more to the rendezvous, the ships failed to meet each other, and both returned to Queens-town, and preparations were again made for a renewal of the attempt. A month later the ships met at the old rendezvous, and again a splice was made, and on the 29th of July the process of paying out was a fourth time resumed. This time the work was accomplished, in spite of repeated interruptions in the signalling between the ships, but the cable did not part, and the stoppages in the signals proved only temporary. On the 5th August, at 1.45 A.M., the "Niagara" dropped anchor in Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, having run a distance of

882 miles, and paid out 1,016 miles of cable. On the same day, at 6 A.M., the "Agamemnon" anchored off Valentia, having laid 1,020 miles of cable, or only four miles more than that of the sister ship. The first messages conveyed were congratulatory ones between Her Majesty the Queen and the President of the United States (Mr. Buchanan), and it was believed that the project had been fully carried out, but this soon proved to be an error; the indications became feeble before any commercial use had been made of the cable, and shortly after they ceased entirely.

From this time until the year 1864 the project seemed to be abandoned, but then a new company was formed, under whose direction a cable of much greater strength than the former ones was manufactured, which being completed in the summer of 1865, was placed (the major part) on board the "Great Eastern" at Sheerness, and that vessel sailed for the coast of Ireland on the 15th of July. At the same time the shore end of the cable, which was of extra strength, was dispatched in another vessel for the same quarter. The shore end was landed, and the junction of the two portions having been effected, the "Great Eastern" accompanied by the "Sphinx" and the "Terrible," sailed on the 23rd of July. The mishaps of the expedition commenced on the following day, when a "fault" was discovered in the cable, which at once suspended all communication between the ship and the shore, but this was re-established on the 26th. On the 29th another "fault" occurred, which was remedied the following day, but on Aug. 2 the cable was broken in attempting to haul it in to discover the seat of a third "fault." This, as the cause of the abandonment of the enterprise for the present at least, is thus detailed in Reuter's telegram:—

"The 'Great Eastern' sailed from Valentia, after making the splice with the shore end, on the 23rd of July, and continued on her voyage to lat. 51.25, long. 39.6, being 1062.4 miles from Valentia, and 601.6 miles from Heart's Content, Trinity Bay, Newfoundland.

She had then paid out 1,212 miles of cable, when it parted on the 2nd of August, at 12.35 p.m., in soundings of 3,900 yards, under the following circumstances:—A partial loss of insulation having been discovered, the "Great Eastern" was stopped to recover that portion of the cable in which the fault lay, electrical tests placing it probably within six miles. The cable was passed from the stern to the bow of the ship for this purpose, and after getting in two miles of cable, the fault being still overboard, the cable broke about ten yards in board of the wheel at the bow, having been injured by chafing on the stern of the ship. Two previous faults had been discovered—the first [July 24] in soundings of about 1,000 yards, and the second [July 29] in about 4,000 yards—and had been successfully recovered and made good; in the first case ten-and-a-half miles, and in the second two-and-a-quarter miles of cable were hauled in. After the cable parted, a grapnel with two-and-a-half nautical miles of rope were lowered down, the ship being placed so as to drift over the line of cable. The cable was hooked on the 3rd, and when 2,200 yards of the rope had been hauled in a swivel in the latter gave way, and 2,800 yards of rope were lost, the cable having been lifted 1,200 yards from the bottom. On the 4th a buoy, with a flag and ball, was moored with 500 yards of rope to mark the place. It is in lat. 51° 35', long. 38° 42' 30". From the 4th fogs and adverse winds prevented a further attempt until the 7th, which was then made nearer the end of the cable, and was unsuccessful from the same cause when the cable had been lifted about 1,000 yards. Another buoy was here placed in lat. 51° 28' 30", long. 38° 56' 9".

"A third attempt was made on the 10th, which failed on account of the grapnel chain having fouled the flukes of the grapnel. The grapnel and last 800 yards of rope came up covered with ooze.

"A fourth attempt was made on the 11th at 3 P.M., which also failed through the breaking of the grapnel rope when the cable had been raised 600 yards from the bottom. The position of the 'Great Eastern' was then lat. 51° 24' N., long. 38° 59' W., end of cable distant 1½ miles, N. 50 W.

"The stock of rope now being exhausted, it became absolutely necessary to proceed to England for more and stronger tackle."

The "Sphynx" had parted company on the 27th July, but the "Terrible" remained until the 11th of August, when she proceeded to Newfoundland. The "Great Eastern," after communicating with Crookhaven, as above stated, on the 17th, made her way to Sheerness, where she arrived on the 20th, all well.

In view of the resumption of the enterprise, the following are the "practical conclusions," which are stated to have been unanimously arrived at by those engaged in various capacities in the expedition:—

"1st. That the steamship 'Great Eastern,' from her size and consequent steadiness, together with the better control obtained over her by having both the paddle and screw, render it possible and safe to lay an Atlantic telegraph cable in any weather.

"2nd. That the paying-out machinery constructed for the purpose by Messrs. S. Canning and Clifford worked perfectly, and can be confidently relied on.

"3rd. That the insulation of the gutta percha covered conductor improved when submerged to more than double what it had been before starting, and has proved itself to be the best insulated cable ever manufactured, and many times higher than the standard required by the contract. The cause of

the two faults which were recovered was in each case a perforation of the gutta percha through to the proper conductor by a piece of iron wire found sticking in the cable. Electrically the third fault was analogous to the first. The difficulty may be provided against in future.

"4th. That nothing has occurred to create the least doubt in the minds of those engaged in the expedition of the practicability of a successful laying and working of an Atlantic cable, but, on the contrary, their confidence has been largely increased by the confidence obtained on this voyage.

"5th. That the 'Great Eastern' steamship being supplied with sufficiently strong tackle and hauling-in machinery for depths of 4,000 or 5,000 yards, there is little or no doubt of the possibility of recovering the lost end of the cable and completing the line already about two-thirds laid."

These views, it is understood, have been accepted by the various companies concerned, and the manufacture of a new cable determined on, so that in the event of success next year in the double operation of laying the new, and recovering and completing the old line, telegraphic communication between Europe and America will, in all probability, be firmly established.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

July 28. Capt. James Herbert Freme, late 79th Highlanders, to be one of H.M.'s Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* Major J. Blakiston, resigned.

Aug. 4. Miss Mary Louisa Lascelles, to be one of H.M.'s Maids of Honour in Ordinary, in the room of the Hon. Emma Elizabeth Lascelles, resigned.

Dominic Ellis Colnaghi, esq., now H.M.'s Consul in the Island of Cyprus, to be H.M.'s Consul in North Italy.

Aug. 8. Greville Buckley Mathew, esq., to be Colonial Secretary for the colony of British Honduras.

James Meade, esq., to be Colonial Secretary, Clerk of the Crown, and Treasurer for the Island of Montserrat.

Capt. Alexander Bravo, to be Police Magistrate for the colony of Sierra Leone.

Arthur Raby, esq., now H.M.'s Vice-Consul at Toulchea, to be H.M.'s Consul at Jeddah.

Aug. 11. Daniel Brooke Robertson, esq., H.M.'s Consul at Canton, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

Aug. 15. The Right Hon. Lord Lyons, G.C.B., to be H.M.'s Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

Edward Thornton, Esq., C.B., now H.M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic, to be H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil.

The Hon. Richard Edwardes, now H.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the United States of Venezuela, to be H.M.'s Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic.

George Fagan, esq., now H.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Republic of the Equator, to be H.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the United States of Venezuela.

The Hon. Francis John Pakenham, now

Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Buenos Ayres, to be Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Rio Janeiro.

Francis Clare Ford, esq., now Secretary to H.M.'s Legation in Japan, to be Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Buenos Ayres.

BIRTHS.

April 10. At Sydney, the wife of Augustus Berney, esq., son of Thomas Trench Berney, esq., of Morton Hall, Norfolk, a son.

May 6. At Mauna Ala, Nuanuu, the wife of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Honolulu, a dau.

May 18. At Dehra Ismail Khan, Punjab, the wife of Crombie Cowie, esq., R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, a son.

May 24. At Amoy, China, the wife of the Rev. S. W. Turner, Consular Chaplain, a dau.

May 30. At Ootacamund, South India, the wife of Capt. R. H. Beddome, Official Conservator of Forests, a son.

June 4. At Abbottabad, Punjab, the wife of Lieut. R. G. Sandeman, Bengal Staff Corps, a dau.

June 5. At Nagpore, Central India, the wife of R. E. Egerton, esq., C.S., a dau.

June 10. At Pietermaritzburg, the wife of Capt. G. Hamilton Gordon, R.E., a son.

June 15. At Allahabad, the wife of the Rev. Edward Hubbard, Chaplain, a dau.

At Sealkote, Punjab, the wife of Leslie S. Saunders, esq., B.C.S., a dau.

June 16. At Combatore, the wife of William Farquhar Davis, esq., M.D., H.M.'s Indian Army, a son.

June 17. At Nusseerabad, the wife of Lieut. E. G. Peyton, 106th Light Infantry, a son.

June 26. At Palaveram, the wife of Woulfe Hay, Esq., Madras Staff Corps, a son.

July 1. At Muttra, East Indies, the wife of Capt. W. T. Foster, 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), a son.

July 2. At Bombay, the wife of Major W. T. Chitty, H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, a dau.

At Oatlands, Graham's Town, South Africa, the residence of her uncle, Sir Walter Currie, the wife of Lieut. Charles Henry Marillier, Cape Mounted Riflemen, a son.

July 3. At Bangalore, Madras, the wife of Capt. R. A. Walters, 22nd Regt., M.N.I., a son.

July 9. At Kurrachee, the wife of Capt. Thomas Porter Berthen, R.A., Adjutant of the 18th Brigade, a son.

July 15. At Dublin, the wife of Charles Kelly, esq., Q.C., of Newton, co. Galway, a dau.

July 19. At Athgarvan House, co. Kildare, the wife of John Henry Healey, esq., late Lieut. 11th Regt., a son.

July 20. At Edinburgh, the wife of Lieut.

Col. Brown, Commissioner, Tenasserim, British Burmah, a dau.

At Wellington Vicarage, Somerset, the wife of P. William Marriott, esq., a son.

July 21. At Oxford, the wife of Capt. G. F. Blair, R.H.A., a son.

At Windsor, the wife of Ellis P. Fox Reeve, esq., Capt. Coldstream Guards, a dau.

At Greetham Rectory, the wife of the Rev. C. W. Ross, a son.

At Malta, the wife of Capt. George Bradford, 8th (King's) Regt., a son.

At Tottenham, the wife of the Rev. Hugh McSorley, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Tottenham, a dau.

July 22. In Belgrave-sq., the Marchioness of Bath, a dau.

In Montagu-square, the Hon. Mrs. Stuart Knox, a dau.

In Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, the wife of Col. Halkett, late Coldstream Guards, a dau.

At Kew, Surrey, the wife of Col. Home Purves, a dau.

At Sutton Scarsdale, Derbyshire, the wife of the Rev. Godfrey Arkwright, a son.

At Newbridge, co. Kildare, the wife of R. Paterson Fox, esq., Lieut. and Adjutant 1st Battalion 24th Regt., a dau.

At Hastings, the wife of the Rev. Henry Geldart, a dau.

July 23. At Greenhithe, Kent, the wife of Sir Thomas M. Miller, bart., of Barskimming, Ayrshire, a dau.

At Torpoint, Devonport, the wife of Capt. Edmonstone, R.N., C.B., a son.

At her mother's, Harley-street, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Hamson, Rector of Rackheath, near Norwich, a dau.

At Belleek Manor, co. Mayo, the wife of Capt. Saunders, R.H.A., a dau.

At Dun-gate, Cambridgeshire, the wife of P. H. Frere, esq., a dau.

At Risholme Palace, the wife of the Rev. James Marshall Bury, Vicar of Tickhill, a dau.

At Blackheath, the wife of Capt. Jervois, R.E., a dau.

At Much Hadham, Herts., the wife of the Rev. Thomas Cuming Dean, a dau.

At Dover, the wife of Capt. Hugh C. Lyle, R.A., a son.

At Landport, the wife of S. W. Wright, esq., R.N., a dau.

July 24. In Grosvenor-sq., the Lady Jane Taylor, a dau.

At Willenhall House, East Barnet, the wife of Col. Richard Strachey, R.E., a dau.

The wife of Lieut. Gregory, R.N., of Hanbury Mount, Worcestershire, a son.

At Mareham Park, Berks., the wife of Chas. P. Duffield, esq., a son.

July 25. In Ann-st., Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. A. C. Hay, Madras Staff Corps, Mysore Commission, a dau.

At Wood-green, Middlesex, the wife of Capt. Maule, late of the 82nd and 11th Regts., a dau.

At Dun's Tew, Oxfordshire, the wife of Alexander Wm. Hall, esq., a son and heir.

At Stormont Castle, co. Down, the wife of John Cleland, esq., a son.

July 26. At West-hill House, Winchester, the Lady Theresa Boyle, a son.

At Blairquhan, N.B., Lady Hunter Blair, a son.

In Curzon-st., the wife of the Rev. W. H. Fremantle, a son.

In Clifton-road, St. John's-wood, the wife of Dr. Alexander E. Mackay, R.N., Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, a son.

At Blythe Hall, Coleshill, the wife of J. D. W. Digby, esq., a son.

At Southsea, the wife of the Rev. S. Beal, R.N., a son.

July 27. At Edinburgh, the wife of Henry Turner Newcomen, esq., of Kirkcathlam Hall, a dau.

At Lyons, Springfield, Essex, the wife of the Rev. W. Wright, a dau.

At Lee, the wife of Geo. N. Saunders, esq., H.M.'s Bengal Army, a dau.

At Wigginton Lodge, Staffordshire, the wife of D. S. Stewart, esq., late Capt. 11th Hussars, a dau.

At Tunis, North Africa, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Fenner, a dau.

July 28. In Wilton-cresce., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Hogg, M.P., a son.

At Chester, the wife of the Rev. H. Venables, a dau.

At Shoeburyness, the wife of Capt. Sandilands, R.A., a son.

July 29. In Belgrave-sq., the Duchess of Richmond, a son.

At Llandudno, North Wales, the wife of Lieut.-Col. J. S. Kemball, H.M.'s Staff Corps, Bombay, a dau.

In Chester-sq., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Gascoigne, Grenadier Guards, a dau.

In Eccleston-street South, the wife of the Rev. Frederic Fane, of Brookheath, a dau.

At Moreton, Dorset, the wife of Rupert Fether-Stonhaugh, esq., a son.

At Chaddeley Corbet, Kidderminster, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Selwyn, a son.

At Shrivenham Vicarage, Berks., the wife of the Rev. Geo. W. Murray, a dau.

At Greywell, Odiham, Hants, the wife of the Rev. John B. Bartlett, a dau.

At Bagneres de Bigorres, Hautes Pyrénées, the wife of the Rev. J. B. Clutterbuck, a dau.

July 30. At Diddington Park, Norfolk, the wife of W. A. Tyssen Amhurst, esq., a dau.

At Worthing, the wife of Capt. Arthur Burmand, a dau.

At Chepstow Villas, Bayswater, the wife of A. W. Riley, late Capt. 80th Regt., a son.

At Colwich Vicarage, Staffordshire, the wife of the Rev. Edw. Harland, a dau.

July 31. At Bath, the wife of Lieut.-Col. E. P. St. Aubyn, a son.

In Harley-st., Cavendish-sq., the wife of Alexander Halley, M.D., F.G.S., a dau.

At Hale Parsonage, near Farnham, the wife of the Rev. George Edmund Fox, Incumbent of Hale, a dau.

At Abbey House, Sherborne, the wife of Charles M. Harrison, esq., twin sons.

At Hazelwood House, Windermere, the wife of the Rev. Frederick Spearing, a son.

At Frittenden Rectory, Kent, the wife of the Rev. F. C. Blyth, a dau.

In Welbeck-st., the wife of Col. J. J. Bisset, Cape Mounted Riflemen, a dau.

Aug. 1. At Bath, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Hervey, a son.

At Weston-super-Mare, the wife of the Rev. H. Walter, a son.

In Gloucester-terr., Hyde-park, the wife of Henry Bonham-Carter, esq., a son.

At Duddon Hall, the wife of Major Rawlinson, a son.

At the seat of her father, Sir Gonville Bromhead, bart., Lincolnshire, the wife of Dr. Warren Hastings Diamond, Brixton, a dau.

At Campden-hill, Kensington, the wife of Henry D. Gloag, esq., late Capt. R.A., a dau.

At the Manor House, Bampton, Oxfordshire, Mrs. Clement Cottrell Dormer, a son.

At Hampton Lucy, the wife of the Rev. R. J. Baker, a dau.

At the Rock Rectory, Worcestershire, the wife of the Rev. Alfred James, a son.

At Stockport, Cheshire, the wife of the Rev. A. C. Whitley, M.A., a dau.

Aug. 2. At Harewood House, Leeds, the Countess of Harewood, a son.

At Government House, Chatham, Lady Walpole, a dau.

At Ryston Lodge, Newbridge, the wife of Col. Oakes, C.B., 12th Lancers, a dau.

At Banks of Clouden, near Dumfries, the wife of Major Walker, M.P., a dau.

At Hampton Court Green, the wife of Joseph Hankey Dobree, esq., a dau.

At Chatham, the wife of Capt. Charles O. Baker, R.M.L.I., a dau.

Aug. 3. In Chester-sq., the wife of C. Jasper Selwyn, esq., M.P., of Richmond, Surrey, a dau.

At Holbrooke Hall, the wife of the Rev. E. Latham, a dau.

At Broomfield, Ayr, the wife of Capt. Alfred Henry Waldy, a son.

At the Vicarage, East Malling, the wife of the Rev. William Lewis Wigan, a son.

At Woolwich, the wife of the Rev. T. H. Cole, Chaplain to the Forces, a son.

At Sandecotes, near Poole, the wife of Edward Solly, esq., F.R.S., a dau.

At Damerham Vicarage, Salisbury, the wife of the Rev. W. Owen, a son.

Aug. 4. In Belgrave-sq., Lady Walter Scott, a dau.

At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. De Moleyns, a dau.

In Cambridge-sq., the wife of Charles J. Monk, esq., M.P., a son.

At Roehampton, the wife of Capt. R. Decie, R.E., a son.

At the Terrace, Kensington-gardens-square, the wife of the Rev. John Searth, a dau.

At Mundon Hall, Malton, Essex, the wife of Thomas Solly, esq., a son.

At Kirkham Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. George R. Brown, a dau.

At Gatecombe Rectory, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. W.C. Molony, a son.

At Leicester, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Farebrother, a dau.

Aug. 5. At Darcy Lever Hall, near Bolton, the wife of Lieut-Col. Gray, M.P., a son.

At Park-hill, Rotherham, Yorkshire, the wife of Major St. Leger, a dau.

At Chingford Rectory, Essex, the wife of the Rev. F. J. Aldrich-Blake, M.A., a dau.

At Little Tew Parsonage, Oxfordshire, the wife of the Rev. C. F. Garratt, a son.

At Charlton, the wife of Capt. A. M. Calvert, R.H.A., a dau.

At Pulshaw Hall, Cheshire, the wife of John Jenkins, esq., a son.

At the Rectory, Sutton Mandeville, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. John Wyndham, a dau.

Aug. 6. At Castle Hill, the Countess Fortescue, a dau.

In Gullford-st., Russell-sq., the wife of Wm. Pettit Griffith, esq., F.S.A., a son.

At Thorringhall, Suffolk, Mrs. Bence, prematurely, a dau.

At Woolwich, the wife of Capt. Nangle, D.A.Q.G., a dau.

At Walton-on-the-Naze, the wife of Capt. L. B. J. Davies, Bengal Army, a dau.

The wife of W. W. Pyne, esq., Principal of Lancing Grammar School, near Shoreham, Sussex, a dau.

At Hook Parsonage, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. T. Pyne, a dau.

Aug. 7. At Rossana, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Crofton, a dau.

In Eaton-sq., the wife of Lieut.-Col. W. H. Slade, 5th Lancers, a dau.

At East Tisted Rectory, Hants., the wife of the Rev. Horace Meyer, a dau.

At Bath, the wife of Patrick Warner, esq., of Ardeer, Ayrshire, a son and heir.

At the Rectory, Wolverhampton, the wife of the Rev. J. Hodgson Iles, a son.

At Burrage-rd., Plumstead, the wife of Capt. R. W. Haig, R.A., a son.

At Knoddishall Hall, Suffolk, Mrs. Edward Hen. Girling, a dau.

At Netley, the wife of the Rev. J. A. Crozier,

M.A., Chaplain to H.M. Forces, a dau., prematurely.

Aug. 8. At Rockingham House, near Uxbridge, the wife of Capt. J. M. Biddle, 21st Hussars, a dau.

At Buckerell Lodge, Devon., the wife of Hamilton Baillie, esq., a dau.

At Little Risington Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Robert Le Marchant, a dau.

At Warehorne Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Edw. Johnstone, Rector of Warehorne, a son.

At Northampton, the wife of the Rev. J. C. B. W. Warwick, a dau.

At Kildare, the wife of Capt. H. E. Glass, 37th Regt., a son.

At Alva House, Stirlingshire, Mrs. Johnstone, a son.

At the Parsonage, Pensilva, Liskeard, the wife of the Rev. W. S. Lach Szyrna, M.A., a son.

At the South Camp, Aldershot, the wife of F. Fernandez, esq., Army Medical Staff, a dau.

Aug. 9. In Great Cumberland-st., Lady Raglan, a son.

At St. Katharine's, Regent's-pk., the wife of the Rev. J. Hulbert Glover, a son.

At Scarborough, the wife of R. F. Chaplin, esq., late 5th Dragoon Guards, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Chippenham, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. John Rich, a dau.

In Stanley-gardens, Notting-hill, the wife of the Rev. John Robbins, M.A., a dau.

At Harrow-on-the-Hill, the wife of A. D. Robertson, esq., Bombay C.S., a dau.

Aug. 10. At Linthwaite Parsonage, near Huddersfield, the wife of the Rev. G. E. Wilson, a dau.

In Inverness-terr., Kensington-gardens, the wife of Capt. Algernon A. Stewart, R.A., a dau.

At Shelton Rectory, Notts., the wife of the Rev. Cartwright Jones, a son.

At Ashbourne Vicarage, Derbyshire, the wife of the Rev. John R. Errington, M.A., a son.

At St. Saviour's, Jersey, the wife of Capt. Fredk. Close, R.A., a son.

Aug. 11. At Tredegar Park, the Viscountess Hereford, a son and heir.

At Rutland-gate, Hyde-pk., the Hon. Mrs. Welby, a son.

At Acton Reynald, Shropshire, Lady Corbet, a dau.

At Haslar, Gosport, the wife of Dr. David Deas, C.B., Inspector-Gen., a dau.

At Reading, the wife of the Rev. W. J. Few, a dau.

At Caernwch, Merionethshire, the wife of Richard Meredyth Richards, esq., a son and heir.

At Limerick, the wife of Capt. George Campbell Spaight, a dau.

Aug. 12. At Alderley Park, Viscountess Amberley, a son.

At Sheppey Court, near Sheerness, the wife of Capt. H. O. Hitchens, R.A., (Bengal,) a son.

At New Brompton, Kent, the wife of Capt. E. A. Wylde, R.M.L.I., a dau.

At Hardingstone Vicarage, near Northampton, the wife of the Rev. A. H. Gay, a son.

At Oldway, Paignton, South Devon, the wife of Capt. Tottenham, R.N., a dau.

At White Ladies' Aston Vicarage, Worcestershire, the wife of the Rev. John Farmer, a son.

At the Vicarage, Methwold, Norfolk, the wife of Capt. W. A. Park, Bombay Army, a son.

Aug. 13. In Cadogan-place, the Hon. Mrs. Debonnaire Monson, a dau.

At Plymouth, the wife of Capt. Dirom, R.E., a dau.

At Sandon House, Tunbridge, the wife of John Fraser, esq., H.B.M.'s Legal Secretary and Registrar to the Supreme Consular Courts of China and Japan, a son.

At Maryborough, Queen's County, Ireland, the wife of Capt. H. L. Battiscombe, Queen's County Rifles, a son.

Aug. 14. At Crûp Cottage, Brecon, the wife of William Henry Gardner Cornwall, esq., late Capt. 41st (the Welsh) Regt., a dau.

At Ellerslie, Blackburn, the wife of the Rev. C. W. Woodhouse, M.A., Incumbent of St. Peter's, a son.

At Thornton Hall, Neston, Cheshire, the wife of Walter Briscoe, esq., a dau.

At Christ Church Parsonage, Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. G. W. Weldon, a dau.

At Lake Mead, Totnes, the wife of Stephen Fisher, esq., R.N., Paymaster of H.M.S. "Meance," a son.

Aug. 15. The wife of Dr. Mansfield, R.N. Hospital, Plymouth, a son.

Aug. 16. In Chapel-st., Belgrave-sq., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Verschoyke, Grenadier Guards, a dau.

At Boultham Hall, Lincoln, the wife of Major Ellison, a dau.

In Wilton-place, the wife of Capt. Owen Williams, Royal Horse Guards, a son.

Aug. 17. At Warmwell Rectory, the wife of the Rev. E. P. Cambridge, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. John Ormond, Great Kimble Vicarage, a son.

Aug. 18. At Lowestoft, the wife of Capt. Stanley De Burgh Edwardes, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, a dau.

In Chester-terr., Eaton-sq., the wife of the Rev. A. A. Harland, M.A., a dau., prematurely.

At Islington, the wife of the Rev. L. Stanham, a son.

At Sharnbrook, the wife of the Rev. S. B. Browne, a son.

Aug. 19. In Belgrave-square, Viscountess Downe, a dau.

At Trinity Parsonage, Tredegar-sq., the wife of the Rev. Frederic Simcox Lea, a dau.

Aug. 20. At Cheltenham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Dunsterville, Bombay Staff Corps, and Commissary-Gen. of the Bombay Army, a son.

At the Rectory, Frampton Cotterell, the wife of the Rev. Clennell Wilkinson, a dau.

In Phillimore-gardens, Kensington, the wife of George Henry Thistlewood, esq., a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 20. At Rondebosch, near Capetown, Charles Richard Cock, esq., H.M.'s Bengal Army, son of the late Major-General Cock, H.E.I.C.S., to Caroline, widow of Capt. Augustus Cripps, Bengal Staff Corps.

May 20. At Bangalore, Capt. Bainbridge, 21st Fusiliers, eldest son of Edward Thomas Bainbridge, esq., Sussex-place, Regent's-park, to Elizabeth Amy, only child of the late Chas. Searle, esq., Madras Army, and stepdau. of Lieut.-Colonel Falls, R.H.A., Bellary.

June 6. At the Cathedral, Madras, A. J. B. Atkinson, esq., M.C.S., to Sarah Eliza Bingham, younger dau. of Col. W. Kinnaird Worcester, Royal Madras Artillery.

June 14. At Madras, Edmund Austin, esq., H.M.'s 76th Regt., to Ellen Mary, eldest dau. of James Bull, esq., of West Clifton.

June 17. At Agra, Capt. C. K. M. Walter, H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent of Bhurtore, second son of the late Rev. Weaver Walter, Vicar of Bonby, Rural Dean, and Prebendary of Lincoln, to Katherine Jane, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. Colin Troup, C.B., H.M.'s Bengal Army.

June 19. At Mussoorie, Major P. W. L'Estrange, R.A., to Emily Frances, second dau.

of Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Ryves, 8th Bengal Cavalry.

June 20. At Mirzapore, H. H. Steward, esq., Capt. Queen's Bays, to Isabella Malcolm, youngest dau. of the late James Black, esq., Fifeshire.

June 21. At the Cathedral, Toronto, Henry Le Strange Herring, esq., H.M.'s 30th Regt., son of the Rev. Armine Herring, Rector of Thorpe, Norfolk, to Lizzie, youngest dau. of John Bell, esq., Q.C., of Toronto.

June 28. At Poonah, George Macdonald Cruickshank, esq., Lieut. R.E., son of the late Major J. J. F. Cruickshank, Bombay Engineers, to Mary Sophia, eldest dau. of Major W. Reynolds, Bombay Army.

June 29. At Dublin, George Clendinning, eldest son of Sir Richard Annesley O'Donel, bart., to Mary Stratford, eldest dau. of the late Euseby Stratford Kirwan, esq., of Browne House, co. Longford.

July 4. At St. Matthias' Chapel, Barbados, John Henry, eldest son of the Hon. Grant E. Thomas, President of the Island, to Elizabeth Williams, youngest dau. of the Hon. William Murray, Superintendent of the Colonial Bank.

July 15. At St. Paul's, Malta, Capt. Edmund

Staveley, R.A., to Caroline, eldest dau. of Sir J. William Smith, K.C.B.

July 17. At Minster, Sheppy, Charles James Bigley, esq., R.N., to Eliza Mary, youngest dau. of the late Commander Samuel Mottley, R.N.

At Farnborough, Hants., John Francis, third son of John Humphrys, esq., of Walmer, Kent, to Mary Elizabeth, the only dau. of the late Thos. Sheppard, esq., late of the Ranger's Lodge, Hyde Park, also of Holford-square.

July 18. At Christ Church, Albany-street, Regent's Park, Capt. W. P. Gurney, 91st Highlanders, eldest son of W. Gurney, esq., Manor House, Lonshepe, near Gloucester, to Caroline M., widow of Capt. Chatfield, 91st Highlanders, and eldest dau. of the late D. Blair, M.D., Surgeon-Gen. of British Guiana.

At Fethard, David, second son of David Hart, esq., of the Park, Leytonstone, Essex, to Catherine Amelia, eldest dau. of Capt. Sankey, R.N., J.P., of Coolmore, co. Tipperary.

At St. Matthew's, Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich, the Rev. Henry C. Bowker, of Christ's Hospital, Curate of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, to Ellen, third dau. of John C. Roe, esq., of Norwich.

At the Cathedral, Armagh, S. P. Skipworth, esq., B.A., of Rothwell, Lincolnshire, to Mary Louise, youngest dau. of the late Rev. M. Boland, M.A., Rector of Killenumery, co. Leitrim.

At Aber, Carnarvonshire, Enbule D. Thelwall, esq., Capt. Royal Marine Artillery, to Mary Elizabeth Dorothea, only dau. of the Rev. T. N. Williams, Rector of Aber.

At Clogheen, Thos. Andrews, esq., J.P., late Capt. 26th Cameronians, Adj. of the Tipperary Light Infantry, to Sarah Strangman, dau. of the late Samuel Grubb, esq., of Clashleigh, co. Tipperary.

July 19. At Hove, Brighton, Eldred V. M., third son of Edward Curwen, esq., of Worthington Hall, Cumberland, to Hebe E. M., dau. of the late Sir Chaloner Ogle, bart.

July 20. At St. Oswald's, Chester, Richard Henry Currie, esq., of Rowton Hall, late Capt. Inniskilling Dragoons, to Charlotte, dau. of the late Dr. Graham, Bishop of Chester.

At Sproughton, near Ipswich, the Rev. Samuel Blackall, M.A., Perpetual Curate of Ixworth, Suffolk, to Penelope Heigham, elder dau. of the late Rev. Edward Gould, Rector of Sproughton.

At Killeshandra, co. Cavan, Richard Henry Clifford, esq., B.C.S., to Olivia Frances Martin, third dau. of the Ven. the Archdeacon of Ardagh.

At St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, the Rev. David Blow, of Queen's-terr., Regent's-park, to Emma Elizabeth, eldest surviving dau. of the late Francis Pierpont Burton, esq., of Brynna, Beaumaris.

At St. John's, Margate, Montague South, esq., of Groby, Leicestershire, to Elizabeth Agnes, only dau. of Capt. Brown, R.N., of Margate.

At St. Margaret's, Lee, the Rev. Francis Whyley, youngest son of the Rev. G. Whyley, Vicar of Eaton Bray, Beds., to Gertrude, second dau. of S. Herman de Zoete, esq., of Church-terrace, Lee, Kent.

At St. Stephen's, Bayswater, Francis Skelton FitzPatrick, 42nd Regt. M.N.I., youngest son of the late William FitzPatrick, of Queen's County, Ireland, to Mary Anne, youngest dau. of the late Col. Alexander Baillie, Madras Army.

At Isell, Cumberland, J. Y. Sargent, esq., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, to Anna Maria, youngest dau. of the Rev. C. H. Wybergh, Vicar of Isell.

July 21. At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, J. D. Macdonald, esq., late Capt. 89th Regt., to Juliana E., relict of C. D. Nevins, esq., M.D., and second dau. of the late Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard, bart.

At the parish church, Brighton, Dr. Robert Smith, second son of William Smith, esq., Registrar of the Mixed Commission Court of Sierra Leone, to Annie Mary, only dau. of Richard Pine, esq., Governor of the Gold Coast.

At Bleadon, near Weston-super-Mare, the Rev. William Robert Croteh, M.A., of Uphill House, Uphill, to Flora, youngest dau. of the Rev. Robt. Lawrance, M.A., Rector of Bleadon.

July 24. At St. Paul's, Covent-garden, the Rev. Vyvyan H. Moyle, of North Ormesby, Middlesborough, to Wilhelmina E., youngest dau. of the late Capt. George Wade, of Oldcastle, co. Meath, and Omagh, co. Tyrone.

July 25. At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Lord Torpichen, to Helen, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Maitland, esq., of Dundrennan.

At Eastington, Gloucestershire, Sir Thomas H. Crawley Boerey, bart., of Flaxley Abbey, Gloucestershire, to Frances Elizabeth, only dau. of the Rev. Thomas Peters, Rector of Eastington.

At Chipstead, Surrey, George, fourth son of the late Rev. Sir Thomas Combe Miller, bart., to Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Peter Aubertin, Rector of Chipstead.

At Llandudno, North Wales, the Rev. Watkin Williams, Rector of Llangor, Merionethshire, to Caroline Mary, youngest dau. of the late Sir John and Lady Salusbury, of Brynbella, Flintshire.

At the Cathedral, Halifax, Nova Scotia, H. Compton Best, esq., Lieut. H.M.S. "Duncan," second son of George Best, esq., of Eastbury Manor House, Surrey, to Henrietta Jane, second dau. of Lieut.-Gen. St. John Augustus Clarke, K.H., Mountjoy-square, Dublin.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, George B., younger son of the late Brown Collison, esq., of New England, Herts., to Melita, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Cammilleri, R.N., C.M.G.

At Hurst, Capt. Charles Harcourt Vernon, R.N., to Louisa Anne, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Garth, R.N., of Haines-hill, Berks.

At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Capt. James

Augustus Grant, of H.M.'s 6th Regt. Bengal Europeans, to Margaret, dau. of the late Andrew Laurie, esq., of Edinburgh, and grand-niece of the late Sir Peter Laurie.

At Dumbleton, Gloucestershire, Crompton Hutton, esq., to Harriet Sophia, eldest dau. of Edward Holland, esq., M.P.

At Langley Burrell, Wilts., Samuel J. Wyndowe, esq., M.D., H.M.'s Indian Medical Service, Madras, to Emily, second dau. of the Rev. Robert Kilvert, Rector of Langley Burrell.

At St. Mary's, Bridport, Capt. Henry Le Guay Geary, R.A., eldest son of the late F. A. Geary, esq., of Putney, Surrey, to Sophia Mary, eldest surviving dau. of George Symes, esq., M.D., of Bridport.

At Westerham, Alexander Innes Shand, esq., of Edinburgh, Advocate, youngest son of the late Wm. Shand, esq., of Arnhill, to Elizabeth Blanche, second dau. of the late Wm. Champion Streetfield, esq., of Charts Edge, Kent.

At St. Luke's, Camden-road, Comm. J. W. Pike, R.N., eldest son of John Pike, esq., of Old Burlington-st., to Jane Roberts, eldest dau. of the late John Brown, esq., F.R.G.S., of Sealeby Lodge, Camden-road.

At Simonburn, Northumberland, Joseph H., youngest son of the late Archdeacon Venables, of Llysdinam, co. Brecon, to Susan Catherine, youngest dau. of John Ridley, esq., of Park-end., Northumberland.

At Broxbourne, Herts., Henry Storke Eaton, esq., M.A., to Grace Avondale Constance, second dau. of Nathaniel Beardmore, esq., C.E., Broxbourne, and Great George-street, Westminster.

At St. John's, Notting-hill, Alfred Pulsford, fourth son of Alfred Latham, esq., of Norfolk-st., Park-lane, to Mary Catharine Emma, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Mills, Rector of Bulphan, Essex.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Lieut.-Col. Grant, Commandant King's Own Light Infantry Militia, to Ellen, widow of Jonas Morris, esq., of Dunkathal, co. Cork, and only child of Silver Charles Oliver, esq., of Inchera, co. Cork.

At Whitechurch, Shropshire, the Rev. James Charles Waugh, of Wroughton, near Swindon, late Vice-Principal of the Diocesan College, Cape Town, to Beatrice, dau. of John Lee, esq., of Whitechurch.

At St. Mary's, Barnsley, Walter H. Hinde, esq., of Sheffield, solicitor, to Ellen Frances, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Sam. Sunderland, Vicar of Penistone, and Rural Dean.

At St. George's, Newcastle-under-Lyme, the Rev. S. Sandberg, M.A., Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Sneyd, Burslem, Staffordshire, to Susannah Jane, eldest dau. of Major Steele, of Sutton Court, Sutton, Surrey.

At Bideford, Devon, Frederick Bayley, only son of the Rev. S. C. Lord, D.D., to Caroline Annie, elder dau. of the late Arthur Ley, esq., Bideford.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Atwell, son of the late John Stewart Coxon, esq., of Fleck Priory,

Killarney, to Louisa, dau. of the late Shadwell M. Boulderson, esq., B.C.S.

At St. Aldate's, Gloucester, Henry James, eldest son of the late H. J. Clifford, esq., and grandson of H. Clifford Clifford, esq., of Frampton Court, to Annie Frances, youngest dau. of the Rev. Henry Green, Rector of St. Aldate's, and Chaplain to the Bishop.

July 27. At All Saints', Ennismore-place, John Granville Beaumont Pulteney, esq., of Northerwood, New Forest, to Isabella, dau. of the late Henry Frederick and Lady Mary Stephenson.

At Colebrooke, James Staples, only son of James Hawkins, esq., of Middle Gardiner-st., Dublin, and St. Fenton's, Howth, to Letitia Georgina, eldest dau. of George F. Brooke, esq., and the Lady Arabella Brooke, of Ashbrooke, co. Fermanagh.

At Cookham, Col. Wm. Paston Purnell, C.B., second son of Purnell Bransby Purnell, esq., of Stancombe Park, Gloucestershire, to Elizabeth Susan, only dau. of the late Sir George Young, bart., R.N., of Formosa, Berks.

At Rugby, James Rhoades, esq., Assistant Master, Haileybury College, fourth son of the late Rev. J. P. Rhoades, Rector of Clonmel, to Charlotte Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Major-Gen. Lester, Bombay Artillery.

At High Barnet, Herts., F. G. Forsyth Grant, esq., of Ecclesgreig, Kincardineshire, Capt. 3rd (King's Own) Hussars, to Margaret Catherine, eldest dau. of Col. Orr, C.B., R.A., A.D.C. to the Queen, &c., of Bridgeton, in the same county.

Lieut. Wm. Hallam Elton, R.N., second son of the Rev. William Tierney Elton, Rector of Whitestaunton, and nephew of Sir A. H. Elton, bart., of Clevedon Court, Somerset, to Eliza Sophia, second dau. of the late Capt. James Chas. Baird, 15th Hussars.

At Holy Trinity, West Cowes, Lieut.-Col. T. F. Wilson, C.B., 7th Bengal Cavalry, to Annette Isabel, youngest dau. of G. F. Russell, esq., late of Miltown Park, co. Dublin.

At All Saints', Blackheath, Stanley, second son of the Rev. John Hoole, of The Paragon, to Alice Mary, eldest dau. of the late Robert Dalgleish Swan, esq., of the Indian Navy, and Handroo Kanda, Ceylon.

At Lydney, the Rev. R. B. Poole, B.A., University College, Oxford, Assistant-Master in Clifton College, to Agnes Fanny, dau. of Chas. Greenham, esq., Highfield, Lydney.

At St. John's, Upperby, Henry, youngest son of the late John Blakeney, esq., of Abbeys, co. Galway, to Louisa Jane, youngest dau. of the late Francis C. Hutchinson, esq., M.D., of Carlisle.

At Handsworth, Philip, son of H. Williams, esq., of Field House, Handsworth, and Hinstock Hall, Salop, to Arabella Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Henry Dawes, esq., of The Austins, Handsworth.

At Streatham, Surrey, Samuel Barrett, esq., 3rd (King's Own) Hussars, only son of Hill Hamilton Barrett, esq., Dublin, to Alexina,

eldest son of the late James Lyall, esq., Earnock House, Hamilton, N.B.

At Fisherton-Anger, Salisbury, the Rev. Alfred Elton, second surviving son of the late H. E. Elton, esq., of Winford House, Somerset, to Jane Frances, younger dau. of the Rev. A. Handley, Rector of Fisherton-Anger.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Herbert Augustus Rous, sixth son of the late Robert Francis Jenner, esq., of Wenloe Castle, Glamorgan-shire, to Charlotte Augusta Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Henry Acton, esq., of the Indian Army.

July 29. At the parish church, Brighton, Robert Charles, third son of the late Robert S. Ruddach, esq., formerly Capt. 19th Lancers, to Elizabeth Anne, widow of the Rev. Henry Hammond, Vicar of Stetchworth, Cambridge-shire.

At Kinver, Staffordshire, John Bolton, esq., of The Hyde, Kinver, to Emma Eleanor, elder dau. of the Rev. George Wharton, M.A., Vicar of Kinver.

July 31. At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., the Rev. Isaac Taylor, M.A., eldest son of the late Isaac Taylor, of Stanford Rivers, Essex, to Georgiana Anne, youngest dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Henry Cockayne Cust and Lady Anna Maria Cust.

At the parish church, Brighton, Lewis W. Burnand, esq., Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, youngest son of George Burnand, esq., Tewin Water, Herts., to Matilda Alicia, second dau. of A. J. Mortimer, esq., Hanover-terrace, Brighton.

Aug. 1. In Westminster Abbey, Lord Henry Montagu Douglas Scott, second son of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, to the Hon. Cecily Susan Stuart Wortley, youngest dau. of the late Lord Wharfedale.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Eugene Fredk., youngest son of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Wriothesley Noel, to Ethel Maria, only child of Thomas Chapman, esq., F.R.S., of Bryanston-sq., and Whitby.

At St. James's, Paddington, Charles Alfred Moore, esq., Capt. in H.M.'s 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, to Harriet Ellen Constance, youngest dau. of Alfred Howard, esq., of Westbourne-cres., Hyde Park.

At Norton, Radnorshire, Constance Mary, eldest dau. of R. G. Price, esq., M.P., of Norton Manor, to Thomas Baskerville, youngest son of Peter Rickards Mynors, esq., of Treago Court, Herefordshire.

At Lymington, Hants., the Rev. William Walsh, M.A., to Catharine Banchory, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. W. H. Pickering, R.A.

At St. Peter's, Notting-hill, George Frank Patten Urquhart, esq., of Auckland, New Zealand, to Mary Chauncy, only surviving dau. of the late Major James Burke, of Arlaman, co. Limerick.

At St. Mary's, Reading, Oliver Calley-Maurice, esq., of Reading, eldest son of David Pierce-Maurice, esq., of Marlborough and

Preshute, Wilts., to Ada Pearse-Hobbs, only dau. of William Hobbs, esq., F.S.A., of Priory Lodge, Reading, and Tipton House, Ottery St. Mary, Devon.

At the parish church, Stroud, the Rev. William Heygate Butlin, B.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to Caroline, eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. Colborne, for some years Vicar of the Slad, near Stroud.

At Emmanuel Church, Forest-gate, the Rev. D. Alfred Doudney, Incumbent of St. James', Denton-holme, and chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, to Georgiana, eldest surviving dau. of the late William Storrs Fry, esq., of Manor House, East Ham, Essex.

At All Saints' Church, Thelwall, the Rev. William Statham, only son of the late Rev. Richard Jervis Statham, Rector of Tarporley, to Eliza Mary, fourth dau. of the Rev. Joseph Brindle, Incumbent of Thelwall.

At St. Giles', Camberwell, the Rev. E. C. Collard, Vicar of Alton Pancras, to Janet, fourth dau. of the late William Sowter, esq., of Barnes, Surrey.

At Godalming, Surrey, the Rev. Edward Bartrum, M.A., Head Master of King Edward the Sixth's School, Great Berkhamstead, Herts., to Caroline, second dau. of John Simmonds, esq., of Godalming.

At Earl's Croome, Worcestershire, the Rev. William A. Strong, Christ Church, Oxford, Vicar of Ravensthorpe, Northants., to Stephana, eldest dau. of John C. Kent, esq., Levant Lodge, Earl's Croome.

At Ditchat, Somerset, Henry Maxwell Robertson, esq., Lieut. R.A., only surviving son of Henry Robertson, esq., of East Sheen, Surrey, to Louisa Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Robert Strong, Vicar of Painswick, Gloucestershire.

At Christ Church, High Harrogate, the Rev. Edwin A. Dury, M.A., Incumbent of Bishop Thornton, Ripley, Yorkshire, to M. Annie Buchan, only dau. of George Kennion, esq., M.D., F.R.C.P., of Oak Lea, Harrogate.

At Trinity Chapel, Edinburgh, Henry Tull Rhoades, esq., Clifton, Somerset, to Jane Margaret, eldest dau. of the late James Fredk. Ferrier, esq., B.A. Oxon., one of the Professors in the University of St. Andrews.

Aug. 2. At All Souls', Langham-pl., and afterwards at the Greek Church, Welbeck-st., William Granville, eldest son of Admiral and Lady Mary Saurin, to Nadine Nicolaievna, youngest dau. of M. de Smirnoff, Senator and Privy Councillor, St. Petersburg.

At St. Mark's, Hamilton-terr., Arthur Stanford, esq., 99th Regt., son of Sir Robert Stanford, to Georgiana, only child of John McCutcheon, esq., Carlton-villas, Maida-vale.

At Redenhall, the Rev. C. G. Evans, eldest son of C. Evans, esq., Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Rector of Ovington, to Elizabeth Mary, eldest dau. of the Ven. T. J. Ormerod, Archdeacon of Suffolk, and Rector of Redenhall.

At Little St. Mary's, Cambridge, the Rev. W. C. Muriel, Chaplain of High Legh, Cheshire, to Lucie, younger dau. of Edmund Foster, esq., Cambridge.

At Hampstead, Rowland, youngest son of John Lawford, esq., to Rosa, dau. of Philip Hemery Le Breton, esq., of Hampstead and the Inner Temple.

At Boreham, Essex, Adam Rae Martin, esq., of Rochester, to Harriet Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. C. J. Wray, Vicar of Boreham.

At St. John the Baptist, Kentish-town, Walter, second son of the late Thomas Dalrymple Buckeridge, esq., formerly of the 6th (Enniskillen) Dragoons, to Mary Sarah, fourth dau. of the late Henry Brayley Wedlake, esq., of the Inner Temple.

Aug. 8. At Paris, M. Amédée Blanc Duquesnay, to Julia Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late William Johnson Campbell, esq., (by Anna Maria, dau. of Sir Francis Vincent, eighth bart.) and niece of the late Major-Gen. Sir Guy Campbell, bart.

At Willey, Warwickshire, the Rev. Evan Yorke Nepean, Rector of Bucknall, Lincolnshire, and son of the late Gen. William Nepean, to Maria Theresa, second dau. of the Rev. F. Morgan-Payler, Rector of Willey.

At Wargrave, Berks., the Rev. John Climen-son, to Emily Jane, only child of the Hon. Spencer Dudley and Anna Louisa Montagu.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Arthur Watson, son of Sir William de Capell Brooke, bart., of Oakley Hall, Northants., to Eleanor Frances, dau. of the late Thomas Thornhill, esq., of Fixby Hall, Yorkshire.

At Woolveroot, Oxfordshire, Capt. Henry P. Sykes, of H.M.'s 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, eldest son of Colonel W. H. Sykes, M.P., to Mary Albina, eldest dau. of the Rev. Walter Bellairs, of Apsley Lodge, Oxfordshire.

At Bassalleg, Monmouthshire, John Laybourne, esq., of Pillgwyll, fourth son of the late Jacob Laybourne, esq., of Rafferton, Yorkshire, to Gracilla Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. Chancellor Williams, M.A., Vicar of Bassalleg.

At Wimbledon, the Rev. John Warren, youngest son of the late William Warren, esq., of Gosford Pyne, Ottery St. Mary, to Margaret Anna, youngest dau. of the late T. C. Newbery, esq., of Ottery St. Mary, Devon.

At Stoke Damerel, Devon., the Rev. G. F. Head, M.A., curate of St. Helen's, Ipswich, to Mary Henrietta, younger dau. of Charles Bolton, esq., Commander, R.N.

At Wilmslow, the Rev. Andrew Doria, of Lindow, to Isabella Mary, dau. of Thomas Bate, esq., Alderly Edge.

At Stapleford Tawney, George Brand, esq., of Richmond, Surrey, to Ann Jane Buiton, only dau. of the Rev. William Shepherd, B.D., Rector of Stapleford Tawney and Thoydon Mount, Essex, and Rural Dean.

At St. Gabriel's, Warwick-sq., Cecil Dermer, younger son of the late Eghanan Bicknell, esq., of South-pl., Herne-hill, to Matilda Annette, dau. of the late Capt. Bazalgette, R.N.

At Baldock, Herts., the Rev. Edward Leathes Deacle, M.A., of Stevenage, to Margaret Agnes, only child of Samuel Veasey, esq., Baldock.

Aug. 4. At Beeston, Thomas Alexander, only son of Walter Riddell-Carre, esq., of Cavers Carre, Roxburghshire, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Alfred T. Fellows, esq., of Beeston House, Notts.

Aug. 5. At Matfen, Northumberland, George Mark Leycester Egerton, esq., late of the Rifle Brigade, eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Egerton, and nephew of Lord Egerton, of Tatton Park, to Mary Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Sir E. Blackett, bart., of Matfen, Northumberland.

At Holy Trinity, South Kensington, Robert C. Lush, esq., B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, eldest son of Robert Lush, esq., Q.C., to Alice, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Free, 10th Bengal Cavalry.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, James Goldie, esq., Capt. 18th Lancers, eldest son of the late Col. Goldie, Military Auditor-General, Calcutta, to Magdalene Agnes, second dau. of Alexander Goldie, esq., of Launceston, Tasmania.

At St. John's, Notting-hill, Harry Stanley Giffard, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, fourth son of the late Stanley Lees Giffard, LL.D., to Alice, youngest child of the late James Adams, esq., of South Hampstead.

At Hendon, Edward Plater, esq., third son of the late Rev. Charles Eaton Plater, Rector of Newchurch, to Margaret Keith, eldest dau. of James Vincent Harting, esq., of Kingsbury, Middlesex.

Aug. 7. At the Abbey Church, Bath, the Rev. John Awdry Jamieson, M.A., son of Quintin Jamieson, esq., M.D., late of the Madras Horse Artillery, to Emily Parker, second dau. of Hen. Cookson Airey, esq., of Grosvenor-pl., Bath.

At Aldeburgh, John Walter Hawkesworth, esq., only child of John Hawkesworth, esq., to Madeline Florence, younger dau. of the Rev. H. T. Dowler, Vicar of Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

Aug. 8. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Gustavus Francis Munro, esq., R.M.L.I., fourth son of Sir Chas. Munro, bart., of Foulis Castle, Ross-shire, to Edith Thomasine, only dau. of I. W. Hampton, esq.

At St. Columba's Episcopal Church, Largs, Ayrshire, Geo. Gilbert Ramsay, esq., M.A., Professor of Humanity in the University of Glasgow, and youngest son of Sir G. Ramsay, bart., of Banff, to Gertrude Schuyler, only dau. of the late Robert Graham, esq., of Brookby, Largs.

At Coln St. Aldwyns, W. Hen. Barneby, esq., second son of the late J. Barneby, esq., M.P., of Brookhampton Park, Herefordshire, to Alice Mary, third dau. of the late Sir M. H. Hicks Beach, bart., M.P., of Williamstrip Park, Gloucestershire.

At Walcot Church, Bath, the Rev. T. A. C. Pratt, eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. S. Pratt, K.C.B., to Anne Margaret Catherine, eldest

da. of the late Thos. Gilbert, esq., of Cotton Hall, Staffordshire.

At Dalkey, Peter Leslie Peacocke, esq., 16th Lancers, second son of the late Major Peacocke, of Limerick, to Iva, eldest dau. of Jolliffe Tufnell, esq.

At St. Mary's, Haverfordwest, the Rev. Herbert Augustine Collier, B.A., Calus College, Cambridge, to Isabella Frances, second dau. of the late Thos. Owen, esq., of Scotchwells, Pembroke-shire.

At Canewdon, Essex, John Wallen, esq., of Hoe-st., Walthamstow, to Frances Harriet Nelson, elder dau. of the Rev. Geo. Heath, Vicar of Canewdon.

At Caldecot, Rutlandshire, the Rev. Edw. Houschen, of Wreham, Norfolk, to Anne, only dau. of the Rev. T. W. Gillham, Vicar of Liddington with Caldecot.

At St. John's, Notting-hill, Herbert, youngest son of the late Edw. Samuel Taylor, esq., of Norwich, Comm. R.N., to Mariana Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Chas. Windham Barnham, esq., formerly of the War Office.

At Hoyland, Yorkshire, the Rev. Herbert Snow, M.A., Assistant-Master of Eton College, and late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Charlotte, third dau. of the Rev. John Cordeaux, M.A., Incumbent of Hoyland.

At Amport, Francis Law Latham, esq., barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple, younger son of the late John Latham, esq., of Bradwall Hall, Cheshire, to Lucy Caroline, younger dau. of the Rev. C. E. Hutchinson, Vicar of Amport, and Canon Residentiary of Chichester.

At the Chapel of the Charterhouse, Sir Chas. Nicholson, bart., D.C.L. and L.L.D., of Devonshire-pl., to Sarah Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Archibald Keightley, esq.

At Wanstead, Essex, T. Bassett Reid, esq., Surgeon, R.A., to Louisa Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Rev. W. E. Chapman, Rector of Edenham and Somerby, Lincolnshire.

At All Saints', Chichester, the Rev. Thos. Foster Clarke, Curate of Marchington, younger son of Capt. Clarke, of Etwell, to Emily, second dau. of Wm. Duke, esq., of Chichester.

At All Saints', Kensington-pk., Capt. Henry Albany Wyndham Waterfield, Bengal Army, to Eliza Agnes Harriett, elder dau. of J. M. Hill, esq., Pembridge-sq., Bayswater.

Aug. 2. At Farringdon, Hants., Capt. Edw. H. Chawner, late 77th Regt., eldest son of Capt. Chawner, of Newton Manor House, to Ella Isabel, only dau. of Major-Gen. Percy Benn, R.A.

At St. Helier's, Jersey, Hen. R. E. Wellesley, esq., Capt. 1st Madras Light Cavalry, to Mary Louisa, second dau. of the Rev. N. Cotton, and granddau. of the late Rev. N. Cotton, Rector of Thornby, Northants.

At St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Major Robert Scott, Paymaster of the 87th (Royal Irish Fusiliers), to Dora Adelaide, younger dau. of the late Capt. Hen. Mansell, 39th Regt., and Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor-Gen. of India.

At Prees, Shropshire, Robert Harry, son of the late Jas. S. Scott, Q.C., of Dublin, to Susan Louisa, dau. of the late Hon. Walter G. Stewart, Island Secretary, Jamaica.

At St. Michael and All Angels', Paddington, Alex. Burlton Irving, esq., Capt. Madras Staff Corps, to Grace Eliza Taunton, only child of the late Benjamin Walter Thorold, esq., of Harmston Hall, Lincolnshire.

At Bengoe, Herts., Hugh C., son of John Abel Smith, esq., M.P., to Constance Maria Josepha, youngest dau. of the late H. J. Adleane, esq., of Babraham, Cambridgeshire.

At the Holmwood Church, near Dorking, Reginald Bosworth, late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, second son of the Rev. Reginald S. Smith, Rector of Stafford, Dorset, to Flora, fourth dau. of the Rev. Edmund D. Wickham, Incumbent of the Holmwood.

At Old Alresford, Hants., Geo. Francis, youngest son of the late Vice-Adm. Hewson, to Emma Elizabeth Hammond, of Ovington Park, only dau. of the late Wm. Hammond, esq.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. Wm. Duncombe, Vicar of Crowle, Lincolnshire, to Charlotte Hay, widow of J. A. Fraser, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 93rd Highlanders, and eldest dau. of the late John Mackenzie, esq., Ness House, Inverness, N.B.

Aug. 10. At Trinity Church, Upper Chelsea, John Sale Barker, esq., of Cadogan-pl., to Lucy Elizabeth Drummond, widow of Lieut.-Col. Jas. Villiers, and youngest dau. of the late Francis H. Davies, esq., and Lady Clementina Davies.

At St. Saviour's, St. George's-square, John Richard Fenwick, esq., to Louisa Mary Caroline, younger dau. of the late Sir Henry Durrant, bart., of Scottow Hall, Norfolk.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Col. Chas. Hen. Gordon, C.B., (late 93rd Highlanders), Highland Depot Battalion, Aberdeen, to Georgina, eldest dau. of Sir Edmund H. K. Lacon, bart., M.P., Ormesby House, Norfolk.

At Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. Thos. Blundell, Rector of Halsall, Lancashire, and son of the late R. B. H. Blundell, esq., of Deysbrook, Lancashire, to Adelaide Fanny, third dau. of Sir Francis Dugdale Astley, bart.

At St. John's, Paddington, W. H. Scudamore Ward, esq., son of the late W. J. Ward, esq., of the Elms, Maidenhead, Berks., to Elizabeth Henrietta Maria, eldest dau. of the late Col. Rawstorne, of Penwortham Priory, and Hutton Hall, Lancashire.

At St. John the Baptist, Oxford, John Holland Butterworth, esq., of the Boyle, Rochdale, to Sarah Jane, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Jas. Cheadle, M.A., Vicar of Bingley, Yorkshire.

At the British Episcopal Church, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Arthur W. M. Headley, esq., 30th Regt., only son of the late Rev. Wm. Headley, B.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to Jane Louisa, only dau. of Wm. Grattan, esq., of Inchicore, co. Dublin.

At St. James', Norland, Notting-hill, Chas.

Edw. Sherriffs, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s 30th Regt., M.N.I., to Ellen Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Champneys Minchin, Rector of St. Mildred's, Poultry, and St. Mary, Colechurch.

At the parish church, Greenwich, J. Stannard, esq., of Nayland, Suffolk, to Eleanor, fourth dau. of the late Wm. Gladstone, esq., M.D., Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets, of Vanbrugh-fields, Blackheath.

Aug. 11. At St. Stephen's, Paddington, Chas. Hill, son of the late Major John Patterson, H.M.'s 50th Regt., to Isabella Madeline, dau. of Bond Cox, esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law.

Aug. 12. At All Saints', Selsley, Chas. Jas. Hughes, esq., Capt. 51st (King's Own Light Infantry), to Lizzie M. Thurlow, dau. of F. T. Cunynghame, esq., of Stanley Hall, Gloucestershire.

Aug. 14. At Sutton-Courtney, Oxfordshire, Chas. Clinton Parry, esq., eldest son of Thos. Gambier Parry, esq., of Highnam Court, Gloucestershire, to Florence Caroline, second dau. of the late Grogson Hinde, esq., of Easdon, Devon.

Aug. 15. At Stoke Damerel, Devon, Richd. Hebdon O'Grady Haly, esq., 84th Regt., eldest son of Major-Gen. O'Grady Haly, C.B., to Geraldine Mary, youngest dau. of Major-Gen. Gostling, R.A., of Penlee, Stoke Damerel.

At Sandford, Wilts., Wm. Steward Travers, esq., youngest son of Adm. Sir Eaton Stannard Travers, to Emma, third dau. of John Ryle, esq., of Anglesey, Gaeport.

At Upton Pynes, Devon, Geo. Harvey Jay, esq., of Mansfield-st., Portland-pl., to Caroline Maley Matilda Holmes, third dau. of J. Stuart Brownrigg, esq., granddau. of the late Gen. Thos. Brownrigg, and grandniece of the late Gen. Sir Robert Brownrigg, bart., G.C.B.

At St. John's, Connaught-sq., Wm. Henry May, esq., of Guilford-st., Russell-sq., fourth son of the late Wm. May, esq., of Sunninghill, Berks., to Mary Jane, third dau. of John Yonge Akerman, esq., F.S.A., of Abingdon, late of Somerset House.

At Old Charlton, Alex. Burness McHardy, esq., R.E., son of David McHardy, esq., Cranford, Aberdeenshire, to Elise Norrie, only dau. of John Anderson, esq., C.E., Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

At St. Paul's, Cheltenham, Chas. S. Sturt, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s 6th Regt., Bombay N.I., second son of Capt. Sturt, F.R.S., F.R.G.S., late 39th Regt., to Louisa Caroline, third dau. of the late Stephen Lawson, the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.

Aug. 16. At St. Budeaux, Devon, C. Hensman Heycock, esq., 75th Regt., eldest son of the Rev. Charles Heycock, of Pytchley House, Northants., to Mary Jane, second dau. of Wm. Wheaton Chard, esq., of Mount Tamar, Devon.

At Godmersham, Henry Archibald, second son of the late Thos. Dowse, esq., to Fanny, third surviving dau. of John Fagge Harvey, esq., of Godmersham Court, Canterbury.

At Bury, Lancashire, the Rev. John Horn Lorimer, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Elizabeth Anne Hacking, of Moss Grove, Bury.

Aug. 17. At Wickham, Hants., Edw. Slater Harrison, esq., only son of Mr. and Lady Louisa Slater Harrison, of Shelswell Park, Oxfordshire, to Cecilia, dau. of the late Col. and Lady Maria Sanderson, of Northbrook House, Hants.

At Edmonton, Capt. Dyer, Madras Staff Corps, to Ellen, only surviving dau. of John Geary, esq., of Hyde-side, Edmonton.

At Great Stanmore, Middlesex, Hen. Mainwaring Sladen, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, second son of Joseph Sladen, esq., of Hartbourne Manor, Herts., to Lydia, youngest dau. of Frederick Dawes Danvers, esq., of Heathbourne, Bushey-heath, Herts.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Claudius Francis Du Pasquier, esq., of Pall-mall, to Martha Ellen, youngest dau. of the late John Bidwell, esq., of the Foreign Office.

At Downton, Wilts., the Rev. Alexander Sykes Bennett, Assistant Curate of Bourne-mouth, to Jessie, third dau. of the Rev. Richd. Payne, Vicar of Downton and Prebendary of Salisbury.

At St. Andrew's, Plymouth, George Eyre Townsend, esq., Lieut. R.A., only son of G. B. Townsend, esq., the Close, Salisbury, to Frances Elizabeth, second dau. of Thomas Hillersden Bulteel, esq., of Stoke Damerel, Devon.

At Silkstone, Thomas James, eldest son of Edward Newman, esq., Barnsley, Yorkshire, to Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Leidger Walton, M.A., Vicar of Silkstone.

At Seaton, Thomas Hardcastle, esq., of Bradshaw Hall, eldest son of James Hardcastle, esq., of Firwood, Bolton-le-Moors, and Penylan Park, Denbighshire, to Emily Augusta, youngest dau. of the Rev. W. Purdon, M.A., Rector of Seaton, Rutland.

At Stevenage, Herts., the Rev. T. B. Berry, M.A., Curate of Ardeley, Herts., to Cecilia, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Osborne Senger, of Stevenage.

At Kells, William D. Hague, esq., late Capt. 15th Regt., son of the late Barnard Hague, esq., of Micklegate, York, to Isabella, dau. of the late Richard Rothwell, esq., D.L., of Rockfield, co. Meath.

Aug. 18. At Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, William Frederick Yeames, esq., third son of the late W. Yeames, esq., of Teganrog, to Annie, youngest dau. of the late Major James Stainbank Winfield.

Obituary.

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

EARL OF DENBIGH.

June 25. At Hampstead, aged 69, the Earl of Denbigh.

The deceased peer, William Basil Percy Feilding, was the second but eldest surviving son of William Robert, Viscount Feilding, eldest son of Basil, sixth Earl of Denbigh, by Anne Catherine, daughter of Thomas Jelf Powys, Esq., of Berwick House, Shropshire, and was born at Berwick House, March 25, 1796. His father died Aug. 8, 1799, and his grandfather July 14, 1800, when the deceased succeeded to the titles and estates. He was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he proceeded M.A. in 1816. On May 8, 1822, he married Lady Mary Elizabeth Kitty Moreton, eldest daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Ducie, and by her (who died, Dec. 16, 1842), he had issue, five sons and six daughters. Lord Denbigh was Master of the Horse to Queen Adelaide, and was honoured with many marks of confidence by her Majesty and King William IV. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Rudolph William Basil, Viscount Feilding and Callan, who was born, April 9, 1823, and married first, June 18, 1846, Louisa, only daughter and heiress of the late David Pennant, Esq., and Lady Emma Brudenell, who died in May, 1853; and secondly, Sept. 29, 1857, Mary, fourth daughter of Robert Berkeley, Esq., of Spetchley Park, Worcestershire, by whom he has issue the Hon. Rudolph Robert Aloysius, born in May, 1859, and two daughters. His Lordship was educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1844. In August 1847 he was an unsuccessful

candidate for the representation of the University of Cambridge. Soon afterwards he went over to the Church of Rome.

The family of Feilding claim descent from the Counts of Hapsburg, who settled in England during the reign of Henry III. Geoffrey, Count of Hapsburg, having been reduced to great poverty by the oppression of Randolph, Emperor of Germany, one of his sons served Henry III. in his wars in England, and assumed the surname of Feilding, or Filding, from his father's pretensions to the dominions of Lauffenbourg and Rinfilding.

SIR J. W. LUBBOCK, BART.

June 20. At High Elms, Farnborough, Kent, aged 62, Sir John William Lubbock, Bart., F.R.S.

The deceased, who was the only son of Sir John W. Lubbock, Bart., by Mary, daughter of J. Entwisle, Esq., of Manchester, was born in London, March 26, 1803. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1825, and proceeded M.A. in 1833. Though the head of a London banking firm he devoted much attention to scientific pursuits, and he was Treasurer of the Royal Society from 1830 to 1835, and again from 1838 to 1845, and he was many years Vice-Chancellor of the University of London. In 1834 the Royal Society awarded to him one of their royal medals for his papers on the Tides. In 1836 he delivered the Bakerian Lecture "On the Tides at the Port of London," and the Astronomical Society in 1848

gave him a testimonial for his researches on the theory of perturbations.

At the general election in 1832 he offered himself as a candidate for the representation of the University of Cambridge, but though he had the support of many of the most eminent members of the senate, political feeling was so strong that he was compelled to retire, and Mr. Goulburn and Mr. Manners Sutton were elected without a poll.

In 1840 he succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father. In 1852 he served the office of Sheriff of Kent, and in the same year was appointed a deputy-lieutenant of that county. He married in 1833 Harriet, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Hotham, of York (a cousin of Lord Hotham), by whom he leaves a family of eight sons and three daughters. He is succeeded by his son John (born 1834), who is also a F.R.S., and has already greatly distinguished himself as a naturalist and antiquary. He is married to Ellen Frances, daughter of the Rev. Peter Hordern, and has issue.

The following is a list of the works published by the deceased baronet:—

"*Account of the Traité sur le flux et reflux de la Mer* of Daniel Bernoulli; and a Treatise on the Attraction of Ellipsoids." (Lond. 8vo., 1830.)

"On the Theory of the Moon and on the Perturbations of the Planets," (Lond., 8vo., 1833; 2nd edit, in four parts, Lond., 8vo., 1835, 1836, 1837, 1840.)

"Mathematical Tracts." (Lond., 8vo., 1834.)

"A Treatise on Probability." (Lond., 8vo., 1835.) (Jointly with Mr. J. E. Drinkwater Bethune.) This work, which is anonymous, has been frequently but erroneously ascribed to Professor De Morgan.

"On the Determination of the Distance of a Comet from the Earth, and the Elements of its Orbit." (Lond., 8vo., 1835.)

"An Elementary Treatise on the Computation of Eclipses and Occultations." (Lond., 8vo., 1835.)

"Remarks on the Classification of the different branches of Human Knowledge." (Lond., 8vo., 1838.)

"An Elementary Treatise on the Tides." (Lond., 8vo., 1839.)

"On the Heat of Vapours, and on Astronomical Refractions." (Lond., 8vo., 1840.)

"On the Clearing of the London Bankers." (Lond., 8vo., 1860.)

"The Stars, in six Maps, on the Gonomic Projection." (Lond., fol., 1860.)

Sir John was also author of numerous papers on scientific subjects in the Philosophical Transactions; the Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society; the Philosophical Magazine; the Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society; the Companion to the Almanack; and the Reports of the British Association.

SIR GEORGE NICHOLLS, K.C.B.

March 24. In Hyde-park-street, aged 82, Sir George Nicholls, K.C.B.

The deceased, who was a member of an old Cornish family, was the son of Solomon Nicholls, Esq., of St. Kevern, where he was born in the year 1786. He was educated at the Helstone Grammar School (by Dr. Otter, afterwards Bishop of Chichester) and at Newton Abbot, Devonshire. In the year 1800 he was sent to sea in the East India Company's Service, and in 1809 he had obtained the command of a ship. In 1813 he married the daughter of Brough Maltby, Esq., of Southwell, Notts., and having quitted the sea service in 1815, he settled at Southwell, where he resided many years, and took much interest in the working of the poor laws. From 1827 to 1834 he superintended the branch of the Bank of England established at Birmingham. In the latter year he was named one of the commissioners to carry into effect the new poor law, and in 1838 he was sent to Ireland to introduce a similar measure there. When the original Poor Law Commission was dissolved in 1847, Mr. Nicholls was appointed the secretary of the new board, and this post he held until his retirement, from ill health, in 1851, when he received the Order of the Bath.

Beside Histories of the English Poor Law (2 vols., 8vo., 1855), Irish Poor

Law (Svo., 1856), and Scotch Poor Law (Svo., 1856), Sir George wrote several letters and pamphlets on the same subject; he also published a work on farming, and another on the cultivation of flax, which embodied the result of much keen observation in Ireland.

SIR JOHN RICHARDSON, M.D., C.B.,
R.N., F.R.S.

June 5. At Lancrigg, Grasmere, aged 77, Sir John Richardson, M.D., C.B., R.N., F.R.S.

The deceased was the son of Gabriel Richardson, Esq., of Rosebank, provost of Dumfries, by the daughter of Peter Mundell, esq., a descendant of the Maundells or Maundevilles of Torthoswald and Tinwald, and was born at Dumfries in 1787. He was educated at the Dumfries Grammar School, was sent to the University of Edinburgh in 1801, and in 1807 he entered the Royal Navy as an assistant surgeon. He was in the same year present at the siege of Copenhagen, and in the next year he was employed on the coast of Portugal, when, before he had attained the age of twenty-one, he was raised to the rank of acting surgeon of "L'Hercule," 74, in acknowledgment of his coolness and bravery shewn in a night attack by boats on a French brig in the Tagus. This was rapid promotion, but it was followed by a somewhat unexciting round of cruising and conveying, off Toulon, in the Baltic, on the West African coast, and at Quebec, till the years of Canadian and Georgian warfare in 1813 and 1814, when he served as surgeon to a battalion of Marines. With these latter expeditions Richardson's acquaintance with actual warfare ended, and, with one momentous exception, from 1814 to the day of his death he never, so far as we know, saw another shot fired in anger.

His services were not accepted, though they were offered, for the short war of 1815; and the young surgeon of eight-and-twenty sat himself down in Blenheim-street, and studied anatomy for two years there under Mr. Brookes.

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His zeal for self-improvement was soon to meet with its due reward. Though he was in appearance, as we have heard, "but a stripling" at this period, he yet found favour in the discerning eyes of Sir Joseph Banks, Mr. Robert Brown, and Captain Franklin. On volunteering for the first Arctic Overland Expedition under the last-named of those three famous men, his services were accepted, and a direction and colouring was given to his whole life henceforward by the new field thus opened to his labours. In the course of this expedition Dr. Richardson was constrained to put to death an Indian who, there is no reasonable doubt, had murdered three members of the expedition, and was actually feeding on their flesh. Of this transaction the brave man who had served in night attacks on the French in the Tagus, and had more recently striven, in default of boats and in aid of his companions, to swim the icy Coppermine river alone, writes thus (p. 458, Sir J. Franklin's Narrative, 1823):—"Had my own life alone been threatened, I would not have purchased it by such a measure." It is not always that such stories are so told; and it should be added that Sir John Richardson, in after days, never made the matter, as such matters sometimes are made, a subject of ordinary conversation.

His scientific life began with the publication, in 1823, of Sir John Franklin's Narrative. In the appendix to that work we find "Geognostical Observations, Remarks on the Aurora Borealis, Notices of Fishes, and a Botanical Appendix, by Dr. Richardson;" and in the Introduction, written by Sir J. Franklin, we read (p. xiv.) as follows:—"To Dr. Richardson in particular the exclusive merit is due of whatever collections and observations have been made in the department of natural history; and I am indebted to him in no small degree for his friendly advice and assistance in the preparation of the present narrative."

The mammalia and birds of Sir Edward Parry's voyage had their natural history given to the world by Dr. Richardson

in the very year (1825) in which he sailed a second time with Franklin to the Polar regions. In this second Overland Expedition Dr. Richardson was detached from Sir John Franklin, on the special duty of surveying the coast between the Mackenzie and Coppermine rivers—a task which, under other auspices, he was once more to go through two-and-twenty years later. Dr. Richardson tells, in some hundred pages of the book published by Sir John Franklin in 1828, his own story of his own expedition, and the nineteen hundred and eighty miles they travelled over in the seventy-one days of their absence.

It is interesting to remark that Dr. Richardson shews, in an appendix to the work just mentioned, that he had a perception of the fact—set out recently in plainer terms by Professor Tyndall—that it is the comparative absence of aqueous vapour from the air, and not, as Professor Daniel in those days had suggested, the comparative shallowness of the atmosphere near the Poles, which accounted for the greater power possessed by the sun's rays in high latitudes. (See p. cxi. of Appendix, op. cit.)

The chief scientific fruit, however, of the second Arctic Expedition, so far as Dr. Richardson was concerned, is represented by the truly magnificent work, *Fauna Boreali-Americana*. It appeared in several quarto volumes from 1829 to 1837.

The ten years from 1828 to 1838 were spent by Dr. Richardson at Melville Hospital, Chatham; the ten from 1838 to 1848 at Haslar; the two, 1848 and 1849, in a third Arctic overland and boat journey; the years from 1850 to 1855 were spent at Haslar; and the last ten years of his life at Lanerigg, near Grasmere. Sir John Richardson was knighted in 1846. Those thirty-seven years were fertile in work—work scientific, work philanthropic, work explanatory, which last combined the characters of the two first.

Sir John Richardson's scientific writings fill up some twenty volumes, treating mainly of the zoology of mammals,

birds, and fishes, and most instructively of the distribution of species. The *Fauna Boreali-Americana* is almost first in point of time, as it is quite in point of size and importance. "The Polar Regions," on the other hand, a moderate-sized octavo, which appeared in 1861, and was nearly, though not quite, the last work he published, is, perhaps, the most generally interesting of all his writings*. In his latter years, as may be seen from the last-mentioned work, Sir John Richardson took great interest in ethnological and linguistic studies; and the excellent preparation and the well-balanced judgment which forty years of zoological study had conferred upon him made him, as a similar course of study has made the not dissimilar character, Von Baer, a true and a trustworthy anthropologist. The museum at Haslar owes its very existence to his zeal and energy; and to their connexion with that establishment, whilst it was under his management, we believe Dr. Baikie, Dr. Andrew Clarke, and Professor Huxley ascribe something of the fame and success which they have subsequently attained. In dealing with young men, Sir John Richardson was careful to provide opportunities and give chances where he observed signs of promise and talent; and to this not over-ordinarily observed generosity of character the dedication of the Ray Society's Oceanic Hydrozoa speaks in plain and pleasing terms.

Passing from Sir John's scientific to his philanthropic work, we may prominently mention the great improvement which, at this selfsame Haslar, he effected in the condition and treatment of lunatic sailors. He had, of course, to encounter opposition, but he finally carried his point, and had the daily satisfaction of watching from his own windows the actual working of the humane plans he had advocated.

His administrative ability was most conspicuous. His purely medical and professional duties he discharged with

* GENT. MAG., Oct. 1861, pp. 431.

an energy and punctuality which were the constant subject of remark even in those days, and which were in later days, at Grasmere, when his dislike to the practice of medicine had not to be kept under, a daily proof, to those who were acquainted with both phases of his life, of his never-failing conscientiousness.

Friendship and enterprise never shone out more brightly than they did in Sir John's third Arctic Expedition, in search this time for, not in company with, his "dear friend," Sir John Franklin. At the age of sixty-one, he undertook once again to explore the same ice-bound seaboard, between the Mackenzie and the Coppermine rivers, which he had explored in the interests of geographical science at the age of thirty-eight. He has himself told the story of this chivalrous undertaking in the two volumes of the "Boat Voyage," but many volumes might be written on the lesson and example which that story furnishes.

He returned for another half-dozen years to Haslar, from 1849 to 1855, when, being passed over by the Government on the plea of age, he retired from the service in which he had spent nearly half a century. Ten years of physical and literary activity at the Lakes shewed how little justification Sir John's age furnished for his being thus set aside. During these ten years, from his sixty-eighth to his seventy-eighth year, he was on constant duty as a magistrate and as a chairman of meetings; he visited Rome and Naples, and carried through the press five volumes or more of revisions of scientific, and especially ichthyological works.

For those who had not the privilege of knowing Sir John Richardson personally, it is well to say yet a few more words as to his private character. Forgetfulness of self, and thoughtfulness for others, were the most prominent features in his daily life and bearing. His courteousness was not merely that which is so usually found, perhaps necessarily engendered, in men who have travelled and transacted much; but it

was that which, springing from an honest and good heart, bears fruit in prevision and provision for the wants and feelings even of the absent and helpless. He would walk miles and miles to call upon a humble curate, and he would haug about in a ball-room till three in the morning, in attendance on a young lady in her teens. *Nusquam magis quam in minimis tota est natura.*

He retained throughout life, firmly and unaltered, the form of faith which had supported and comforted him and his unhappy friend Lieut. Hood in his first Arctic Expedition. The combativeness which is possessed at one time or other of their lives by all good men militant here in earth, had, when the writer of these lines knew him, long ago found and done its appropriate work, and, having departed, had left no other traces of its former existence than those which the square-hewn manly outlines of his character bore evidence to. His life being one of truth, kindness, and charity, the heaven of conduct and character had begun with him here on earth; he had, in the words of the poet—

"Found the toppling crags of Duty scaled
Are close upon the shining table lands
To which our God Himself is moon and
sun."

—(From "The Reader.")

GENERAL KMETY.

April 25. In Conduit-street, London, aged 51, from paralysis, Gen. George Kmety, of the Imperial Turkish and the late Hungarian Armies. His name is well known in England as that of one of the best brigadiers in the Hungarian army of independence in 1849, and better still for the part he took in the defence of Kars.

The deceased general was born in May, 1813, at Pokoragy, a village near Rima Scombath, in the Gömörer county, Hungary, where his father was a Protestant clergyman. His father dying when he was between five and six years of age, his mother left the parsonage, and took up her residence at Nyirogy-

nan, in the house of her uncle, John Schulek, also a Protestant minister, and there found a modest but happy home. At the elementary grammar-school of this place, the boy evincing great abilities, combined with great industry, his relatives determined to gratify his aspirations, and gave him a liberal education, destining him for a learned profession. He continued his studies at the Protestant College at Eperies, and afterwards at the Protestant Lyceum of Presburg, the best establishment of the kind in Hungary. Here he contended for a scholarship in a German university, and was successful; but in consequence of an error on the part of the clerk of the committee with whom the decision rested, the reward was bestowed on another person of the same name. This disappointment so much chagrined the youth that he went to Vienna and turned soldier. His rapid advancement proved that here, too, he did his duty. Entering the 19th Regiment of Hungarian Infantry in 1833, he was in 1840 promoted to the rank of sub-lieutenant and regiment adjutant. In 1848 he was named to the command of a company in a battalion of his regiment which was serving against the Croats and Servians.

Soon afterwards, on the breaking out of hostilities between Austria and Hungary, he received the command of a Honved battalion, and devoted himself to the service of his native country. During the battle of Isaszegh he attempted, but found himself unable, to induce his commander, Gaspar, to overlook the strict letter of his orders, and fall upon the rear and flank of the army of Windischgratz, which would have decided that campaign. At the taking of Buda on May 21, Kmety, at the head of his division, stormed the entrenchments near the bridge, and was wounded. Being named general and appointed to the command of a detached division, he beat the Austrians signally at Csorna, June 13, where their commander, General Weiss, was killed. On June 27 he had a combat at Thaszi,

after which he was sent with his division to the Lower Danube, where, on July 16, he forced the Austrians to raise the siege of Peterwardein. In the unfortunate battle of Temesvar, August 9, he commanded the extreme left wing, which alone retired in good order, so that on August 15, that is to say, two days after the surrender of Gorgei, he fought on the heights of Lugos the last battle of the Hungarian war. He was defeated, and his troops made the best of their way either into Turkey or to their own homes.

True to their character, the Turks braved the chances of a war with both Austria and Prussia rather than refuse hospitality to the exiles, and when a collision appeared imminent, several of the more prominent of the Hungarian officers, among them the late Generals Guyon and Kmety, entered the Turkish service as "Mussefirs," or unattached, literally, "guests." This has been misinterpreted, as if they had all embraced Islamism. No doubt some did this later, but neither Guyon nor Kmety.

Leaving Turkey in 1851, Kmety came to England for the first time. With little or no means at his disposal he struggled on for a year and a half, trying to find some means to earn his bread. Being fond of music, he worked for hours and hours every day to qualify himself to give lessons; and it was touching to hear the man who had led thousands to victory speak naively of the progress he was making with Beethoven's sonatas.

The outbreak of the Eastern War in the summer of 1850 interrupted his musical studies, and led him back again to his true vocation. Ever mindful of the kindness he had received from the Turks, he thought it his duty to offer his services at the time of need. They were gladly accepted, and he was sent to the army of Anatolia. During the blockade of Kars he commanded a Turkish division under the name Madjar Ismail Pacha. In the great battle of Sept. 29, 1855, he saved Kars for the moment by defeating a Russian army

of 30,000 men which attacked the heights of Takmass. In front of this position the enemy left 6,000 dead bodies, which fact shews this to have been one of the most bloody as well as one of the most remarkable battles of modern times. His heroic conduct in the fight may be best told in the words of an eyewitness:—

"The fight was a most bloody one, and lasted seven hours and a half, without one second's intermission. The Russians left upwards of 3,000 men dead on the field; and their loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, must have exceeded 6,000 men. The defence was commanded by dear old General Kmety; and when our General thanked him in the name of Queen Victoria for his gallant repulse of the enemy, I thought the brave old boy would burst his heart open, he was so proud. The Turks fought, not like lions, but like fiends. I never saw such desperate recklessness of life. You can form some idea of what a desperate business it was when I tell you that the Russians had their whole force concentrated upon General Kmety's division, which, with the reinforcements he afterwards received, did not amount to 8,000 men."

At the surrender of Kars, in November, in consequence of the strict blockade maintained by the Russians, General Kmety, not wishing to fall into the hands of the Russians, received permission to leave the army, and accompanied by a small escort of Kurds, cut his way through the enemy's lines, and arrived in Stamboul.

The Turkish Government was not ungrateful. He was named Lieutenant-General, and decorated; but the campaign had ruined his health, and, after consulting French and English doctors, he determined to retire from the service. While the negotiations on this point lasted, the massacres of Syria called him once more into activity. He was placed in command of a division, and arrived just in time to put a stop to further disorders. This was the last act of his public life. He soon after got his retirement, and a liberal pension, mainly through Fuad Pasha, who had had op-

portunities of appreciating his services. He retired to England, which had been always the country of his predilection, as he fondly hoped to gather strength for fresh work, but this was not to be. To other ailments a stiffness of the neck was recently added, which he regarded merely as rheumatism, but which was the precursor of a paralytic stroke, that carried him off in a few minutes after the seizure. On the last day of his life, whilst walking with a friend in the Park he complained of numbness in his arm, and when he rested it on the arm of his companion the latter felt it like a stony weight. He went home, where another friend came in just about the same time, as well as his medical man. He seemed as lively as ever, smoked while reclining on the couch, and talked hopefully, expecting thorough recovery from the fine weather. He got up, but immediately fell, as if struck down by a shot, exclaiming, "I am paralyzed." When raised up he was quite conscious, but talked in a hurried manner, breathing with difficulty for about ten minutes, then gave a sigh, and was dead. He was buried at Kensal-green Cemetery, the funeral being attended by the Turkish Ambassador and many other friends, and a laurel wreath decorated with the Hungarian colours was placed upon his coffin.

A writer in the "Times" gives the following portrait of the General in his latter days:—

"On many a fine morning during the last few years, the frequenters of the Park might have seen a neatly dressed old gentleman, with short-cut grey hair and beard scrupulously trimmed, walking among the crowd with slow, measured step. Short, but square-built, with rounded shoulders and the head slightly inclined on one side, he might have been taken for a man of peace broken down by age, had not his pale, handsome face, when brightened up by a spark from his grey eyes, and the air of lassitude about his whole frame told a tale of hard work, spent energy, and illness rather than of age. Yet no one would have suspected in that apparently indolent valetudinarian a soldier of not

fifty-two years of age, conspicuous for his impetuous valour and energy, who not ten years ago inflicted on the Russians one of the most sanguinary defeats they sustained during the whole of the Eastern War, and who but four years ago was sent to Syria to put down the fanatical Mussulmans and wild Druses who were massacring their Christian neighbours. There seemed to be in that exhausted frame but little left of the spirit which once had animated 'Old Kmety of Kuns,' as he was familiarly called by his friends and acquaintances. It was only in intimate intercourse, when you saw the eager interest with which his simple, guileless mind seized hold of every subject of conversation, and when you heard him tell stories of the past or touch upon the hopes of the future, that you perceived some sparks of the old spirit still remaining."

RICHARD THORNTON, ESQ.

June 20. At Merton, Surrey, aged 88, Richard Thornton, esq., an eminent London merchant.

The deceased was the son of a Yorkshire gentleman, and was born at Burton in Lonsdale in 1776. He received his education at Christ's Hospital, London, and quite early in life entered on business in Southwark as a general merchant. In 1798 he became a member of Lloyd's, but unlike underwriters in general, he undertook, single-handed, the insurance of vast sums, and being a very acute man of business, he was usually successful. But he by no means confined himself to ordinary commercial transactions; on the contrary, he engaged in early life in breaking the Continental blockade, and incurred much personal danger in trading with the North of Europe, and in later years he risked very large sums in advances to the Constitutional Governments of Spain and Portugal. He even speculated on the turf, and he was ever ready to make bets upon political or military events. It is pleasant to have to note that his benevolence kept pace with his good fortune. Nearly thirty years ago he built and endowed almshouses at Barnet for thirteen members of his company (the Leathersellers), who received each

10s. weekly, beside coal and candle, and to these pensioners he never failed to pay a yearly visit. He also, at a cost of £40,000, provided schools for the free education and support of numerous poor children at his native place, and he was equally liberal at Merton, where his latter days were passed. His will was proved shortly after his death, and contained a larger number of legacies for charitable purposes than, perhaps, had ever before been known. Among them are sums of £5,000 to Christ's Hospital, £10,000 to Hetherington's Charity for the Blind, £5,000 to the Leathersellers' Company, and £2,000 each to no less than twenty-five hospitals, asylums, &c. The personal property was sworn under £2,800,000, but beside this he died possessed of much landed property, which is left to his nephew, Mr. Thomas Thornton. To his other nephews and their wives he has been equally liberal, sums of from £200,000 to £400,000 being allotted to them, whilst his two confidential clerks receive £20,000 each, and all the servants who had been two years in his employ have £500 a-piece, free of legacy duty.

MR. ISAAC TAYLOR.

June 28. At Stanford Rivers, aged 77, Mr. Isaac Taylor, a well-known writer and inventor.

The deceased was born at Lavenham, in Suffolk, in 1787, and was the son of Mr. Isaac Taylor, an artist and Dissenting teacher, who afterwards settled at Ongar. He was trained as an artist, but early in life he adopted literature as his profession, and he was also the author of several mechanical inventions. He was indeed a member of a very talented family. His father, Isaac Taylor, of Ongar; his uncle, Charles Taylor, the learned editor of "Calmet;" his sisters, Ann and Jane Taylor, the joint authors of "Original Poems" and "Hymns for Infant Minds;" his mother, Ann Taylor, and his brother, Jeffreys Taylor, have all written works which have attained a wide popularity. In 1818 he became a contributor to the "Eclectic Review," in

conjunction with Robert Hall, John Foster, and Josiah Conder. His first independent literary venture was a small volume entitled "Elements of Thought," published in 1822. This was succeeded by a translation of the "Characters of Theophrastus," with clever and original illustrations, etched by the author; by the "History of the Transmission of Ancient Books to Modern Times," the "Process of Historical Proof," the "Memoirs and Correspondence of Jane Taylor," and by a new translation of "Herodotus." None of these early literary ventures had achieved any very eminent success, but he at last discovered the true vein in which his genius lay. In 1829 the "Natural History of Enthusiasm" was published anonymously. Coming out at a time of great political and religious ferment, and offering a philosophy of the problems of the day, the book was received with extraordinary favour by the public, and rapidly ran through eight or nine editions. With the object of giving continuity to the philosophical and religious theories which he has advanced in the "History of Enthusiasm," Mr. Taylor, in the course of the next seven years, published that series of works on which his fame must rest—"Fanaticism," "Spiritual Despotism," "Saturday Evening," and the "Physical Theory of Another Life," works which have all had an extensive sale. The publication of the last of these works led to the reluctant surrender of the author's *incognito*. The unknown writer received an urgent request from the late Dr. Chalmers to stand for the chair of logic in the University of Edinburgh, in opposition to the late Sir William Hamilton, who, however, was elected by a small majority. In 1838 Mr. Taylor gave to the world the thoughts which had suggested themselves while a large family was growing up around him in his country seclusion at Stanford Rivers. This work, "Home Education," has had an extensive popularity. In the following year Mr. Taylor was induced to take part with the Rev. Robert Traill in

bringing out a new translation of "Josephus." This costly and magnificent work was accompanied with numerous illustrations engraved by some most ingenious and elaborate machinery, the invention of which had been the amusement of Mr. Taylor's leisure hours. The death of Dr. Traill at the eve of the publication of this work brought upon Mr. Taylor ruinous pecuniary responsibilities, from which for many years he was unable to extricate himself. The engraving machine was patented in England, Ireland, and America, and, though productive of small benefit to the inventor, has realized large returns in the hands of others. About this period the "Tracts for the Times" were creating an unexampled excitement in the religious world. Mr. Taylor believed that the writers of the "Tracts" were giving an essentially perverted view of the tendencies, doctrinal and ritual, of the early Church, and he stated the results to which his study of the Fathers had led him, in a work entitled "Ancient Christianity."

After an interval of seven years, Mr. Taylor published essays, partly philosophical, partly historical, on the lives of Loyola and of Wesley. Shortly afterwards a volume on the Christian argument was published anonymously at Cambridge, entitled the "Restoration of Belief." Two volumes of essays, "Logic and Theology" and "Ultimate Civilization," a series of lectures, originally delivered in Edinburgh, on "The Spirit of the Hebrew Poetry," and a series of autobiographical papers published last year in "Good Words" were the last occupations of his declining years.

Many members of Mr. Taylor's family displayed great aptitude for literature, but he combined with it much artistic and mechanical genius. The originality and power exhibited in some of his early designs, engraved for Boydell's Bible, have been noticed in Gilchrist's "Life of Blake." One of the most complicated and beautiful pieces of mechanism now at work in Manchester is Mr. Taylor's machine for engraving patterns on

rollers for calico printing; the plates which illustrate Traill's "Josephus" were engraved by this process.

Though brought up as a Dissenter, Mr. Taylor, at an early period of his literary career, gave evidence of his preference for the Established Church, and he soon after joined its communion, but this did not lead to a severance of friendly intercourse with his former associates.

DR. S. P. WOODWARD, F.G.S.

July 11. At Herne-bay, aged 43, Dr. Samuel P. Woodward, F.G.S., of the British Museum.

The deceased, who was the son of Mr. Samuel W. Woodward, of Norwich (the author of several geological and antiquarian works), was born Sept. 17, 1821, was educated at a private school at Norwich, from which he passed to the London University. As early as the year 1838 he obtained an appointment in the library of the British Museum, and in 1839 he succeeded Mr. Searles Wood as curator of the Geological Society of London. In 1845 he was appointed Professor of Botany and Geology in the Royal Agricultural College; and he was one of the founders of the Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club. In 1848 he was appointed first-class assistant in the Department of Geology and Mineralogy in the British Museum; and subsequently he became Examiner to the Council of Military Education, Examiner in Geology to the University of London, and a member of the council of the Geological Society. Quite recently, the University of Göttingen conferred upon him, in consideration of his eminent scientific services, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He has published only one separate work, "A Manual of Recent and Fossil Shells," which appeared between the years 1851 and 1856, and is acknowledged to be one of the best text-books in that department of science. The small geological map of England, published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, of

which probably 50,000 copies have been circulated, was prepared by him, and Professor Owen derived considerable assistance from him when he prepared the invertebrate part of his "Palæontology," which that author gratefully acknowledged. He was the first who worked out the affinities of the family *Hippurites*, which, until then, were confusedly jumbled together as the *Rudistæ* of Lamarck. He contributed largely to various scientific and literary periodicals; the "Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society," the "Proceedings of the Zoological Society," the "Intellectual Observer," the "Annals of Natural History," and others, numbering him among their contributors. The article "On Volcanoes," in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, the Reports on the Proceedings in the Geological Section of the British Association, from 1841 to 1856, and many other valuable papers, proceeded from his pen. Though he laboured assiduously to the last, he had long suffered much from asthmatic affection, which very much reduced his strength. The breaking of a blood-vessel in the lungs caused his death.

A writer in the "Athenæum" speaks thus of the deceased:—

"His true love for science never shone more brightly than in his dealings with younger men. He was ever ready to hold out a helping hand to those who were struggling from darkness into light. We know even of instances where he pointed out errors in his own published writings, in order that young lecturers might be able to give the most correct version of the scientific question they were about to handle. It is hardly possible for a man of science to go to a greater length in unselfishness, and many a rising naturalist will feel the loss of a dear friend."

PROFESSOR AYTOUN, D.C.L.

Aug. 4. At Blackhills, Elgin, aged 52, William Edmondstone Aytoun, D.C.L., Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh.

The deceased, who was the son of Mr. Roger Aytoun, of an old Fifeshire fa-

mily, was born at Edinburgh in 1813, and was educated at the Academy and University there, where he was distinguished among his class-fellows by the elegance and excellence of his English and Latin compositions. In 1840 Mr. Aytoun, whose studies had taken the direction of the law, was admitted as an advocate. At the bar he did not make any marked figure, though he had some little reputation in criminal business. His geniality and ready wit, however, made him a favourite among his fellows of the robe. In 1845 he was fortunate enough to be appointed to the Chair of Literature and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh; and in 1852 the Conservative Government further advanced him by making him Sheriff of Orkney and Shetland. Shortly after his appointment to his Chair, he married the youngest daughter of Professor Wilson*, and it has long been a prevalent, though an erroneous idea, that he succeeded his father-in-law in the editorship of "Blackwood." The frequency of his contributions, and their generally brilliant and always genial character, for some years rendered Aytoun's the best known name, after Wilson's, in connexion with the Conservative monthly. From Oxford University he received, a year or two later, the degree of D.C.L.

The true history of Professor Aytoun, however, is the record of his literary labours. These, for well-nigh thirty years, have been constant if not arduous. In his earlier career—of the same school of politics with his father—he worked hard, but in vain, to secure the return of his cousin, the Radical and erratic James Aytoun, for Edinburgh in 1834, when Mr. Jeffrey was raised to the bench. He held a prominent place among the contributors to "Tait's

Magazine;" Theodore Martin, his partner in more than one subsequent literary undertaking, being at this time also on the staff of "Tait." Between 1834 and 1839, however, his political convictions suffered a change; and in 1839 he formed the connection with "Blackwood's Magazine" which has ever since so busily and so closely subsisted. Between 1840—when he published a "Life and Times of Richard I."—and 1848, he remained anonymous; but during this period appeared in the pages of "Blackwood" many of the poems and *jeux d'esprit* by which he has become most favourably known. Some of the best of the "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers"—which were only published in a collected form, with the author's name, in 1848; "How we got up the Glenmutchkin Railway" (October, 1845); "How I became a Yeoman" (September, 1846); "How I stood for the Dreepdaily Burghs" (September, 1847)—these were some of the fruits of Mr. Aytoun's cleverness and activity before his name had emerged from the shadow of the great title of "Maga" and of the great names that made that title great. The "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers" was Mr. Aytoun's most ambitious work; it has been his most successful work; it has run through seventeen editions, at the rate of one per annum; and from its subject and spirit it bids fair to hold a good place in popular favour. Many of the best of the "Bón Gualtier" ballads, too, we owe to Mr. Aytoun's fancy and humour. "Firmilian, a Spasmodic Tragedy," which he published in 1854, under the pseudonym of "T. Percy Jones," was unquestionably Mr. Aytoun's most effective work. "Bothwell, a Poem," the plot of which was taken from the tangled history of Mary Queen of Scots, was published in 1856, and has passed through three editions; but, though the author spent considerable pains on it both before and after it saw the light, it was not throughout nearly of even the same merit as the "Lays." In 1858 Mr. Aytoun edited a collection of the "Ballads of Scotland;" and in the

* The "Banffshire Journal" says:—"There is current a pleasant story of the wedding. When young Aytoun asked his daughter of Mr. Wilson, it is said that Christopher, tearing from one of the numerous presentation copies of works lying near him the fly-leaf with the words 'With the author's compliments,' pinned it to the young lady's dress, and handed her over to Mr. Aytoun."

same year appeared the graceful and classical translations of the "Poems and Ballads of Goethe," executed in common by Mr. Aytoun and Theodore Martin. In 1861 was republished from "Blackwood" the novel of "Norman Sinclair," which was certainly the least meritorious and successful of all the literary efforts of Mr. Aytoun. Since then, excepting a "nuptial ode" on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, he has published nothing with his name; but his contributions to "Blackwood"—principally in the way of criticism and of political discussion—have continued, as during his whole connection with the magazine, to be frequent. Up to within a very short period of his death he remained in harness; although illness prevented him labouring with all the zest and promptitude of his better days.

Mr. Aytoun was twice married: firstly, as above mentioned, to Miss Wilson, who died in 1861, and secondly to Miss Kinneir, who survives him. He had long been in indifferent health, and had more than once sought relief at the German baths, but in vain.

CLERGY DECEASED.

July 8. The Rev. *Thomas Atkinson*, Prebendary of Doone, in the diocese of Elmly, and Vicar Choral in the diocese of Cushele.

July 5. At Cairo, of cholera, aged 68, the Rev. *Rudolph Theophilus Lieder*.

July 8. At Ramsgate, aged 66, the Rev. *Thomas Ferris*, M.A., Chaplain, R.N. He was a native of Exeter, and was admitted of St. John's College, Cambridge, July 15, 1820 (B.A. 1824, M.A. 1828). He published in 1827 a sermon preached on board H.M.S. "Britannia."

July 18. At the Rectory, Elvington, near York, the Rev. *Thomas Maude*, M.A. He was of University College, Oxford, B.A. 1822, M.A. 1827, and published "A Legend of Ravenswood and other Poems," 1823; "The Memorial and other Poems," 1824; "Letter to a Member of the New Opposition," 1827; "An Apology for the System of Public and Classical Education," 1828; "The Traveller's Lay" (a poem), 1830; "The Schoolboy" (a poem), 1836, and Five Sermons, 1839—1847.

July 20. The Rev. *Kenneth Mackenzie Pugh* (p. 232). The deceased had for upwards of ten years held the curacy of St. Martin's, Liverpool, which he vacated a year ago, on being presented to the vicarage of Braintree. The announcement of his death from the

pulpits of St. Martin's and St. James's, Liverpool, deeply affected the two congregations. To most of them he was personally known as a friend, and valued by all. It was altogether a touching scene. According to a correspondent of the "Church Review," many were moved to tears when his name was mentioned as numbered with the dead. His short incumbency of Braintree has been signalized by marked improvement in the services, and permanent benefits to the parish. A weekly communion had been established, and funds collected for the erection of schools, and all in the space of one year. His place will not be easily supplied.

July 26. At Llangatcock, near Abergavenny, aged 84, the Rev. *Richard Corfield*, Rector of Pitchford and Upton Waters, Shropshire, and Curate of St. James's, Colchester. He was of Clare College, Cambridge, B.A. 1802, M.A. 1806, and was presented to Pitchford in 1811, and to Upton Waters in 1822. He published some occasional sermons.

July 27. At Southport, aged 52, the Rev. *William Birley*, M.A., one of H.M.'s Inspectors of Schools.

July 28. At Leicester, aged 58, the Rev. *Thomas Hawkins Wright*, M.A.

July 30. At Snodland Rectory, aged 88, the Rev. *Henry Dampier Phelps*.

At Evesham, aged 72, the Rev. *Frederick Vane*, late of Brighton.

July 31. At Long Melford, aged 66, the Rev. *Isaac Banks Robinson*, M.A., Vicar of Little Walsingham, Suffolk. He was admitted a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, March 5, 1819, subsequently migrating to Trinity College, where he graduated (B.A. 1824, M.A. 1827). Mr. Robinson, who was presented to Little Walsingham in 1830, published "English Homes," an "Essay on the Dwellings of the Agricultural Poor," and various sermons. He also edited "An Essay on Co-operation, addressed to the English Labourer."

At the Vicarage, Holbeach, Lincolnshire, aged 82, the Rev. *James Morton*, B.D., Vicar of Holbeach, and Prebendary of Leighton Buzzard, in the church of Lincoln, and Chaplain to Earl Grey. He was a native of Kesso, where his parents occupied a humble position in life. He obtained a good rudimentary education in the parish school belonging to the town, but he early shewed signs of a more than usually vigorous intellect, and by the generosity of some friends, who recognised his ability and took an interest in his advancement, he was enabled to proceed to Cambridge University, where he studied at St. John's College with a perseverance and success which acquired for him considerable distinction throughout his curriculum. Of St. John's College he was a ten-year's man (1824), and in 1811, after taking the degree of B.D., he was ordained to the ministry of the Church. He was author of a "Memoir of Dr. Leyden," prefixed to his Poetical Remains, 1819; "Monastic Annals

of Teviotdale," 1832; "The Gospel preached to the Poor, a Sermon," 1837; and "The Duty of Providing for our Own, a Sermon," 1850. He also edited for the Abbotsford Club, in 1841, "The Semi-Saxon Legend of St. Katherine of Alexandria;" and for the Camden Society, in 1853, "The Ancien Rite; a Treatise on the Rules and Duties of Monastic Life," from a Semi-Saxon MS. of the thirteenth century. "Mr. Morton, by his father's side, was a cousin of the late Dr. Leyden, and we understand that the manuscript of the "Scenes of Infancy," and other interesting relics of the distinguished poet and linguist, were in his possession. In the early history of his native Border land, Mr. Morton always took a warm interest; and his death is greatly regretted both by his numerous friends there, and by the inhabitants of the parish where he laboured so long and so conscientiously."—*Edinburgh Courier*.

Lately. In Egypt, from cholera, Dr. *Fraedersdorf*, for many years teacher of German at the Taylor Institution, Oxford, and for the last three years Professor of Modern Languages at the Queen's College, Belfast. He had just arrived at Alexandria, intending to make a tour through Egypt during the summer vacation.

Aug. 3. At Bratton, Clovelly, aged 63, the Rev. *Edward Budge*, Rector.

Aug. 6. At Watford, suddenly, aged 69, the Rev. *A. J. W. Morrison*, Incumbent of Broad Town, Wilts.

Aug. 12. Suddenly, at Bardsley, Ulverstone, Lancashire, the Rev. *J. Purdon Stoute*, B.A., Incumbent of the parish, eldest son of the late N. Purdon Stoute, esq., of Newton, Youghal.

Aug. 13. At the Residence House, Southwell, Notts., aged 80, the Ven. *Geo. Wilkins*, D.D., Archdeacon of Nottingham, and Canon Residentiary of Southwell. See OBITUARY.

Aged 34, the Rev. *Arthur William Boycott*, Perpetual Curate of Aldeby, Norfolk.

At Bath, aged 66, the Rev. *Henry Thomas Burne*, M.A.

At Ke-wick, aged 43, the Rev. *F. R. Kite*, M.A., Incumbent of Trinity Church, Cloudeston-sq., Islington.

Aug. 14. Aged 79, the Rev. *John Greenwood*, D.D., Rector of Colne Engaine, Essex, formerly Head Master of Christ's Hospital, London. He was educated on that foundation, and proceeded in due course to St. Peter's College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1809, when he was fifth junior optime in the classical tripos, the late Baron Alderson being the senior wrangler of the year. Shortly afterwards he became Fellow of St. Peter's while holding the appointment of Head Master of Christ's Hospital. The governors presented him to the rectory of Colne-Engaine, near Haldstead, Essex, which he retained up till the time of his death.

Aug. 15. At Schorndorf, near Stuttgart, aged 36, the Rev. *Gottlob Friedrich Buhler*, of the Church Missionary Society, for ten years a missionary in West Africa.

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Aug. 17. At Ridgmount, aged 46, the Rev. *Charles Bentinck*, eldest son of the late Lord Charles Bentinck, and grandson of the fourth Duke of Portland.

Aug. 18. Aged 83, the Rev. *Harvey Marriott*, Vicar of Wellington, Somerset, and for nearly forty years Rector of Claverton, Bath.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

April 13. Of cholera, at sea, on board the troop-ship "Walmer Castle," on his homeward voyage from India, *Luke Henry Jones*, esq., Ensign in H.M.'s 89th Regt., son of the late Rev. *Luke Jones*, of Bognor, Sussex.

May 16. At Sydney, New South Wales, aged 15, *Matilda Fyres*, dau. of Capt. W. Meadows Brownrigg, granddau. of the late Gen. Thomas Brownrigg, and grandniece of the late Gen. Sir Robert Brownrigg, bart., G.C.B.

May 25. At Allahabad, aged 24, *Frederick William Leiman*, esq., Lieut. 107th Bengal Infantry, fourth son of *James Leiman*, esq., of Ches-er-terr., and Lincoln's Inn Fields.

June 1. At the Himalayah Club, East Indies, after five months' suffering under the influence of poison, aged 22, *Robert Lovell Gwatkin*, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s 94th Regt., eldest son of *J. Reynolds Gwatkin*, esq., of Semington, Wilts.

June 2. At Dalhousie-in-the-Hills, India, *James Henry Butler*, F.R.C.S., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal Medical Service, H.M.'s Indian Army.

June 4. At Darjeeling, Lieut.-Gen. *G. W. A. Lloyd*, C.B., late Colonel of the 28th Bengal N.I. He entered the army in 1804, and had seen much hard service, but his over-confidence in the fidelity of the Sepoys had disastrous results, and exposed him to censure at the time of the Indian Mutiny.

At Fyzabad, Oude, India, suddenly, Capt. *Owen Davies*, of the 11th Regt., eldest and beloved son of *Owen Davies*, esq., formerly of Chilwell Hall, Notts., and late of Eton House, Kent.

June 10. At Ootacamund, aged 53, Major-Gen. *Neil Patrick MacDougall*, only son of the late *Neil MacDougall*, esq., of Ardentree, Argyleshire.

June 11. At Dacca, India, Major-General *Hamilton Vetch*.

At Allahabad, suddenly, *Louisa*, the wife of *J. W. Sherer*, Esq., H.M.'s Bengal C.S.

June 17. At Madras, Surgeon-Major *Mo-tyn*, of H.M.'s 76th Regt., brother of the Rev. *George T. Mostyn*, M.A., Carlton Villas, Maida-vale.

At Kurachee, aged 29, Ensign *John Cuthbert Leckie*, H.M.'s 95th Regt., eldest son of Lieut.-Col. *G. A. Leckie*, Bombay Staff Corps.

June 19. At Belgaum, aged 29, Capt. *F. P. Cramer Roberts*, second son of the late Lieut.-Col. *Cramer Roberts*.

At Singapore, aged 22, Lieut. *John Leigh Goldie Silver*, 18th Regt. M.N.I., only son of

the late Capt. Thos. Goldie Silver, 20th Regt. M.N.I.

June 21. At Kierke, near Bombay, May, the wife of Theodore Cook, esq., Principal of the College of Poonah.

June 23. At Ootacamund, Brevet-Major Benjamin C. Hishins, late of the Madras Artillery.

June 24. At Paris, T. Pickford, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul. He had been for more than half a century in the public service. He served in the Spanish army during the Peninsular war; was attached to the late General Sir Richard Bourke, then military agent in the Spanish Army of Reserve, in 1813; was appointed Vice-Consul at Corunna in 1814; clerk to the Consul-General in Paris in 1820; deputy to the Consul-General in 1822; Consular Registrar to the Embassy in 1832, and Consul at Paris in 1834—a post which he held up to the time of his death. During his long intercourse with his countrymen in that capital, both in his official capacity and as a private person, he gained their esteem for his constant attention to his duties, his kindness of manner, and his readiness to assist them with his advice and experience. He had been long suffering from a painful and incurable disease, but this did not prevent him from attending nearly to the last moment to the duties of his office.

June 25. At Ascot Cottage, Winkfield, near Windsor, aged 65, Robert Ferguson, esq., M.D., of Curzon-st., Mayfair, Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, &c. He was the son of Robert Ferguson, esq., of the East India C.S., and was born in India in 1799. He was intended for the army, but circumstances occasioned him to adopt the medical profession instead. He studied at Heidelberg and Edinburgh, obtained the degree of M.D. from the latter University in 1823, and soon after settled in London, where, though so young, he soon established himself in a lucrative practice, making the diseases of women and children his especial study. He in course of time became physician to the Lying-in and other hospitals, but as his practice increased he relinquished these appointments, as an encouragement to younger men. "He was appointed physician-accoucheur to the Queen, whom he attended in every confinement, and there was scarcely a noble family in the kingdom by whom he was not consulted. He was a bold and original practitioner, but at the same time a most laborious student, always eager to pick up information from any quarter, and, in spite of an immense practice, was a very voluminous writer. His chief published works are his 'Essay on Puerperal Fever' and his edition of 'Gooch's Works.' The greater part of his writings were communicated anonymously to the 'Quarterly Review.' His death was sudden, from heart disease complicated with gout."—*Lancet*.

June 29. At Hampstead, aged 77, J. Bridges, esq., of Red Lion-sq., and of Watlington, Surrey. "This excellent and venerable man," says the

"Record," "was, we believe, the oldest surviving member of the Church Missionary Committee, and also one of the oldest members of the Committee of the proprietors of this Journal. He had for some time in a great measure retired from the active management of the business of the old and eminent firm of solicitors in Red Lion-square, of which he had been so long the leading partner. Mr. John Bridges was a connecting link between the present generation and the generation which was familiar with the Venns, the Newtons, the Cecils, the Simons, the Prattes, the Wilsons, and the Bickerssteths. He filled a post in the Church of much quiet usefulness, and his loss will be regretted by an unusually wide circle of Christian clergymen and laymen."

June 30. On board the "Marlborough," off St. Helena, Olivia Emilie, wife of Capt. Stanley S. Sutherland, H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps.

July 1. At Domus, near Surat, of cholera, aged 23, Lieut. Charles Malan Tubbs, H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, eldest son of the Rev. G. J. Tubbs, Incumbent of St. Mary's Episcopal Chapel, Reading.

July 13. At Antigua, Paul Rycant, son of the late Paul Rycant Shordiche, esq., and grandson of the late Michael Shordiche, esq., of Ickenham Manor, Middlesex, nephew of Lieut.-Gen. John W. Cleveland, Madras Army, and of the late Lieut.-Col. Baird, H.M.'s 66th Regt.

July 14. Killed, by a fall whilst descending the Matterhorn, Switzerland, Lord Francis William Bouverie Douglas (born Feb. 8, 1847, brother of the Marquis of Queensberry); the Rev. Charles Hudson, an experienced mountaineer; Robert Douglas Hadow, esq. (born 1846), eldest son of P. D. Hadow, esq., of Sunbury Priory, Middlesex; and Michael Crox, an Alpine guide. The party consisted, beside the above, of E. H. Whympre, esq., and Peter Taugwalder, a guide, and his two sons. The ascent was commenced on the 13th, and by noon of the next day it had been safely achieved. After remaining on the top of the mountain for an hour the descent was commenced. Mr. Whympre has given an account of the catastrophe, from which we learn that Crox, as the most powerful, was appointed to go first, Mr. Hadow being second; Mr. Hudson was third, and Lord F. Douglas fourth, and behind him old Taugwalder, all of whom were roped together. Mr. Whympre stayed behind with one of the young Taugwalders (the other had been left in the tent below) to write the names of the party and put them in a bottle. In a few minutes these two followed the party; and now Mr. Whympre may finish the story:—"The greatest care was being taken. Only one man was moving at a time; when he was firmly planted the next advanced, and so on. The average distance between each was probably twenty feet. I was detached from the others, and following them; but after about a quarter of an hour Lord F. Douglas asked me to tie on to old Taugwalder, as

he feared, he said, that if there was a slip Taugwalder would not be able to hold him. This was done hardly ten minutes before the accident, and undoubtedly saved Taugwalder's life. As far as I know, at the moment of the accident no one was actually moving. I cannot speak with certainty, neither can the Taugwalders, because the two leading men were partially hidden from our sight by an intervening mass of rock. Poor Croz had laid aside his axe, and in order to give Mr. Hadow greater security, was absolutely taking hold of his legs and putting his feet, one by one, into their proper positions. From the movements of their shoulders it is my belief that Croz, having done as I have said, was in the act of turning round to go down a step or two himself; at this moment Mr. Hadow slipped, fell on him, and knocked him over. I heard one startled exclamation from Croz, then saw him and Mr. Hadow flying downwards; in another moment Hudson was dragged from his steps and Lord F. Douglas immediately after him. All this was the work of a moment; but immediately we heard Croz's exclamation Taugwalder and myself planted ourselves as firmly as the rocks would permit; the rope was tight between us, and the shock came on us both as on one man. We held, but the rope broke mid-way between Taugwalder and Lord F. Douglas. For two or three seconds we saw our unfortunate companions sliding downwards on their backs, and spreading out their hands endeavouring to save themselves; they then disappeared one by one, and fell from precipice to precipice on to the Matterhorn glacier below, a distance of nearly 4,000 feet in height. From the moment the rope broke it was impossible to help them. For the space of half an hour we remained on the spot without moving a single step. The two men, paralyzed by terror, cried like infants, and trembled in such a manner as to threaten us with the fate of the others. . . . For more than two hours afterwards I thought every moment that the next would be my last; for the Taugwalders, utterly unnerved, were not only incapable of giving assistance, but were in such a state that a slip might have been expected from one or the other at any moment. I do the younger man, moreover, no injustice when I say that immediately we got to the easy part of the descent he was able to laugh, smoke, and eat as if nothing had happened. There is no occasion to say anything more about the descent. I looked frequently but in vain for traces of my unfortunate companions, and we were in consequence surprised by the night when still at a height of 13,000 ft. We arrived at Zermatt at 10.30 on Saturday morning (July 15). On the following day a search was made for the bodies, when three of them were discovered; that of Lord Francis could not be found. As it was thought impracticable to remove them, they were buried in the snow with a brief service, but they have since been brought down and interred in the cemetery at

Zermatt. More recently some portions only of the body of the unfortunate young nobleman were recovered, through the impulse given to the search by the presence of his brother, the Marquis of Queensberry.

July 15. At the residence of Robert Berrie, esq., of Upton Park, Slough, Hector Lowen, esq., of Upton House, Lougharne, South Wales, late Civil Commissioner of the Orange River Territory, Cape of Good Hope.

July 16. At Edgbaston, Birmingham, aged 79, Susanna, widow of William Yates, esq., M.D., formerly of the H.E.I.C.S.

July 17. At the residence of her daughter, Carleton Hall, Cumberland, aged 79, Eliza, widow of the Hon. William Burke.

Killed by falling from a rock on the Riffelhorn, Switzerland, aged 26, William Knyvet Wilson, esq., M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Assistant Master of Rugby School. He was the eldest son of Capt. George Knyvet Wilson, R.N., of Windsor.

July 19. At his residence, St. Helier's, Jersey, John Eagar, esq., Captain R.N. He entered the Navy as midshipman, Sept. 1, 1793, and was very actively engaged during the war until the year 1813, when he was invalided. From that period he remained unemployed until July 28, 1821, when he was appointed to the command of the "Clinker," 12, on the Newfoundland station. Since his promotion to commander, which took place May 27, 1825, he had been on half-pay. He was promoted to captain on the retired list, April 1, 1856.

At the house of her brother-in-law, Inveresk, Edinburgh, Mary Emily, wife of the Rev. Alexander Pope, late of Ogbourne St. George, Wilts., and third dau. of the late Adam Thomson, esq., Mount Radford, Exeter.

July 20. Julia, wife of Bernard Gilpin, esq., of The Limes, Cannock, Staffordshire.

Suddenly, Clara, wife of Charles Joseph Carttar, esq., of Greenwich, Coroner for Kent, and dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Waite, Rector of Great Chart, Kent.

July 21. In Eaton-place, Mary, wife of Renn Dickson Hampden, Lord Bishop of Hereford.

At Paignton, Torquay, aged 79, Malachi Donellan, esq., Captain R.N. He entered the Navy in 1800, became first lieutenant in 1809, and was actively employed till the conclusion of the war in 1815, when he was placed on half-pay. His next appointment was in 1839 to the command of the "Crescent," receiving ship for liberated Africans, at Rio de Janeiro, where he continued upwards of four years. He was promoted to commander, June 14, 1844, and placed on half-pay. On Oct. 25, 1853, he was advanced to captain on reserved half-pay, and on April 7, 1864, was placed on the Commander's list of Out-Pensioners at Greenwich Hospital.

At Liverpool, Joseph Dickenson, esq., M.D., Author of the "Flora of Liverpool," 1851, and various medical and scientific papers.

July 22. At Killarney, aged 71, Lieut.-Gen. W. Watkins, late Madras Army.

At the Curragh Camp, at the quarters of her son-in-law, Maj.-General Rutley, aged 80, Catherine Anne Isabella, widow of Dominick, first Baron Oranmore and Browne.

At Hastings, aged 80, Captain Samuel Wri-ford, R.N. He entered the Navy as first-class volunteer in 1797, became flag-lieutenant to Sir Richard Strahan, and shared in the expedition to Walcheren. He became commander in 1815, was promoted to captain on reserved half-pay, July 28, 1851.

At Middleton-by-Youlgrave, aged 28, Arthur Vivian Blanchard, esq., late Lieutenant in H.M.'s 9th Foot.

July 23. At Edge Villa, Avenue-road, aged 83, the Hon. Emma Maria, relict of the Rev. John Foster, formerly Rector of Strutt, eldest dau. of Henry Beauchamp, 12th Lord St. John.

At Streteley, Berks., Elizabeth Catharine, wife of the Rev. W. L. Mills, late of Dawlish, Devon.

At Edinburgh, John, sixth son of the late Major Royd Horsburgh, of Lochmaloony, Fife-shire, N.B.

July 24. At the Great Western Hotel, Paddington, Richard Hartley Kennedy, esq., M.D. He was late Physician-General of the Bombay Army, and author of "A Narrative of the Campaign of the Army of the Indus in Hind and Kabul in 1838-9," Lond., 2 vols. 8vo., 1840, and "Notes on the Epidemic Cholera," 2nd edit., Lond., 8vo., 1846.

At Turnham-Green, aged 79, Major William Henry Devon, Royal Marine Artillery.

At his residence, Cheltenham, aged 77, H. Wenman Newman, esq., of Thornbury Park, Gloucestershire, late Lieut.-Col. of the Royal South Gloucestershire Militia.

Suddenly, at Lancaster-gate, Eliza, the wife of Kenyon Stevens Parker, esq., Q.C.

July 25. At Folkstone, aged 81, the Lady Harriet Forde. Her ladyship was the third dau. of Henry Thomas, third Earl of Carrick, was born December 11th, 1784, and married, first Mr. Francis Savage of Kilcobblin and Holywood, and secondly, in August, 1829, Col. Matthew Forde, who died in August, 1837.

At Ipswich, aged 89, Michael Turner, esq., late Major of the 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, last surviving son of the late Nathaniel Turner, esq., of Stoke Hull, Ipswich.

At Berechurch Hall, near Colchester, aged 62, Robert Hutchinson Lewin, esq., late of Chilton House, near Hungerford, Berks.

At Croydon, aged 83, Simon Richard Fraser, esq., late of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

At Conery House, Toton, Notts., aged 72, Mary, relict of John Jowett Glover, esq., late of Toton, and of Potlock House, Derbyshire.

July 26. John Wormald, esq., of Upper Hitley-street, and Brockworth Manor, Gloucestershire.

At Upper Holloway, aged 78, Jane Pitts, wife of Capt. Robert Parker Jones, R.N.

At Templesowerby, Westmoreland, aged 84, Miss Bleaymire.

At Torquay, aged 36, Henry Hawkis, esq., R.N., Inspecting Commander of Coastguard.

At the Lodge, Gwbert, near Cardigan, the Rev. Caleb Morris, formerly Minister of an Independent Congregation, Fetter-lane. He published "The Servant of the Age, a Discourse occasioned by the Death of the Rev. N. M. Harry," Lond., 8vo., 1843.

July 27. At Baden-Baden, aged 57, Charles Octavius Parnell, esq., architect, of Sussex-pence, Regent's park, and Pall-mall.

July 28. At Queen's-gate-gardens, aged 84, Elizabeth, widow of John Cardwell, esq. She leaves issue the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., Mr. Charles Cardwell, Mrs. Admiral Fanshawe, and Mrs. Thring.

At St. Saviour's, Jersey, aged 81, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Henry Bull, Vicar of Littlebury, Essex, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Simon, Rector of Wallington, Herts., and Vicar of Chippenham, Cambridgeshire.

Suddenly, at Bournemouth, aged 73, W. H. Smith, esq., of Walton House, Bournemouth, and Westbourne-terrace. Mr. Smith, who commenced life as a new-vendor, had by industry and intelligence established one of the largest businesses in London, and his well-known book-stalls are to be seen at almost every railway station.

At Ombersley Vicarage, Clarinda, wife of the Rev. John Atkyns, of Heath Lodge, Surrey, and Vicar of Ombersley, Worcestershire.

At Conisborough, aged 91, Sarah, dau. of the late Rev. Henry Watkins, Rector of Barnborough, Vicar of Conisborough, and Prebendary of York and Southwell.

At Crediton, Devon, aged 32, Edward Cumberland Blenkinsop, esq., late Lieut. in the Madras Army.

At St. Andrew's, Watford, Jane, the wife of Alfred Whitmore, esq., of Change-alley, Cornhill.

At Priors Lee, Salop, aged 70, Samuel Horton, esq.

At his residence, at Surbiton, aged 62, Geo. Arbuthnot, esq., Auditor of the Civil List. The connexion of Mr. Arbuthnot with the Civil Service was hereditary; his uncle, the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, who had previously held the posts of Ambassador at Constantinople, and Minister in Sweden, having served for many years as Secretary to the Treasury. As Private Secretary to six successive Secretaries of the Treasury and to Assistant Secretaries, and as Private Secretary to Sir Robert Peel, when Prime Minister, and to Sir Charles Wood, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Arbuthnot had possessed unusual opportunities of becoming acquainted with every detail of public business, and the experience which he had thus acquired rendered him peculiarly fitted in latter years to advise the members of the Government under whom he served, and to

receive their confidence. A few years ago, when the question of the renewal of the Bank Charter was under discussion, Mr. Arbuthnot published a pamphlet in vindication of Sir Robert's Act of 1844, and it is understood that he also contributed occasionally to the "Economist." His style was singularly vigorous and clear, and the rapidity and energy with which he wrote constituted not the least remarkable of his many merits as a public servant. At the time of his death Mr. Arbuthnot held the office of Auditor of the Civil List, to which he was appointed in 1850, and had completed an uninterrupted service in the Treasury of forty-five years. As Auditor of the Civil List he was intrusted with important duties, requiring in their performance great tact, judgment, and firmness. These qualities he possessed in an eminent degree, but it was chiefly in his capacity as one of the principal working officers of the Treasury that his remarkable aptitude for business was displayed, and it is difficult to over-estimate the influence which he had acquired in asserting and maintaining the position of the Treasury as the department specially charged with the duty of checking and controlling the public expenditure; whilst as confidential adviser to successive Chancellors of the Exchequer upon various questions of public importance, and especially those relating to currency and banking subjects, to which he had for many years paid attention, and in which he took a peculiar interest, his assistance was constantly afforded. Ripe with the experience of his long official life, but to the last full of vigour and energy, Mr. Arbuthnot died literally in harness, and has left a void which cannot easily be filled. — *Globe*.

Executed at Edinburgh, for murder, aged 40, Edward William Pritchard, M.D. He was born at Southsea, Hants., in 1825, and was educated in London and Paris; he served as an assistant-surgeon in the Royal Navy, which he soon left, and established himself in private practice, at first at Filey, in Yorkshire, and afterwards at Glasgow, where the crimes were committed for which his life was forfeited. He was a fellow and member of many learned societies and institutions in the United Kingdom, and medical officer to several life assurance offices. He was also a man of literary ability, and in "Churchill's Medical Directory" for 1865 we find the following list of his writings, which is understood to have been supplied by himself:—"Author of 'Longevity,' 'Normal Sleep,' and 'Chorea,' (Papers read before King's Coll. Med. Soc., 1844-46); 'Visit to Pitecairn's Island,' 'Observations on Filey as a Watering-place,' 'The Guide to Filey,' 1850; 'Antiquities of Filey,' 'Coast Lodgings for the Poor of Cities,' Contrib.;—'On the Guaco Plant,' 'Med. Times Gaz.,' 1852; 'Piper Methysticum, a Remedy in Gout,' *ibid.*, 1855; 'Tobacco, its Use and Abuse,' *ibid.*, 1860; 'Cure of Cancer,' *ibid.*, 1859; 'Lecture on Egypt and its Climate,' *Lancet*, 1860; 'Cham-pagne in Diphtheria,' *ibid.*, 1861; 'Tincture

of Guaco in Gout,' 'Pharmaceut. Journ.,' 1861, and 'Lancet,' 1862; 'Tonic Properties of Guaco,' *ibid.*; 'Sea-tangle Tents, or, Laminaria Digitata,' *Trans. Obst. Soc.*, 1863; and other Papers."

July 29. At Preston, aged 58, Mr. Walter Akeroyd, bookseller. The "Preston Chronicle" says of him, "He was the only son of the late James Akeroyd, who in his day was better known by the *sobriquet* of 'Book Dick,' he himself having been a vendor of second-hand books for more than half a century. Hence it is not surprising that the subject of the present sketch should have possessed an hereditary predilection for trafficking therein. It is quite certain that he began to ride his hobby in his seventh year, and through all the trials, vicissitudes, and changes of life, his enthusiasm in his business never flagged. To gratify this feeling he travelled hundreds of miles on foot, and thousands by rail. Exposed as he was to all kinds of weather during such excursions, nothing appeared to damp his ardour, and though he could not, like Dibdin, penetrate foreign libraries, or enjoy a kind of Elysium in grand collections, he rarely missed an opportunity of inspecting minutely every library, whether public or private, at home. His extensive knowledge of authors, and various editions of the same works, gained him a ready access to gentlemen having good collections, and who were safe to profit by the experience which Mr. Akeroyd possessed. For several years he had had the able assistance of his son, who succeeds him, and who, if possible, is a more enthusiastic admirer of the book trade than his late father or grandfather. Notwithstanding Mr. Akeroyd's travels, he was able to spend a considerable time at home. This leisure, if leisure it could be called, was devoted to the renovation of dilapidated volumes. He was often able to make an old book look 'almost as good as new.' But he did more. He found, when young, that a great want existed in most works of topography, for instance, of such illustrations as could give an approximate, and often correct, idea of old castles, baronial halls, and places of interest described therein. In the course of his business he met with thousands of engravings, woodcuts, and memoranda, which he cut out, and with them illustrated Granger's 'Biographical History of England,' the text with the illustrations taking up twenty-four volumes folio—the work almost of a lifetime. This monument of his industry, together with many curious MS. views, illustrating the histories of Preston, Blackburn, Bolton, Chorley, and other towns and localities, he leaves behind him. Nor is this all. He collected, during the fifty years he was engaged in the business, numerous autographs, sketches, anecdotes, and histories of local worthies, and strange legends relating especially to our own immediate neighbourhood. Perhaps it may be necessary to explain that his modesty and unobtrusiveness prevented him at any time from giving pub-

licity to many facts with which his library was stored; and hence it is that, excepting the visits of clergymen, medical men, scholars, and others, he had rarely any visitors. His last hours were an epitome of his life. He exhibited great patience under suffering, and his resignation under the stroke of death 'spoke volumes' to those who were present."

July 30. At his father's residence, aged 33, Charles Augustus Gunter Brown, Major 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, eldest son of Philip Augustus Browne, esq., of Devonshire-place, Portland-place.

At Bayswater, aged 56, Catharine, wife of Lieut.-Gen. C. D. Wilkinson, C.B., H.M.I.A.

At Riverdale House, Richmond, Surrey, aged 88, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. W. J. Emmett, formerly Rector of Latimer, Bucks.

At Patrick Bromington Hall, near Bedale, aged 88, Catharine, widow of the Rev. Daniel Milford Cust.

At St. Thomas, near Quebec, Sir Etienne Pascal Taché, prime minister of Canada. The deceased was ever a staunch loyalist. As an officer of the Canadian Chasseurs he fought in 1812 to preserve the connection of Canada with the British Crown. The war over, he laid aside his sword, studied medicine, took the degree of a Doctor, and practised with success. After filling the highest political offices, Sir Etienne, a few years ago, was obliged to retire from public life on account of his failing health. At the fall of the then ministers, in 1864, parties were so equally divided in the Assembly that some difficulty was experienced in framing a new ministry, and Sir Etienne was entreated by his old friends and colleagues to leave his retirement and once more take the lead. He complied with their request, became premier in March, 1864, and on the 10th of the following October presided at the conference of delegates from the several provinces, met at Quebec to discuss the subject of Confederation, when he uttered the well-remembered declaration that the last gun fired for British supremacy in America would be served by a French Canadian. He held the rank of colonel in the British army and aide-de-camp to the Queen, and the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him by her Majesty in person some seven years ago, in recognition of the services which he had rendered to the Crown in Canada.

At High Grove, near Plinier, aged 27, Mrs. Peel, wife of the Right Hon. Frederick Peel. She was the only daughter of Mr. J. Shelley, of Avington, Hants. (brother of the poet Percy Bysshe Shelley), and married Aug. 12, 1857, the Right Hon. F. Peel, second son of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart.

In the Palace of the Luxembourg, of which he was the military governor, aged 84, M. Etienne Laborde, the oldest of the parties who were engaged in the Boulogne conspiracy of 1840. Laborde entered the service in 1804, went through the German and Russian campaigns, in which he was twice severely wounded. He accompanied Napoleon to Elba in 1814,

returned with him to France, and was present at Waterloo. He was placed on half-pay on the Restoration. He returned, however, to active service after the revolution of 1830, and made the campaign of Belgium. In 1834 he was named Commandant de Place at Cambrai, but was placed on the retired list in 1838. Known to be warmly attached to the Bonapartist cause, he was readily admitted as one of those appointed to execute the plot of 1840. In the "order of the day," issued on board the "Edinburgh Castle" by Prince Louis Napoleon, allotting their parts to his associates, Laborde was designated as lieutenant-colonel in command of the artillery of the centre; and in the general instructions he was "charged with the immediate formation of a battalion of volunteers, whom he was to assemble on the Place d'Armes, in front of the Hotel de Ville of Boulogne." He was arrested with the rest of the conspirators at Boulogne, and tried by the Chamber of Peers, when he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, which the Government allowed him to complete without disqualification in a *maison de sante* at Chailly. M. Laborde was proposed as candidate for the Constituent Assembly in 1849, but without success. He was more fortunate in 1849, when he was elected in the Charente Inferieure to the Legislative Assembly, where he took his seat and voted with the majority who were opposed to Republican institutions. On the dissolution of the Assembly on the 2nd of December, 1851, he retired into private life, and some few years after was appointed to the post which he held till his death. He published many years ago an interesting account (called *Napoleon et sa Garde*), of the journey from Fontainebleau to Elba, the Emperor's sojourn there, and his escape to France. When he perceived his end approaching he destroyed a large mass of papers of a political character which he had in his possession.

July 31. At Canterbury, aged 87, Mrs. Sarah Cooper, mother of T. Sidney Cooper, esq., A.R.A., of Vernon Holme, Harbledown.

At her residence, Wainfleet, Mary, widow of the Rev. Edward Brown, Rector of Monkton Farleigh.

At Bocking, aged 89, Alice, widow of the Rev. Thomas Craig of that place, who died June 21. (See p. 257.)

Lately. At Bingham, Aberdeenshire, Col. Alexander Kye, a Peninsular veteran. He entered the 91th Regt., or Scots Brigade, at the beginning of those campaigns, and was present with it until peace was proclaimed in 1814. Thus he served at the defence of Cadix, lines of Torres Vedras, actions at Redinha, Casal Nova, Fox d'Arouce, and Sabugal; battle of Fuentes d'Onor, second siege of Badajoz, action at El Bodon, siege and storm of Ciudad Rodrigo, where he was slightly wounded, third siege of Badajoz and storming of Fort Picurina, where he was severely wounded leading the 91th party of the 3rd division to one of the most desperate assaults that took place during

the war; retreat to Portugal; battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Orthes; action at Vic Bigorre, and battle of Toulouse. He received the gold medal for Vittoria, having during the battle succeeded to the command of his regiment; and he also subsequently received the war medal with eight clasps. He retired from the army in 1854, but he had for many years previously resided on his property of Bingham, where he occupied his leisure in scientific and farming pursuits, and in the active management of several trusts connected with the Roman Catholic Church, of which he was an attached member. He was a good landlord, a man of liberal and tolerant views, and a most courteous gentleman, whose loss is much to be regretted.

At Fontainebleau, aged 77, M. Albert, the popular dancer and ballet-master. He was a most accomplished artist, and creator of several of the most brilliant and successful ballets of the French Grand Opera and Her Majesty's Theatre. *Cendrillon, La Jolie Fille de Gand, Le Corsaire, Le Chateau de Kenilworth, La Fille de Marbre* and other ballets produced by Albert obtained great popularity.

Aug. 1. At Streatham-hill, aged 46, Mary Isabella, wife of the Rev. S. B. Bergne, Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

At Clifton, Jane Austin, wife of Wm. Gibson, esq., and dau. of the late Col. Torrens.

Aug. 2. At Ansty Hall, near Coventry, aged 16, Katherine Anna, second dau. of Capt. Adams, R.N.

Aug. 3. At Hilton, near Aberdeen, aged 62, Sir William Bacon Johnston, bart. He was the son of the seventh baronet (a distinguished military officer), by his second wife, the only dau. of John Bacon, esq., of Friern House, Barnet, Middlesex. He served for some years in the 1st Royal Regiment of Foot, but retired from the army on succeeding to the baronetcy in 1844.

At York, very suddenly, aged 72, Charles Hensge Elsiey, esq., of Patrick Brompton, Yorkshire, Recorder of York and Richmond, and Clerk of the Peace for the West Riding. He was formerly Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, B.A. (5th senior optime) 1813, M.A. 1816, and was called to the Bar by the Society of the Middle Temple Jan. 29, 1819. Mr. Elsiey published "Church Leases Considered," 1837 (two editions); "An Essay on the Relation between the English and French Languages," 1858; "Reform, Universal Suffrage, Ballot," 1860.

Aug. 4. At Blackhills, near Elgin, William Edmondstone Aytoun, esq., Advocate, Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh, and Sheriff of Orkney and Shetland. See OBITUARY.

At Stamford, aged 84, Lieut. Wm. Collis, late of the York Light Infantry. He served in the Peninsula, and was present at the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, and Salamanca, for which he received the war medal with four clasps.

At Chillington House, Maidstone, aged 73, Mr. Edward Pretty, F.S.A., Curator of the Charles Museum. See OBITUARY.

Aug. 5. At St. Andrew's-place, Regent's-park, William H. Tilghman Huskisson, esq., of Earham, Sussex.

At the residence of her son, the Rev. F. J. Newton, Shelly Rectory, Ongar, Essex, aged 86, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Robert Newton, D.D., of Easingwold, Yorkshire.

Aug. 6. At Kenilworth, Elizabeth Louisa Maria, eldest surviving dau. of the late Sir John Cave-Browne-Cave, bart., of Stretton-en-le-Feld, Derbyshire.

At Torquay, Georgina Sarah St. Leger, widow of the Rev. Samuel Dennis, and second dau. of the late Capt. G. J. Call, of the 18th Regt. (Royal Irish).

Aged 65, Louisa, wife of George Fitzroy, esq., of Grafton Regis, Northants.

At Exmouth, Lucy, wife of the Rev. T. J. Roake, Vicar of Littleham-cum-Exmouth, and eldest dau. of the Very Rev. T. H. Lowe, late Dean of Exeter.

Aug. 7. At Richmond, Surrey, aged 90, the Countess Dowager of Shaftesbury. The deceased, Anne Spencer, was the fourth dau. of George, fourth Duke of Marlborough, by Caroline, only dau. of John, fourth Duke of Bedford. She was born November 5, 1773, and married December 10, 1796, Charles, sixth Earl of Shaftesbury, who died in 1851.

At Bath, aged 66, Capt. Charles Wyndham Rawdon, R.N. He entered the navy as a volunteer on board the "Antelope," 50, flag-ship of Sir J. T. Duckworth, in June, 1812, and on March 28, 1814, assisted off Valparaiso, at the capture of the American frigate "Essex," 46, after a warm action of two hours. He afterwards served in the East Indies, and was midshipman of the "Minden," 74, at the battle of Algiers; after which he again proceeded to India, and from 1820 to 1822 again served on the South American station in the "Conway," 26, Capt. Basil Hall, of which vessel he was nominated Acting Lieutenant about Dec., 1821. He went on half-pay in Sept. 1822, having been officially promoted to lieutenant on June 11 preceding, and had not been since afloat. On July 1, 1864, he was promoted to commander on the Retired List.

Juliana, third dau. of the late Capt. John Nicholls, formerly of the 66th Regt.

Aug. 8. Aged 65, Wm. Baker, esq., of Fenton House, Staffordshire, and of Hasfield Court, Gloucestershire.

At Furzebrook, Axminster, aged 75, Mary, widow of Admiral Edward Barnard.

At the Parsonage, Kingsley, near Alton, Hants., Eliza, wife of the Rev. C. B. Walsh.

Aug. 9. At Anerley, Surrey, aged 55, James Knox, esq., late Assistant Colonial Secretary of Tasmania.

At Brighton, aged 72, Charlotte, widow of John Henry Blakeney, esq., of Abbert and Castle Blakeney, co. Galway.

At Colne House, Earls Colne, Essex (the re-

sidence of her son, Lieut.-Col. Marsden, C.B.), aged 84, Harriet Marsden, of Clarendon Cottage, Cheltenham, relict of Capt. Marsden, formerly of the 7th Dragoon Guards.

Aug. 10. At Littleton, aged 84, Lady Caroline Wood, the relict of Col. Wood.

At Portsdown Lodge, Hants., aged 91, Sir Francis Wm. Austen, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet. See OBITUARY.

At the Deeps, J. E. Redmond, esq., late M.P. for the borough of Wexford.

In Gower-st., Bedford-sq., aged 74, Hugh Cuming, esq., F.L.S. See OBITUARY.

At Froxmer Court, Worcestershire, aged 48, Thomas Clowes, esq., late Lieut.-Col. Worcestershire Militia.

At Bradninch, Devon., aged 66, Elizabeth, widow of Gen. Jervois, K.H., Col. 78th Regt.

At Southsea, Robert Scott Chisholme, Lieut. R.N., third son of the late Robert Chisholme, esq., of Chisholme.

At Cole-green, Herts., aged 54, Catherine E. Sophia, widow of Lieut.-Col. Bailey, R.E.

Aug. 11. At Clarendon, near Manchester, aged 71, Sir Benjamin Heywood, bart. He was the son of Nathaniel Heywood, esq., banker, of Manchester, and pursued his father's occupation. He for some time represented Lancashire in Parliament, and had a baronetcy conferred on him in 1838. He married, in 1816, the only dau. of Mr. T. Robinson, of Woodlands, who died in 1852. The issue was six sons and two daughters. He succeeded in the baronetcy by his eldest son, Thomas Percival, of Dove Lays, Staffordshire, who was born in 1823, and married, in 1846, the eldest dau. of Thomas Heywood, esq., of Hope-end, Herefordshire.

In Wimpole-st., aged 69, Joseph Parkes, esq. See OBITUARY.

At Sittingbourne, Kent, aged 89, John Huggins, esq., the founder of Huggins' College, at Northfleet, Kent.

At Porth-y-feilin, Holyhead, aged 15, Constance Emily, dau. of Capt. Richard Hawkins Risk, R.N.

Aug. 12. At Kew, aged 80, Sir Wm. Jackson Hooker, K.H., F.R.S., F.L.S., D.C.L., Oxon., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, Director of the Royal Gardens. See OBITUARY.

In Henrietta-st., Cavendish-sq., aged 23, Henry Francis Manners, esq., eldest son of Vice-Admiral Manners.

At Hariton Rectory, Maria Eleanor, wife of the Rev. James Fendall.

In Cambridge-terr., Hyde-park, aged 68, Janet, widow of Lieut.-Col. Henry Burney, H.E.I.C.S.

In Grosvenor-st., Grosvenor-sq., aged 66, Capt. Henry Mearns, youngest son of the late Rev. Jas. Mearns, of Wallbrook, co. Kilkenny.

At Bath, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Simcoe, of Wolford Lodge, Devon.

At Marchfield, Edinburgh, John Donaldson,

esq., Advocate, Professor of the Theory of Music in the University of Edinburgh. Mr. Donaldson was called to the Scottish Bar in 1826, and was appointed to the Professorship of Music by the Town Council in 1845, in succession to Sir P. H. R. Bishop. He had been long in a weak state of health, which greatly retarded his zealous efforts to utilize his office, and to give to the chair of music that importance in the academical curriculum which it merited.

At Stockton-on-Tees, aged 46, Jas. Hutchinson Whiteside, esq., M.D.

Aug. 13. In Welbeck-st., aged 35, Charlotte Elizabeth, wife of Col. John J. Bisset, Acting Lieut.-Governor of Natal.

At Broughty House, Broughty Ferry, Barbara, dau. of the late George Joseph Bell, esq., Advocate, and Professor of Scots Law in the University of Edinburgh.

At York, aged 63, Fanny, dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Glaister, Vicar of Kirby Fleetham, Bedale, Yorkshire.

Aug. 14. At Haycock's Lodge, Ayrshire, aged 47, Lieut.-Col. Frederick Neill Edmonstone, late H.W.'s Bengal Cavalry. He was the youngest son of the late Sir Charles Edmonstone, bart., of Dunbeath and Colston, Shropshire, by his second wife, the Hon. Louisa Hotham, youngest dau. of Beaumont, second Lord Hotham, was born Sept. 7, 1810, and married, March 17, 1863, Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. W. Smith Neill, of Barnwell, Ayrshire, and Swindrigemuir. He entered the service of the East India Company, as cornet, June 2, 1837, and obtained the rank of lieut. March 1, 1843, and of capt. Jan. 1, 1851. Having been attached to that portion of the Goorka field force which was made the immediate command of Jung Bhadoor, the deceased, for the distinguished services which he rendered on that occasion, obtained the rank of brevet-major, July 20, 1838. Major Edmonstone retired upon full-pay, and had conferred on him the honorary rank of lieut.-col., bearing date Feb. 11, 1862.

At Tavistock, aged 18, William, son of the Rev. Thos. H. Howard, Incumbent of Warmley, near Bristol.

Aug. 15. At Trinity Parsonage, Southwell, aged 67, Sophia Christians, wife of the Rev. John Conington.

At Chateau Grand Clos, Canton de Vaud, aged 15, Laura Mary, dau. of Richard Watts, Rector of Nailstone, Leicestershire.

Aug. 16. In the Ambassador's Court, St. James's Palace, Gen. Sir Francis Stovin, G.C.B. See OBITUARY.

At Canterbury, aged 76, Eliza, wife of the Rev. Hen. John Parker, M.A.

Aug. 19. At Woolwich, aged 88, the Dowager Lady Campbell, of Ardnamurchan.

Aug. 20. At the Park, Cheltenham, Capt. John Francis Lascelles, R.N., of Thirsk, Yorkshire.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.
(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)
DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,				
			July 22, 1865.	July 29, 1865.	Aug. 5, 1865.	Aug. 12, 1865.	Aug. 19, 1865.
Mean Temperature			63°6	66°0	55°9	62°0	60°0
London	78029	2803989	1467	1414	1311	1374	1182
1-6. West Districts	10786	463388	238	226	200	217	170
7-11. North Districts	13533	618210	329	287	300	278	263
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	194	171	159	176	140
20-25. East Districts	6230	571158	302	319	278	282	257
26-36. South Districts	45542	773175	404	411	374	421	352

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.							Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
July 22	869	180	199	172	35	1467	1033	920	1953	
" 29	829	141	203	181	31	1414	1005	942	1947	
Aug. 5	712	160	215	183	36	1311	885	943	1828	
" 12	772	176	212	174	38	1374	1065	977	2042	
" 19	575	185	198	148	35	1182	954	1019	1973	

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,

Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, July 18, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat ...	1,064	48	3	Oats ...	231	25	3	Beans ...	—	—	0 0
Barley ...	—	0	0	Rye ...	—	0	0	Peas ...	—	—	0 0

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Aug. 17.

Hay, 4*l.* 4*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.* 12*s.* — Clover, 5*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.				Head of Cattle at Market, Aug. 17.	
Beef	4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>			Beasts	1,090
Mutton	5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>			Cows	10
Veal	4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>			Sheep and Lambs.....	9,680
Pork	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>			Calves	785
Lamb	6 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 7 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>			Pigs.....	145

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—(By the Carcase.)

Beef	2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Pork	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Mutton	4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Lamb.....	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Veal	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>		

COAL-MARKET, AUG. 18.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 17*s.* 0*d.* to 19*s.* 0*d.* Other sorts, 0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.

From July 24 to August 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
July	°	°	°	in. pts.		Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	66	76	69	30. 11	cloudy, sl. rn.	9	64	69	64	29. 88	cloudy, fair
25	69	77	64	30. 21	do. fair	10	63	72	62	29. 73	c.tr.h.rn.th.lg.
26	64	77	66	30. 31	fair	11	62	68	59	29. 58	cloudy, rain
27	68	83	64	30. 28	do. cloudy	12	63	67	62	29. 77	do. do.
28	62	71	65	30. 21	do.	13	65	67	59	29. 73	cl. hy. shows.
29	63	76	68	30. 01	do.	14	60	72	61	29. 70	heavy showers
30	62	71	63	29. 99	do. cloudy	15	61	68	63	29. 55	do. cloudy
31	62	69	53	29. 74	cl. hy. rain	16	62	68	59	29. 65	cl. hy. sh. cl.
A. 1	55	63	54	29. 73	do. showers	17	61	67	60	29. 78	hy. shows. cl.
2	55	62	53	29. 61	do. hy. shows.	18	62	68	61	29. 79	fair, slight rain
3	49	55	53	29. 69	hy. rn. bl. th. lt.	19	62	69	62	29. 84	fair
4	55	63	55	29. 86	cl. hy. rain, fair	20	64	70	62	29. 78	fair, cl. hy. rain
5	56	65	60	30. 04	fair	21	63	70	60	29. 72	fair
6	63	73	62	29. 97	do. cloudy	22	59	73	64	29. 67	fair, cloudy
7	62	72	62	29. 78	cl. hy. shrs.	23	61	63	60	29. 45	const. hy. rain
8	62	68	61	29. 98	cloudy						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

June and July.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
J. 24	89½ 90	89½ 90	89½ 90	246	3. 4 pm.	Shut		104½ 104½
25	89½ 90	89½ 90	89½ 90	247 8	4 pm.	215		104½ 104½
26	89½ 90	89½ 90	89½ 90	246 8	par 4 pm.			104½ 104½
27	89½ 90½	89½ 90½	89½ 90½	248				104½ 104½
28	89½ 90½	89½ 90½	89½ 90½		par 3 pm.			104½ 104½
29	90½ 91	89½ 90	89½ 90	246 8	par		20. 3 pm.	104½ 104½
31	90½ 91	89½ 90	89½ 90		par	217		104½ 104½
A. 1	90½ 91	89½ 90½	89½ 90½	216 8		217 20		104½ 104½
2	89½ 90½	89½ 90½	89½ 90½	218	par 3 pm.			104½ 104½
3	89½ 90	89½ 90	89½ 90	216 8		217 18		104½ 104½
4	89½ 90	89½ 90	89½ 90	216 9	3 pm.			105 105
5	89½ 90	89½ 90	89½ 90	246				104½ 104½
7	89½ 90	89½ 90	89½ 90	247 50		220		
8	89½ 90	89½ 90	89½ 90			217		104½ 104½
9	89½ 90	89½ 90	89½ 90	248 50				104½ 104½
10	89½ 90	89½ 90	89½ 90	250				104½ 104½
11	89½ 90	89½ 90	89½ 90	249	2 dis.	222		104½ 104½
12	89½ 90	89½ 90	89½ 90	248 9½	2 dis.			104½ 104½
14	89½ 90	89½ 90	89½ 90	249½				104½ 104½
15	89½ 90	88½ 89½	88½ 89½	248				104½ 104½
16	89½ 90	89½ 90	89½ 90	249 50	2 dis. 1 pm.			104½ 104½
17	89½ 90	89½ 90	89½ 90	249½	3 dis. 1 pm.	218		104½ 104½
18	89½ 90	89½ 90	89½ 90					105 105
19	89½ 90	89½ 90	89½ 90	248 9½				
21	89½ 90	89½ 90	89½ 90		3 dis.	218		105 105
22	89½ 90	89½ 90	89½ 90	248 50	3 dis.			105 105
23	89½ 90	89½ 90	89½ 90	249½ 50	1 pm.	218		105 105

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

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THE
Gentleman's Magazine
 AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

OCTOBER, 1865.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE.—SYLVANUS URBAN requests his Friends to observe that Reports, Correspondence, Books for Review, announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., received after the 20th instant, cannot be attended to until the following Month.

RESTORATION OF WINCHESTER HIGH CROSS.

SIR,—After the destruction of so many of our civic crosses by the municipalities of the last and present century, it is gratifying to find the above so satisfactorily restored. But the able restorer, in supplying a lost statue there by an effigy of William of Wykeham, has been exposed to a groundless objection urged not only in your pages, but in those of the "Builder" too. This refers to the position of the crozier, here grasped in the right hand. The complainants would sustain their notion by referring to monumental effigies where the figure is recumbent, and the staff, thus unneeded for support, is there laid by the side; as also when the right hand, in like instances, is elevated in benediction, the staff is then grasped in the left. But when passing in procession up the church to his episcopal station in the choir, the bishop naturally held the crozier in his right to steady his step under the weight and amplitude of his array, and bishops, be it remembered, had usually passed far beyond their prime. Mr. Scott therefore has, I fancy, done rightly in presenting the bishop standing, leaning, like the patriarch, on his staff. As to the query made in a like spirit, why that elaborate crozier

of this bishop, preserved at New College, was not imitated here, the storms of winter would soon have settled in the cavities of such an imitation in stone, and the frost thereafter would speedily have chipped and frayed the whole away.—I am, &c., G. M.

Charterhouse, E.C.,
Sept. 16, 1865.

THE FLITWICK MEDAL*.

SIR,—Was there a fire in that church in the year specified? This seems probable, for "B" stands for "Burnt" as well as "Built."—I am, &c.,

GEORGE STEPHENS.

Cheapinghaven.

NOTE ON MR. FOWLER'S PAPER ON BELLS.

It ought to have been mentioned that figs. 2, 4, 17, 18, 19, are the exact size of the originals, the rest being reduced about one half.

Several Reports and Obituaries in type are unavoidably postponed.

* GENT. MAG., Oct. 1864, p. 504; Nov., p. 538.

The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES AT BRADWELL- JUXTA-MARE.

ONE of the most interesting discoveries of the day has recently been made at St. Peter's-on-the-Wall, near Bradwell, in Essex, by Mr. J. Oxley Parker. For a considerable time Mr. Parker has directed excavations to be made around the ruined church or chapel of St. Peter, situate on the sea margin about a mile from the village of Bradwell^a. The result determines the position of the fortress Othona, which occurs in the list of castra on the *Litus Saxonicum*, as given in the *Notitia Dignitatum et Administrationum*, &c., but respecting the precise location of which there was heretofore some doubt.

Ithancester, as the place was called in the Saxon times, either if the name be restricted to the Roman fortress, or if it were given to a town adjoining it, of which there are now no visible remains, has a close affinity to Othona, and can easily be believed to have taken its form from the Roman word; and that Ithancester was at or close to what is now Bradwell, there can be no doubt. Moreover the castrum was to be looked for at or near this locality. But no remains met the eye. When I visited the place some years since, I noticed foundations of Roman masonry cropping up to the surface of the ground near the chapel^b, and I discerned that portions of the chapel itself had been constructed with Roman materials; but no evidence existed of the site of one of those strongly built, wide-walled castra, such as we can yet see at Reculver, at Richborough, at Lymne, and at Pevensey. Neither was it obvious or feasible that, according to tradition, the Roman station had been destroyed by the sea. Coins and pottery

^a GENT. MAG., Jan. 1865, p. 67.

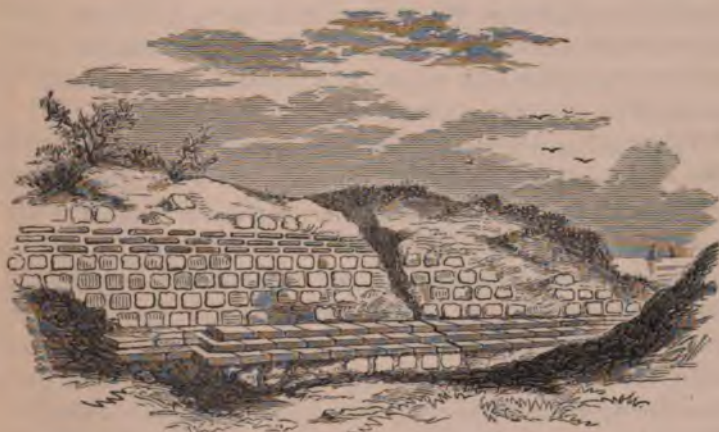
^b On reference to my "Antiquities of Richborough," &c., I observe I spoke of them as a rampart.

had been found from time to time; but neither these, nor the facing-stones, the tiles and lumps of Roman mortar in the walls of the ruined chapel, proved more than that some Roman building or buildings stood upon or close to the site of the chapel.

It was also to be considered that the number of castra given in the *Notitia* was complete, if tested by existing remains. There is a submerged Roman fortress at Felixstowe on the Suffolk coast, not far from the mouth of the Orwell, portions of which are yet to be traced at low water. It must have been garrisoned a considerable number of years, for the cemetery, lying further inland, is not yet wholly washed away by the sea. Had not the name Ithancester pointed to Bradwell, there was no reason why these remains should not have been accepted as indicating the site of Othona. Now, however, the excavations made by order of Mr. Parker have determined the site of this station, while, at the same time, they serve to shew that another station, not mentioned in the *Notitia*, was placed on the Saxon shore at what is now called Felixstowe. Its name will probably ever remain unknown.

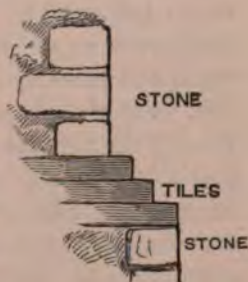
Mr. Parker is continuing the excavations with a view to trace out the entire remains of the walls, and to ascertain what vestiges of buildings, if any, may be found within the area of the castrum or on the exterior adjoining the walls. Up to the present time the result is the discovery of the line and foundations of the walls of the castrum on the north, south, and west. To me it was not at all evident there had ever been a wall on the eastern side facing the sea. The walls are upwards of fourteen feet in width, and on the western side are the foundations of two towers, one of which is semicircular, the other of the horse-shoe form. The walls are constructed much in the same manner as those of the sister castra at Reculver, Richborough, Lymne, &c. Boulders and rough stones form the foundations: the body is composed of rubble cemented together in long and deep masses by the well-known impervious mortar, which helps to distinguish Roman masonry from that of all subsequent periods, and which is the wonder and despair of modern masons. The facing is of small squared stones, bonded at intervals by tiles. On the south side the mode of construction is well shewn in a fragment of considerable length, which, in one part, stands from six to

eight feet in height. Here the lower course of bonding tiles projects as a set-off in an unusual manner. Each of the three rows of tiles graduates outwards from the vertical line of the wall, the outermost and lowest row forming a perpendicular junction with the stoned face of the wall at its lowest course. This will be understood by aid of an engraved sketch and diagram.



Roman Masonry, Bradwell-juxta-Mare.

The sketch is taken from the upper or western side of the south wall, looking towards the sea. Besides giving a notion of the architectural peculiarities of the wall, it shews how the ground in the interior has accumulated in the course of time. The top of what remains of the wall is level with the interior surface, and not the slightest portion was visible prior to the commencement of the excavations. The section is added to shew more clearly the arrangement of the tiles and stones in the set-off.



The foundations of two towers only, as before observed, have been exposed. A little further excavation will probably prove whether these were solid or hollow. We have examples of both in these military fortresses. So far as I could judge on the occasion of my visit they appear to have been built like those at Dax, in the department of the Landes, of which I have

given an account in the fifth volume of my *Collectanea Antiqua*. They were solid at the bottom, but at a certain height hollow. These towers were appended not merely to give additional strength to the massive walls of the fortresses, but to enable also the garrison to watch the approach of an enemy, and to obstruct besieging operations. At Richborough there is evidence of similar constructions of the towers^c. These towers were surmounted by woodwork and a roof. These very indispensable additions were intended, I make no doubt, to be shewn in the numerous coins of the Constantine family, which exhibit the walls and gates of fortresses, such as this at Bradwell.

The chief entrance to the castrum appears to have been in the centre of the west wall, opposite the road which leads from the village, bearing unquestionable characteristics of Roman origin. The only vestiges of Roman buildings which have yet been uncovered are beneath and adjoining the chapel of St. Peter; and towards the construction of which they have been made subservient. These foundations extend within the castrum some twenty feet beyond the chapel, towards the east, in a semicircle; and on the north in a square of about twelve feet. Upon these foundations, which probably were those of the prætorium, and also upon the west wall itself, stands the old and ruined chapel of St. Peter. It seems to have been built entirely out of materials taken from the Roman castrum; the facing-stones belonged to the great walls, and the tiles, which were also numerous and arranged *more Romano*, were taken from the walls, and probably from less substantial buildings in the interior. For this chapel, and probably for other mediæval structures in the neighbourhood, Othona served as a lucrative quarry; and this fact will partly explain why few, if any, remains of houses have been discovered within the area of the castrum: the materials of the dwellings of the soldiers being more easily convertible to building purposes than the great walls, they would be the first to be appropriated and swept away. Stone in the Bradwell district was valuable; and the deserted bulwarks of Othona were doubtless soon seized upon with avidity by the successors of the Roman occupants.

The castrum of Othona must have been one of the least in

^c See my "Antiquities of Richborough," &c., p. 41.

extent, if not the smallest, of the stations on the *Littus Saxonicum*. So far as my eye could determine, I should estimate the space within the walls to be under three acres. The number of troops in garrison here is not determined by the word *numerus*, denoting a detachment or body of soldiers, large or small, a *numerus* of the Abulci being quartered at Anderida (Pevensey), which was a large station, and must have required a much stronger garrison than Othona. The Fortenses quartered at the latter would appear to have been so called not from country or place, but from their valour (*Fortis*), as the Divitenses from *Dives*; and others from like qualities. Most of the fortresses on the Saxon Shore, as the eastern and southern maritime boundary of Britain was termed in the decline of the Roman Empire, were probably the latest of all the Roman strongholds in Britain. They are only referred to in connection with the Saxon Shore, which, as given in the *Notitia*, extended from what is now Brancaster in Norfolk to Shoreham in Sussex; and probably even beyond those extreme fortresses. The absence of lapidary inscriptions, in comparison with the stations *per lineam valli*, along the line of the great wall in the north, indicates military tenure of comparatively restricted duration; and the Saxons only became really formidable and dangerous to the Roman provinces towards the days of Valens and Valentinian.

If the discoveries at Bradwell have brought to light nothing very striking or novel as regards architectural remains or miscellaneous objects such as are often found in such localities, they are nevertheless not profitless to any but the unimaginative and unthinking. The vestiges of Othona are important when regarded, as they should be, in connection with the history of Roman Britain, and the bold and masterly system of defence adopted to hold the rich and fertile province against the growing strength of fierce and adventurous invaders, yearly more and more confident in their own power, and convinced of the increasing weakness of the Roman government. These fortresses, aided by fleets, were so situated that the coasts and mouths of the chief rivers were well protected against the piratical Saxons, as they were called, and as they really were; but such defences were invulnerable only so long as they were manned and directed by Roman energy. The instant the garrisons were withdrawn, Britain, with a population numeri-

cally far stronger than that of the invading hordes, became defenceless. The great towns, never allowed or taught to unite against the hour of danger, fell, one by one, victims of the splendid but selfish and narrow-minded rule to which for so long a period they had been subjected.

The coins found during the excavations I have not yet examined. They are not very numerous; and, as might have been expected, are mostly of the latest times of the Empire. Two, a sceatta and a penny, are Saxon. The skeletons dug up within the area of the castrum are, of course, not to be considered as Roman.

Nothing can be more complete and satisfactory than the mode adopted by Mr. Oxley Parker to lay open the walls and the enclosed ground. This he is doing at his own sole expense. If his enlightened liberality should not be rewarded with objects of much show or interest in a public museum or private collection, he will, I am sure, feel amply compensated in the gratitude of all who can properly estimate the historical value of such researches.

C. ROACH SMITH.

September 20, 1865.

ASSYRIAN INSCRIPTIONS.—The decipherment of Assyrian cuneiform writings has for years past been a pursuit of intense interest on the part of the learned. As an instance of the accuracy of decipherment, the following may be mentioned:—Copies of the great cylinder inscription of Tiglath-Pileser I., extending to nearly one thousand lines of cuneiform writing, were submitted to four Assyrian scholars—to Sir Henry Rawlinson, in London; to Dr. Hincks, in Ireland; to M. Oppert, in Paris; and to Mr. Fox Talbot, of Laycock Abbey; and they were invited to send in independent translations under seal, on a certain day, to be examined by a committee composed of the first scholars in England, namely, Dean Milman, Mr. Grote, the historian, Professor Wilson, Dr. Cureton, and Sir Gardner Wilkinson. The translations were thus sent in to the committee, and on being compared were found to coincide, not, indeed, word by word, but in all essentials of distribution of subject, reading of names, and general signification, the verdict recorded by the committee being decisive as to the competency of the gentlemen engaged to read and translate the language.—*Sir H. Rawlinson in the "Building News."*

THE ANTIQUITIES OF DORSET*.

WHATEVER minor questions may be raised respecting the etymology of our county name, there can be, I presume, no doubt that the word *Dur* or *Dour*, allied with the Greek *ἵδωρ*, 'water,' is the root and foundation from which it springs. This is found in the Durngueis of Asser, himself a Briton, the *Δουρότριγες* of Ptolemy, the Durnovaria of Antoninus, the Dorsætas or Dornsetas of the Saxon Chronicle; and we still retain it in the modern names of Dorsetshire and Dorchester, its ancient capital town. Whether in their original home on the other side of the Channel, or after their trans-shipment to this, our ancestors, as we do, "dwelt by the wave;" and through all the countless invasions that have swept over our hills and valleys during the last 3,000 years, we have managed, somehow or other, to retain this short and fragmentary description of our habits and locality. The last few years have done much to erase the more material relics of pre-historic times. It is now no longer the case, as in Horace's days, that the builder is the enemy to the plough, but that the plough makes havoc of everything in the shape of building; yet still there are few parts of England which can afford so sufficient a representation of primitive antiquity, and indicate so clearly what Britain must have been even before the occupation of the Romans. Within three miles of Dorchester we have one of those magnificent hill-forts—the *caerau* of the Britons—which, like the pah of the New Zealander, was probably the stronghold of the tribe in seasons of aggression and warfare. There is every reason to suppose that this is the *Δούριον* of Ptolemy,—Mægen-dun Castle, or the Castle of the Strong Hill. On the neighbouring heights in all directions may be seen the tombs of "brave men who lived," perhaps "before Agamemnon," still enjoying the distinction which Hector promised to the champion who should oppose him, a tomb looking over the broad sea, (Il. vii. 85). I need not enter into any detailed description of it at present: tomorrow we trust it will be visited under the guidance of those who are far more competent to do justice to it than I am. Suffice it to say, that no grander specimen of these fortresses exists amongst us, though Hutchins reckons no less than some twenty-five in Dorsetshire. I have sometimes indulged the thought that the Durotriges might have been one of those two *validissimas gentes* which Vespasian subdued, together with the Isle of Wight, and that some of these

* The substance of a paper by the Rev. C. W. Bingham, read at the Dorchester Meeting of the Archaeological Institute, Aug. 1, 1865.

hill-forts might have possibly been included among the *oppida* which he is recorded to have carried. To specify a few of the more prominent:—Proceeding a few miles to the westward, we come to Eg-gardon or Aggerdun, and to the eastward, just beyond Lulworth-Castle, to Flower's Barrow; near Wimborne, to Badbury, or Badbury-rings, the Badan-burig of the Saxon Chronicle, and conjectured—may not I say proved?—by Dr. Guest to be the Mons Badonicus, the scene of a great battle. Overhanging the Vale of Blackmoor we have Rawlsbury-rings, more popularly called Bull-barrow; Dungeon; and Hod and Hameldon, the twin giants, frowning down on the valley of the Stour. Near Bere Regis we shall have an opportunity of seeing Woodbury Hill, and, near Milborne St. Andrew, Weatherbury Castle or Castle-rings.

Of the ordinary peaceful homes of the Britons I know not that we have a right to expect any very abundant indications. If, however, we are justified in supposing that there was any similarity between the domestic habits of the Germanic tribes, as depicted by Tacitus, and theirs, we may trace quite enough to establish the existence of no inconsiderable population:—

“It is well known (says the historian, Germ. c. xvi.) that the Germans have no cities, nor even allow of connected dwellings. They live apart, wherever a spring, or a plain, or a wood attracts them. They build the villages, not as we do, with the houses close to each other, but each individual surrounds his house with an open space, either as a preservative from the accident of fire, or in ignorance of architecture. They do not even use mortar or tiles; rough timber, without regard to beauty or comfort, being the only material. They also dig subterraneous caves, and bedaub them above with quantities of mud, as a place of refuge in winter, and as a receptacle for the corn.”

Of both these classes of habitations, abundant indications were to be found in the county. Certain reticulated seams, either in the greensward of the downs, or apparent on the surface of the arable fields at Sydling, Maiden Newton, Melcombe Horsey, &c., represented the former; whilst the *hybernacula* were to be seen at Bondsleigh, Shillingstone, and elsewhere. With regard to the more permanent homes—those sepulchral barrows to which reference has already been made—they have been almost too extensively ransacked, and an ample and instructive assortment of their contents will be found in our temporary museum. Little has yet been added, and perhaps little remains to be added, to the exhaustive paper on “The Dorsetshire Barrows,” contributed by the late lamented Dorsetshire antiquary, Mr. John Sydenham, to the *Archæologia* (vol. xxx. pp. 327—338). Whatever further secrets can be elicited from them, Mr. C. Warne will no doubt reveal in the forthcoming work “The Celtic Tumuli of Dorset.” On one point only could he venture to throw out a remark, that whereas a few years since it was denied that any admixture

could be detected of British and Roman interments, both his co-secretary, Mr. Austen and himself (more recently) had discovered Roman coins amongst the coarse unbaked pottery of the more primitive tribes. If occasion should offer during the meeting he would be glad to exhibit, and explain as well as he could, the discovery in question.

Probably one of the oldest Celtic relics in Dorsetshire is the stone-crowned barrow, called the Agglestone, standing on the heath near Studland. Though generally deemed to be *in situ*, it has been apparently rendered more conspicuous by artificial manipulation at its base, and with the not improbable object of rendering it moveable as a Logan or rocking-stone.

The Cerne Giant, too, a gigantic figure carved upon the chalk hill-side, though dire necessity has compelled us to exclude him from the programme (for alas! he lies remote from railways), is still worthy of a visit; and whatever his precise age may be, incontestably claims the honour of being our oldest inhabitant. A few isolated stones also, which may have been heretofore objects of worship, and are still the subject of much nonsensical folk-lore, as well as cromlechs, &c., are scattered here and there in the neighbourhood, and are referred to in the little printed list of objects of interest.

We have nothing to teach respecting them, but much to learn, and eagerly anticipate the light which our learned guests may be enabled to throw upon them. An old friend of mine, whom I detect by his initials in the last "Dorset County Chronicle," claims them rather as the property of geology than of archæology, but I am inclined to think that, like the Agglestone, they may have often been converted to religious uses, and thus handed over from the one science to the other. A few flint weapons and rude gold ornaments have been occasionally found amongst us, as the pages of the Archæological Journals testify; but they are certainly not so frequent as might be expected. Some splendid specimens of the latter were dug up in 1849 at Beerhackett, and exhibited by their owner, the late Earl Digby (v. vii. 64), but, I grieve to say, they have since unaccountably disappeared, and no trace of them can be discovered.

It is now, however, high time that I should pass on to the historic period, and here we possess in Dorsetshire abundant proofs of Roman occupation. The least practised eye would at once perceive that we are assembled at this moment at the angle of the main *viæ* of a Roman stative camp. Its vallum surrounds the town, now planted with trees, in some places in the fossa, in others in the debased and crumbled Agger. At one point, a little to the left of the western gate, the remains of a rough stone Roman wall may be seen. Within one hundred yards of this spot [the Town-hall, Dorchester] a tessellated

pavement, some of which is preserved in the chapel of the gaol, has been exhumed within the last few years. In fact, it is scarcely possible to dig in any part of the area of eighty acres included within the vallum, which has not been much disturbed, without finding Roman pottery, or coins, or pavement, or ornaments, or implements of one kind or another. Some fine specimens of these will be exhibited, no doubt, in our museum; and I would invite the special attention of the members to some very remarkable relics deposited in the County Museum by the Rev. H. Moule, containing, among other interesting things, certain ornaments formed of Kimmeridge coal, and proving, if proof were wanting, the truth of the theory, first, I believe, formed by Mr. J. Sydenham, but now generally adopted, that the so-called coal-money was merely the refuse of the lathe.

The amphitheatre (commonly called Mambury-rings), a short distance outside the Southern Porta, speaks for itself. Though I can find no authority for Hutchins's statement that Agricola encouraged the Britons to build amphitheatres, in order to introduce luxuries, and to soften the fierce and rough temper of the population, I can quite understand the Roman Emperor, whoever he was, availing himself of the obvious capacity of the Britons for constructing earthworks, in order to provide recreation both for the conquerors and the conquered. We shall see to-morrow that its dimensions are far beyond what they might at first sight appear. Dr. Stukeley's calculation was that it would contain very nearly 13,000 spectators.

Poundbury, also, at a few hundred yards from the Western Porta, though the old notion that it was the *Pomerium* of *Durnovaria* seems thoroughly untenable, bears to my eyes very decided marks of Roman workmanship. To my surprise I find that Mr. Warne, in his map and index, which have only just been put into my hands, claims it as a Danish camp. Until he justifies this opinion by adequate proofs I venture to reserve my own. Certainly I do not presume to contradict him, but Camden's statement that it was the camp of Sueno, A.D. 1002, would appear to rest on no very solid foundation; and there could be no great probability that the Danish rovers would have had time or opportunity to construct so extensive a camp at such a distance from the sea, the base of their warlike operations. We owe the preservation of both these last-mentioned monuments of antiquity to the interference of zealous archæologists. A few years ago both were threatened by the ruthless railway-maniacs; but Mr. C. Warne himself was the main instrument for persuading them to spare the former, and the late respected A. D. Troyte successfully led the forlorn-hope in behalf of the latter.

The tessellated pavements at Weymouth, Sherborne, Dewlish, Ram-pisham, Wynford, and elsewhere, are strongly indicative of a long and

peaceful possession of the district. Mr. Bingham here referred to the beautiful Frampton pavements uncovered in 1793, and a description of which was published by the eminent antiquary Lysons, with engravings by Engleheart. He especially adverted to the Christian monogram which is found in them amidst heathen emblems. He also spoke of the Roman encampment in the British earthwork at Hod Hill.

The Roman stations in Dorsetshire appear to have been *Londinis*, or Lyme; *Canca Arisa*, Charmouth; *Durnovaria*, Dorchester; *Vindogladia*, Wimborne; *Clavinium*, Weymouth; *Morionium*, Wareham; *Bolvelaunium*, Poole; and *Ibernium*, Bere. The Via Iceniana seems to have run through the county from Woodyates, passing by Dorchester to Bridport, with a branch from Dorchester to the Fosseway at Ischalis or Ilchester, and another to Crewkerne.

I know not at what precise period we are to fix the date of Mr. Millais' noble picture in this year's exhibition, where the grim British wife so unwillingly relinquishes her Roman husband on the chalky shores of Dorset, but there is no doubt that it formed no inconsiderable portion of the dominions of the kings of Wessex; that Aldhelm, one of the brightest lights of the middle ages, was consecrated first Bishop of Sherborne, *c.* 705; that King Beortric was buried at Wareham, *c.* 784; that the elder brothers of King Alfred, Kings Ethelbald and Ethelbert, were buried at Sherborne, and Ethelred, the next brother and successor, at Wimborne; and that King Edward the Martyr was assassinated by his step-mother Elfrida, *c.* 978, at Corfes Gate, or Corfe Castle. During much of this period our shores seem to have been peculiarly exposed to the incursions of the Danes; and we read of them at Port (supposed to be Portland), at Charmouth, Wareham, and Swanwick, where 120 of the barks were wrecked. It is, however, somewhat remarkable that we appear to have among us few antiquities which can be accurately referred either to Saxon or Danish types. The great majority of our place-names, as well as our dialect, are unmistakeably Saxon, and to this extent that people have left their impress upon the district; but of Danish relics I know none, and it is very rare, I imagine, that either in our barrows or elsewhere any of the urns, or weapons, or ornaments come to light, which are generally ascribed elsewhere to the Anglo-Saxon period. In this age, however, most of our great monasteries were founded. King Cenwalh, who died A.D. 672, is said to have been a benefactor to Sherborne. Cuthburh, sister to King Ina, built the monastery at Wimborne, A.D. 713 ("Anglo-Saxon Chronicle"). King Alfred founded the Benedictine nunnery at Shaftesbury, *c.* 888; King Athelstan the Benedictine monastery at Milton, about 933; Ethelmar, Earl of Devon, that at Cerne, *c.* 987; and Orc, the House-carle (or *Æconomus*) of King

Canute, that at Abbotsbury, c. 1026. Mr. Bingham here described some most valuable original charters, signed by Edgar, Canute, Archbishop Dunstan, &c., relating to this Ore or Orcey, now in Lord Ilchester's possession.

Dorsetshire was a favourite hunting-ground of some of our Norman kings, especially of King John, who afforested large tracts of the county, and constantly visited it, halting at Dorchester, Poorstock, Bere, Gillingham, Corfe, Canford, and other places. The two Norman castles, Corfe and Sherborne, of which any considerable remains exist, we shall have an opportunity of seeing. Their fate was somewhat similar, both of them having been gallantly defended during the civil wars by high-spirited ladies, and both of them doomed to destruction by the same inexorable conquerors.

The rev. gentleman then proceeded to observe that, as to the monastic remains, there were some at Cerne and Abbotsbury which ought to be examined, but unless they went to three places at once it was impossible to shew them the whole of the county on this occasion, but he trusted that what they would see on their first visit would induce them to come again and finish the work at another time. As to churches, the three finest—he did not mention them in order of interest, but as they were to be taken in their proceedings—were Sherborne, Wimborne, and Milton. They would also find many other fine churches scattered through the county, Cerne, Bridport, Beaminster, Poorstock, Bere Regis, a very curious Norman church at Studland, and a very singular church at Maiden Newton, which contained, he was assured by an eminent architect, unquestionable Saxon work. There was also a fine tower at Piddletrenthide, and some interesting painting at Yetminster. The Dorset churches could not compete with the fine Perpendicular towers and carved oak screens and roofs of Somerset, but almost every little church in the county, which had not had the misfortune of being over-restored, contained features very interesting to the archæologist, which rendered them well worthy of being visited. Norman work was exceedingly common in the village churches of the county, and many of them had most remarkable fonts. Drawings of that at Melbury Bubb were now exhibited in the temporary museum, and it would challenge rivalry for curiosity with any font which this county contained. One of the most remarkable features was that the carving was all up-side-down. There seemed every reason to suppose it had always been in that position. All the beasts and animals were on their heads, and they were all rolled together by the folds of a snake.

Beside the houses they would visit there were many others which would be well worthy of attention on a future visit. Among these were Melbury, the residence of Lord Ilchester; Parnham, the re-

sidence of Sir Henry Oglander; Hanford, belonging to the late Mr. Ker Seymer; and Grange House, the residence of the Rev. N. Bond, with an exceedingly beautiful Elizabethan front. There were also interesting manor-houses at Wraxall and Toller Fratrum; but here again he dared not venture to particularize. There was likewise a house with very curious traditions connected with it at Wolverton. He was sorry to say this could not be thrown open to the members generally, although the owner would allow about twenty to visit it if due notice was given. Another house he had not mentioned was Lulworth Castle. It was not a Norman castle, but was well worth seeing. Mr. Weld, with the utmost liberality, had invited the Institute to partake of his hospitality, if the members should have an opportunity of visiting that place.

With regard to history he had little time to touch on that department. Queen Margaret landed at Weymouth in 1471. In the civil wars it was a land debatable; Charles II. passed through the county after the battle of Worcester, and this county was the scene of Monmouth's landing. As to the worthies of Dorset, Fuller, who was connected with this county by residence and preferment, gave but a short list of them. He mentioned Cardinal Morton and Archbishop Stafford among them. Among the soldiers was "Little Mr. Basket, that great soldier." He also mentioned the first Earl of Bedford, the founder of the house of Russell. He also included another soldier, Sir Richard Bingham, a great warrior in the days of Queen Elizabeth, one of the persons specially appointed to make provision for resisting the Armada; he was the founder of that branch of his family which still existed in Ireland, and was said by Fuller to be "*Fortis atque felix*." Hutchins added several others, and there was one of them that he could not help alluding to, though his name was better known in America than in England, that was John White, the patriarch of Dorchester. He was a most respected clergyman, and at the time of the Great Rebellion was Rector of St. Peter's in that town, in the porch of which church he was buried, though there is no monument to his memory. He could hardly be called one of the "Pilgrim Fathers," but perhaps a "Pilgrim Grandfather." He sent out a large number of youths to America, who there founded the town of Dorchester, which was now in a much more flourishing condition than the original town.

The county was very fortunate in topographers. The first topographer was a gentleman named Coker, believed to be a clergyman, and probably Vicar of Tincleton. He wrote a little sketch of the history of Dorsetshire in 1630, but it remained in manuscript for about a hundred years. It was well worthy of notice, both as being very quaint and giving a remarkable account of the traditions existing

in Dorset at that time. He went over the whole of the county and described what families lived in it, and thus perhaps laid the foundation of Hutchins's History. That was well known to be one of the best topographical descriptions of any county that existed. Hutchins was born in 1698, in this town or in the immediate neighbourhood; his father was curate of Bradford Peverell. He was educated at the Grammar School here, and when the time arrived that he was old enough to take orders he became curate of Milton Abbey, and he was usher at the Grammar School that then existed there. He engaged himself there, his biographer said, in an occupation "much more useful to others than agreeable to himself;" but soon after he got the living which he (the rev. speaker) now occupied at Melcombe Horsey. He was as deaf as a post, and during a long life both there and at Wareham, to which he afterwards was appointed, he worked on at his history, constantly rummaging the chests of the principal families in the county. He thus built up the history of the county, which, however, he never lived to see, it not being published until a year after his death. It was a remarkable instance of a man labouring on without fame, and with very little encouragement, and by an almost superhuman courage and energy building up a work, the labour of which could only be understood by those who had carefully studied it.

There was only one other thing that he had time to allude to, and that was the Dorset dialect; but his old friend (the Rev. William Barnes), the poet and philologist of Dorset, whose name was becoming more and more popular throughout the county, would speak for himself on this subject, and no doubt he would give them specimens of the dialect which he loved, and which he had so beautifully illustrated by his poems. Before concluding, he wished to say a word about another place, and that was Stalbridge. They could not possibly visit it, but an eminent worthy had resided at Stalbridge, a man not more eminent for his scientific attainments than for his theological knowledge and the impulse he gave to religion during his life, the Hon. Robert Boyle. He lived at Stalbridge House, which was now destroyed. But the place might have been visited had there been time, not only on account of this association, but for the very beautiful Perpendicular cross which still existed in the town, and which, considering its age, had been wonderfully preserved.

In conclusion he might be allowed to say that the only antiquity they had in that room was Judge Jeffreys' chair; and never had it been filled by a personage with less approach to the character of the man with whose name it was associated, for the noble chairman was now sitting in it.

IRISH FOLK-LORE MYTHOLOGY.

(Continued from p. 291.)

SOMETIMES supposed changelings were removed from the peasant's cabin on a clean shovel, and were placed on the centre of a dunghill; parents meantime believing that their true children would be restored to them after a long absence. Certain prayers were muttered by the fairyman or fairywoman directing this strange operation. Some Irish verses were usually chanted during this process, of which the following may be deemed a correct translation:—

“Fairy men and women all,
List! it is your baby's call;
For on the dunghill's top he lies
Beneath the wide inclement skies.
Then come with coach and sumptuous train,
And take him to your mote again;
For if ye stay till cocks shall crow,
You'll find him like a thing of snow;
A pallid lump, a child of scorn,
A monstrous brat, of fairies born.
But, ere you bear the boy away,
Restore the child you took instead;
When, like a thief, the other day,
You robbed my infant's cradle-bed.
Then give me back my only son,
And I'll forgive the harm you've done;
And nightly, for your sportive crew,
I'll sweep the hearth and kitchen too;
And leave you free your tricks to play,
Whene'er you choose to pass this way.
Then, like good people, do incline
To take your child and give back mine.”

When such words had been recited, the assistants retired within an adjoining cottage, closing its door carefully and awaiting the issue, whilst some additional prayers and incantations were repeated. Any noise of the elements or of a passing vehicle was then supposed to have been caused by the approach and departure of a fairy host. Afterwards, the door being opened, those impostors confidently declared the true child had been replaced. This poor, emaciated being was then brought into the cabin, and its deluded parents were told their child would not long survive. As such an event usually accorded with the prediction, it only confirmed a belief in the imposture, and added to the established reputation of that particular fairyman or fairywoman among the humbler classes.

I have been told of a circumstance occurring—one, too, in which the

names of parties and place were mentioned—regarding a respectable farmer's family on whom a changeling had been imposed, and in the following manner. A beautiful and healthy infant, sleeping with its mother, was thought to have been rudely snatched from her arms during the night, for with the morning's dawn a deformed and withered looking old creature appeared instead. The child was doubtless attacked with some paralytic disease, which thus had suddenly changed its appearance. However, the parents with all their friends and neighbours were persuaded the child had been carried off to fairyland, whilst a fairy had been left to supply its place. The poor mother found this weakling, whom she still continued suckling, waste away her own strength, and she seemed fast falling into decline. The child became remarkably peevish, would not look on "man or mortal," and its piercing screams sounded so unearthly, that it was agreed on all sides the services of a fairywoman would be required to recover the lost one. This matter was arranged with the greatest secrecy, lest it should come to the knowledge of the poor deformed creature, whose flesh became completely shrivelled, and whose limbs had shrunk to the most attenuated dimensions. With her usual exorcisms and charms, the fairywoman employed put the supposed changeling on a shovel, and afterwards left him on the dung-heap before the farm-house offices, whilst he offered every resistance possible, and screamed with terrific cries. To the great delight of the mother and her friends, when going outside expecting the return of their lost darling, it lay on the same unsavoury dung-hill, ruddy, plump, and smiling sweetly as of yore, the old man having altogether disappeared. So far as my recollection of this story serves me, the child lived for some time afterwards, yet died before it had attained the use of reason.

The Irish fairyman or fairywoman was supposed to hold some mysterious sort of communication with the denizens of moats or raths. In some cases it was rumoured that they had been changelings originally, and as they usually lived a solitary and retired life, no ordinary share of mystery shrouded their motions. These impostors professed a familiar acquaintance with all secrets, past, present, and future; the cure of most diseases affecting men and beasts; the discovery and restoration of lost goods; a description and detection of the thief if property had been stolen; fortune-telling, and a knowledge regarding all matters of personal concern; causing cream to produce butter in greater abundance; whilst they often took care to impress on ignorant minds an opinion that their friendship would be desirable to prevent the certain evil effects of fairy resentment. Even in times very remote such influence was regarded as fatal to the individual against whom it had been exercised. Thus, for instance, Muirchertach Mac Earca is reported in our traditions and annals to have been drowned in a tub

of wine, at the house called Cleteach, near Tara, on November eve, A.D. 527. This action is said to have been effected through the agency of a fairywoman.

Camden tells us that when the Irishman of his day happened to fall, he sprang up again and turned round three times to the right; he then took a sword or knife and dug the soil, taking up the turf, because it was thought the earth reflected his shadow to him. This strange action was owing to the belief in a spirit dwelling under the earth. If the man fell sick within two or three days afterwards, a woman skilled in those matters was sent to the spot, when she said:—"I call thee, P., from the east, west, south, and north, from the groves, woods, rivers, marshes, fairies white, red, black," &c. After uttering certain short prayers, she returned home to the sick person to discover if he were affected with a sickness called the Esane, which was supposed to be inflicted on him by fairies. She whispered in his ear a short prayer, with the *Pater noster*, and put some burning coals into a cup of clear water. We are told, that she then formed a better judgment regarding the cause of this disorder than most physicians^a.

Within the present century one of these fairywomen, who was named Moll Anthony, lived near the Red Hills at the chair of Kildare—an antiquarian object of curiosity within this county bearing such a name. Her reputation as a possessor of supernatural knowledge and divination drew crowds of distant visitants to her daily, and from the most remote parts of Ireland. In various instances, they were furnished with a bottle containing some supposed curative liquid, and directed to return homewards without falling asleep on their journey. This bottle was filled with water, darkly coloured by a decoction of herbs gathered with certain incantations near a rath, that afforded the customary *materia medica* of fairy doctors for the cure of a special disease, on which consultation was required. The most accomplished and skilful member of the medical faculty seldom received a more remunerative fee for his services on behalf of a patient than the wise woman of the Red Hills pocketed from her credulous dupes. At one time, a young woman had been directed to return with the magic draught to her sick relative's home; she was especially cautioned to keep her eyes open along the way. Overcome with fatigue, however, and probably feverish with anxiety and excitement, the young person was obliged to rest by the roadside. Wearied nature soon began to claim her usual requirement of "balmy sleep." No sooner had the girl dozed off into dreamy unconsciousness, than one of the ugliest beings imagination had ever created appeared to her disordered fancies, and with wrinkled visage the spectre seemed ready to clutch her in his ex-

^a See Gough's Camden, vol. iii. p. 668, edit. 1789.

tended arms. With a loud scream she bounded to her feet, and through terror would doubtless have left the curative potion behind, had she not already taken the precaution of securing it within her bosom. The rude monitor of her obligation was supposed to have been a friend among the *sheogues*. I knew the person thus supposed to have been warned, and who in old age related this adventure. After the death of Moll Anthony her daughter followed the same profession, but never enjoyed a like celebrity. Such pretentious talent or profession in our day is seldom liberally rewarded. It was, however, extensively and well patronized among the people of past generations, and, in the language of the poet, without regretting the innovation, we may truly exclaim,—

“Old times are changed, old manners gone.”

Sometimes the fairyman, also called a “charmer” or “cow doctor,” undertakes to remove fairy influences from sick cattle, by some prepared herbs and strange nostrums performed at a spring well. He will not allow any one to approach during the progress of his operations. In the west of Ireland, cows are often driven into certain springs or loughs, reputed holy, in order to restore the usual supply of dairy-milk and butter, supposed to have been supernaturally abstracted. Fresh butter is thrown into the water as a necessary part of the incantation.

As an illustration of the fairyman’s professional pursuits, once only had I the full opportunity afforded me of witnessing some mysterious quackery, practised by a noted *sheogue* doctor called Paddy the Dash, and sometimes Paddy the Cow Doctor. This individual was thought to hold friendly communication with the “good people.” His cabin adjoined one of their raths. Paddy received his cognomen from a peculiar stammering or defect of articulation, that obliged him to jerk out his words at irregular intervals and with violent gesticulation. An old woman had fallen into decline, and the necromancer’s process of treatment was considered desirable in this particular case. Having some knowledge of these circumstances, a group of young friends, with Paddy’s grace especial, had been admitted to the patient’s sick chamber. Separated by a partition wall from the principal apartment, this chamber served for all the other purposes of this poor family. We were but “wee bit bodies” at the time, and have only an indistinct recollection of Paddy drawing out of his *cota more* pocket a large black bottle, with two or three packages of brown paper containing dried herbs, and a bunch of *boughelawns*, or *boliauns*, on which the fairies are said to ride occasionally through the air. The herbs and tops of the *boughelawns* were put in a porringer filled with water that had been left simmering on the kitchen fire; afterwards followed some unaccountable flourishes over the sick woman, then some strokes on her back and forehead, with

three shakes, "in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost," when helped to an upright sitting posture by the female friends assisting. Holy water I think had been used during this sort of necromancy, and sprinkled on the sick person. Thus were sacred rites of the Catholic Church often travestied and brought into disrepute by persons who were doubtless not wholly devoid of faith, and who mingled certain revered practices of religion with the most degrading extravagances of imposture and superstition. The patient's face, hands, and feet were finally bathed with the warm mixture contained in a porringer, before the more earnest-looking and bewildered attendants left her apartment. I well recollect, to Paddy's great displeasure, the junior portion of the spectators could scarcely restrain their hilarity at the oddity of his enunciation and his strange method of conducting the proceedings.

Herbs and plants in raths or dells are collected with various kinds of mummary, and used for charms and cures by "Bone setters," or "Fairy doctors." The herbs are considered specially impregnated by some mysterious fairy influence efficacious for the healing art. Sometimes "knowledgable old women," as they are termed by our peasantry, venture on the exercise of charms, without exciting any great degree of confidence in a fortunate result either in their own or in the minds of others. An herb, or a bit of burnt sod, taken from the bonfire of St. John's night in Midsummer, is often sewn up in the clothes of women; this serves as a charm against fairy plots and abductions.

Changelings are known to have an inclination for certain grotesque pranks. The fairy child often procures and yokes a set of bagpipes on his arms. He sits up in the cradle, and performs a variety of fine airs with great hilarity and many strange grimaces. When he plays lively jigs, reels, and hornpipes, inmates of the cottage are often set insanely dancing, and greatly against their inclination; this sort of forced exercise usually continues until they are ready to sink with fatigue. Notwithstanding all his hilarious whims and oddities, the changeling was always regarded as an unwelcome family intruder. Sometimes a fairy child was thrown across the hearth-fire to eject him. He then vanished up the open chimney, with expressions of vengeance, curses, and all manner of ill names, directed against the family that had so long and unwillingly harboured him. Children, however, are not the solely abducted denizens of raths. The fairies take a fancy to the instrumentation of accomplished pipers or other famous musicians, who are abducted to subterranean or subaqueous habitations. These sons of melody are kept engaged in furnishing music to finely-dressed little gentlemen and ladies, until almost dead with fatigue, although refreshments are liberally dispensed by these sprites. The musician generally finds himself ejected from fairy realms before morning. Sometimes he is invited to remain with his entertainers, but he usually

prefers returning to the land of the living. His fairy hosts often take away the old pipes or instrument, bestowing a much more perfect and sweeter-toned one in its stead. The reputation of having been abducted to elfin land and thus rewarded, is sure to establish or extend the musician's practice and resources.

Midwives are taken away to the fairy raths, on pillions, with fairy horsemen conducting them to their invisible abodes. If these women partake of any food or drink, to which they are pressingly invited, as well by persuasion as by the luxurious repasts prepared, a spell of detention is placed on them : they cannot return again to their homes. Elves are less liberal in bestowing gold or silver as a reward ; and such bounty when offered is found to be illusive. We are told that money obtained from fairies usually turns into round slates, dry leaves, old bones, or something equally worthless.

Ointment, obtained by midwives to anoint fairy children, if rubbed to the eye of mortal, will enable such person to see the prosaic skeleton of fairy illusions in underground halls and palaces. Old friends and neighbours are often discovered amongst the *sheoges* in this manner. Fairies during their revels also become visible to the eye thus anointed. If a mortal make any sign of recognition or exclamation, one of the sprites may ask, "Do you see me?" When answered in the affirmative, he asks, "With which eye?" When rightly informed, the fairy thrusts a finger or sometimes puffs his breath into that eye, and thus blinds the incautious person.

Amongst myths of Irish fable may be included the following. A superstition prevailed amongst the peasantry that certain people are born with an *evil eye*, through some mysterious and magic influence. It is supposed that the possessor has power to injure those on whom a glance may be directed. The victims of this baneful influence usually pine away and die, if no counteracting charm be provided to remove this threatened danger. Thus, in olden times, Balor, the Dane, who lived on Tory island, is said to have blasted the bleak islands of Scotland with his "evil eye." Rather than meet an *evil eye*, people were accustomed to turn back or diverge from the course of their journey, and especially to avoid the habitation of its possessor. It appears such a superstition prevailed amongst the Greeks in the time of St. Chrysostom, who tells us, that in order to divert the *evil eye*, some persons wrote on their hands the names of several rivers, whilst others used salt, tallow, and ashes, for a like purpose. We are also assured, that the modern Greeks employ a combination of garlic, cloves, talismans, and other charms, which are hung round the necks of their infants to effect the same object. Alluding to this *evil eye* superstition in the west of Ireland, Lady Morgan in her interesting novel, "The Wild Irish Girl," erroneously supposed that

the priests suspend a *gospel*, which she calls a *consecrated charm*, around the necks of children, to frustrate its dangerous effects. The *gospel* is not usually so placed by any priest, neither is it consecrated, nor used for such a purpose. In Turkey and in Egypt, ignorant mothers use talismans to prevent all injurious effects from the *evil eye* of some envious person, who is supposed to have bewitched their emaciated or diseased children. In certain parts of Hindostan, likewise, the women are especially desirous to touch the garments of a widow about to devote herself to death on the funeral pyre of her deceased husband. They consider this act as sufficient protection from the "evil eye," and one in its own nature highly meritorious.

A circle, made round a place with holy water, will, it is thought, ward off fairy intrusion. This practice is often adopted by persons who wish to dig for money about a rath, or by those who take their stand within it, at a certain pass, to draw any spell-bound friend from a state of durance. Fairy women point out the person thus detained by some token or peculiarity of dress, indicated to the living relative when the fairy troop sweeps past this spot. If you meet the fairies, it is said, on All Hallows Eve, and throw the dust taken from under your feet at them, they will be obliged to surrender any captive human being belonging to their company. A sudden whisk of wind rustling near the face is supposed to indicate the near passage of elves, and proximate danger to the person, even when escaping the effects of a fairy stroke.

The flint arrow-heads, of which so many have been collected in different parts of Ireland, and preserved in our antiquarian museums, are supposed by the commonalty to have been shot at cattle, which are objects of aversion to the fairies. This is one of their peculiar sports. The flints are popularly called "elf-arrows," despite the different nomenclature and theory of our most distinguished antiquaries. What the peasants call an "elf-arrow," was frequently set in silver, and worn about the neck. It was used as an amulet, to preserve the person from an elf-shot^b. Small and oddly-shaped smoking instruments, sometimes found, and termed "Danes' Pipes," are thought to have been dropped by the "good people," in a variety of instances. Shoes are also lost on their travels. It is thought to be very lucky to find a fairy's shoe of tiny shape and mould, and to keep it concealed from the eye of mortal. If seen by a third person the luck vanishes. Many other antique objects are supposed by rustics to have been forgotten by the "wee people." These articles are unfortunately often destroyed to avert the dreaded consequences of retaining property that might afterwards be discovered or claimed by their supposed previous owners.

Strange creations of fancy have an imaginary existence. The Mer-

^b Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, No. xiii.

row, or as it is written in Irish *Morúadh*, or *Morúach*, is a sort of fantastic sea-nymph, corresponding with the prevailing conception of the mermaid, which is supposed to partake of the nature and form of a human being from the head to the waist, and thence to the extremities, covered with greenish-coloured scales, having the appearance of a fish. These creatures are said to partake of a modest, affectionate, gentle, and beneficent disposition. The word appears a compound of *muir*, 'the sea,' and *oigh*, 'a maid.' These marine objects of the imagination are also called by the Irish, *Muir-gheilt*, *Samhghubha*, *Murdhucha'n*, and *Suire*. They would seem to have basked around our shores from the most remote period; for according to bardic chroniclers, when the Milesian ships bore onwards in quest of a friendly harbour to our coasts, the *Suire* or sea-nymphs played around them on their passage. These fictitious imaginings are probably traceable to an Eastern origin. The Merrow was capable of attachment to human beings, and is reported to have intermarried and lived with them for years in succession. Some allegory is probably concealed under the fiction of certain families on the coast of Ireland being partly descended from these marine creatures. Natural instincts, however, are found to prevail over love. The Merrow usually feels desirous of returning to her former haunts and companions under the sea-waves. She is represented as the daughter of a king, whose gorgeous palace lies deep beneath the ocean. Sometimes, the mermaidens live under our Irish lakes. In Moore's "Irish Melodies," we have the fine conceit of a Merrow being metamorphosed into the national instrument, to which allusion occurs in these opening lines:—

"'Tis believed that this harp, which I now wake for thee,
Was a syren of old, who sung under the sea;
And who often, at eve, through the bright waters roved,
To meet, on the green shore, a youth whom she loved."

Mermaidens are said to allure youths of mortal mould to follow them beneath the waves, where they afterwards live in some enchanted state. The Merrows wear a *cohuleen druith*, or 'little charmed cap,' used for diving beneath the water. If this be lost or stolen, they have no power to return beneath the "waters of the vasty deep." The Merrow has soft white webs between her fingers. She is often seen with a comb, parting her long green hair, on either side of the head. Strange to say, the Merrow is sometimes a water-man, and in this case deformed. The female Merrow is represented as beautiful in features. Merrow-men are said to keep the souls of drowned fishermen and sailors under cages at the bottom of the sea. Merrow music is sometimes heard, coming up from the lowest depths of ocean, and sometimes floating over the surface. An old tract, contained in the Book of Lecain, states, that a king of the Fomorians, when sailing over the Ictian sea, was seduced

by the music of mermaids, until he came within reach of these syrens. They tore his limbs asunder and scattered them on the waves. From O'Donovan's "Annals of the Four Masters," vol. i., A.D. 887, we take this curious entry: "A mermaid was cast ashore by the sea in the country of Alba. One hundred and ninety-five feet was her length, eighteen feet was the length of her hair, seven feet was the length of the fingers of her hand, seven feet also was the length of her nose; she was whiter than the swan all over." Hence, it would seem, that the Merrows were thought to have attained extraordinary large proportions; if, indeed, this be not the actual record of a fact illustrating the natural history of our coasts.

In Miss Brooke's "Reliques of Irish Poetry," the valour of the Finian heroes is celebrated on behalf of a mariner lady, in the poem of *Moirá Borb*. The chiefs meet her coming into a harbour from the waves, over which her bark swiftly glided. Her beauty was faultless, and on being questioned as to her parentage by the son of Comhal, she replies:—

"Truth, O great chief! my artless story frames:
A mighty king my filial duty claims.
But princely birth no safety could bestow;
And, royal as I am, I flee from woe."

Miss Brooke tells us in a note, that she has not rendered this stanza literally, as she found it difficult to interpret the Irish words, *As me ingean rig fo tuinn*. They may be translated, 'I am the daughter of the king under waves.' Or, the last words may be rendered, 'king of waves,' or king of *Ton* (in the genitive *Tuin*), literally 'a wave:' but it may also mean some country anciently bearing that name. It may even be a metaphorical phrase, implying either an island or some of the low countries.

The *Banshee*, or 'white woman,' is sometimes called the *Shée Frogh*, or 'house fairy.' She is represented as a small shrivelled old woman, with long white hair. In one of Edward Walsh's translated Irish songs,

"The Banshee bright, of form Elysian,"

is represented as a most beautiful woman; but she may probably be regarded as the fairy queen, for in a vision she leads the imaginative Irish bard, John McDonnell, through all the principal elfin haunts of Ireland. In Brittany there is a female fairy sprite, called the *Cor-rigaun*, who is thought to have been formerly a Druidess, and who is said to hate the sight of a priest or holy water. She sometimes falls in love with mortals, and carries off healthy children, replacing them

by changelings. From one of the fine legends related in Taylor's "Ballads and Songs of Brittany^d," the following picture of this sprite is presented. The incident recorded bears some affinity to the personal habits of the Irish *Banshee*,—

"The Corrigaun sat by the fountain fair,
A-combing her long and yellow hair."

In some instances the Banshee is believed to have been the ghost of some person, who had formerly suffered violence from a progenitor of the family, and who repeats her vengeful wail from a particular spot, to announce approaching death to his descendants. Whether a friend or an enemy of the family to which her warning has been conveyed seems undefined and uncertain. Her cry often comes from a spring, river, or lake, with which her name is connected. In the traditions of the Scottish Highlands, there is mention often made of the *Bodach Glas*, or avenging 'grey spectre.' It was supposed to appear on the eve of some great impending calamity to the descendant of that chief, who had been guilty in taking the life of a fellow-creature. We all know what a fine dramatic use Sir Walter Scott makes of this phantom, in his celebrated novel of *Waverley*, where the noble chieftain of Glennaquoich, Fergus Mac-Ivor Vich Ian Vohr, beholds this evil spirit on the eve of his captivity, and again on the night previous to his execution.

A beautiful and affecting tale, "The Banshee," occurs in the "Legends of Connaught^e," where a living creature and a maniac had been thoughtlessly fired upon and killed by a soldier, under the impression that she had been a supernatural being of the Banshee species. In this particular instance, it does not appear that the characteristic figure and voice of the Banshee had been discovered, as Crofton Croker's lines would seem to indicate their unmistakable identity:—

"'Twas the *banshee's* lonely wailing;—
Well I knew the voice of death,
On the night-wind slowly sailing
O'er the bleak and gloomy heath."

(*To be continued.*)

^d Published by Macmillan and Co., London, and translated from the *Barras-Breiz* of Vicomte Hersart de la Villemarqué.

^e Published by John Cumming, Dublin, 1839, 8vo.

ON THE CENSORSHIP OF THE CHURCH OF ROME OVER
WORKS OF CHRISTIAN ART*.

WHEN Steinle submitted his designs for the decoration of the choir of Cologne Cathedral to the approval of the Archbishop, much discussion was excited among critics and artists as to the propriety of the step. Taking into account the circumstances of the time, the artist's well-known High-Church views, and the tried wisdom and moderation of the Archbishop, there was nothing in the proceeding to attract general notice. But if the example were to be recommended as worthy of imitation, and a judicial power ascribed to the decision of the spiritual ruler, in that case we should think it to be our duty, as regards the interests of the fine arts, and their unfettered development, to oppose such an attempt to place them under guardianship; and it is to be regretted that a distinguished artist, by a step on his part perfectly open to him, although somewhat precipitate, should have led to a plea being set up for the proceeding as a kind of general precedent. It will serve to make us better understood by those of different views if we first of all endeavour to discover some common ground on which we may both stand in perfect agreement, and this we shall find laid down in the following axiom:—"In Christian art there must be a living principle of Christian conviction, as regards the form of the object and its purport." Should we succeed in proving that in spite of ecclesiastical control and its immediate inspection, the impress of Christian conviction has disappeared from art, and has been succeeded by a character of a totally opposite and unchurchlike description; and, further that as the result of such control, art, and not merely religious art, must utterly perish; we shall think that we have not only proved that such an ecclesiastical censorship is unnecessary, but also injurious, and that we have evinced the necessity of our declining such interference in matters relating to the fine arts. It is a widely-diffused opinion, particularly among theologians of all communions, that by means of coercive regulations, of more or less severity, it is possible to maintain the command over religious convictions, and that the intrusion of new opinions may be averted by strict enactments. Such persons will readily ascribe the decline of art in the sixteenth century to the Reformation, and every symptom of degeneracy to the dissent that thence arose; but they do not reflect that this decline and downfall took place

* We have translated the following remarks from a German publication of high authority, the *Kunst-Blatt*, conceiving that the subject is one of interest in this country also.

not only in Germany, but also far away from the Reformers, in Italy, in Rome itself—under the eyes and in the service of the Popes themselves. In Parma, beneath the supremacy of the Church, Christian art fell almost into a state of heathenism^b, and neither the Inquisitions of Philip, nor the flaming piles of the Duke of Alva could impart a single breath of the warm religious inspiration of former times to art in the Netherlands. Were, then, matters managed more strictly than under Philip, before the minsters of Cologne and Freiburg were built? when the Eycks and the Fiesoles were exercising their profession? Were the eyes of the Inquisition sharper in the time of Giotto? No, indeed, the Inquisition had then no existence; and if at any time a heathenish tendency appeared in art, as in Niccola Pisano, it was abandoned without any censorship or prohibition, for the simple reason that it found no support in the spirit of the times. But this is not all. Such is the force of independent, mental development, that when once it has entered on this path it draws its guardians along with it.

At the end of the sixteenth century, and long afterwards, we see a religious society in the bosom of the Catholic Church, endeavouring, with unexampled efforts, and almost incredible success, to oppose the Reformation and its consequences, and to maintain the principles and the sacred traditions of the Church. The whole habitable globe became the scene of the activity of the Jesuits; innumerable were the schools, the monasteries, and the churches that were endowed by them; innumerable the works that they either produced themselves, or were the cause of being written, in all departments of knowledge, particularly in theology, and also in the fine arts. This is not the place to speak of their theological and other scientific undertakings; let us, therefore, cast a glance at the state of the fine arts under their care and superintendence. Architecture—far from following in the early path of the true Church style, as it shewed itself before their eyes in its noblest productions—became, under their influence, a tasteless and spiritless caricature of heathen architecture; vainly attempting to conceal the emptiness of its religious character by fantastic devices and ornaments of all kinds, and standing as an incontrovertible witness to the secular spirit that had taken possession of Divine worship. Painting and sculpture, unable to keep firm hold of even the simplest memorials of the old Church style—as, for instance, of Christ, the Eternal Word, as altar-piece, in whose place the patron saints constantly appear—crowd every vacant space, both inside and outside, with figures totally destitute of any spark of animation. The saints are represented as engaged in prayer and supplication in the most distorted

^b See, for proof of this, Overbeck's description of his picture—"Religion glorified by the Fine Arts." (Oxford: Parkers.)

attitudes, and the Biblical scenes, almost without exception, are so utterly beyond all religious, or even dogmatic interpretation, that to a devout and unprejudiced mind, having some knowledge of art, they must appear as caricatures and mockeries of holiest things. If such abortions of art have been produced under the direct influence of the ecclesiastical authorities, and particularly among the Jesuits, a body of men so distinguished for their zeal in the cause of the Church—this is a sufficient proof that ecclesiastical superintendence of religious art is wholly useless. And more than this, if strictly followed out it may become positively injurious. Not to speak now of possible cases, near at hand, as for instance of the sagacity of the clerical censor being inferior to that of the artist—for the depth of religious conviction, in Steinle's productions, will hardly be anywhere so clearly recognised in Christian countries as in Cologne—according to the proposed system of censorship, (and we shall only allude to the necessary consequences as they have shewn themselves in history on an extensive scale,) "the Church must abandon the typical treatment of the subject, which is to be *once and for ever* established in a certain direction and within prescribed limits: the Church must insist on the subject being treated as the orthodox faith requires."

History points to the fulfilment of this wish in modern Greek art. Here we see the certain result of the ecclesiastical superintendence of religious art, issuing in torpidity and death. Many words are not needed here. Without the animating breath of individual conviction all human authority is but as the delay of a day between death and corruption; and however repulsive to the eye may be the works of the Jesuits, they are less intolerable than the lifeless productions of the modern Greek Church; and as the might of the human mind bursts all its chains and soars beyond the bounds which its jailors would seek to impose upon it, so there are no limits to the wretchedness that ensues when the breath of life is expelled from it. The Greek Church has only placed religious, or, rather Church art, under censorship, and in the whole field within its wide compass the result has been utter barrenness for 1500 years. To avoid such inevitable consequences religious art (in Catholic countries) must watch over the right of free development, and keep at a distance from all ecclesiastical censorship. It is only that which flows freely *from* the heart that enters the heart again. The Sistine Chapel was not painted beneath the dominion of a spiritual censorship, nor was the *Divina Commedia* written under it. We plead not for a capricious or a licentious liberty; we would venerate the faith as well as the wisdom of our forefathers, and honour the path which conducted them to true knowledge. Rich treasures lie concealed beneath the rubbish of time; and many a tree blossoms afresh that was taken on board the ship of St. Peter as ballast of withered wood. But

it is not a censorship that will conduct us to such treasures. Nothing will do so but earnest study, friendly counsel, wise advice; and there are not many artists who will despise these. In art itself and in artists must security be found for a religious spirit that shall manifest itself to be true and living. By no other means can it be either created or maintained. The advantages attending a Church censorship would be as nothing compared with the disadvantages. The bounds of Divine song are not indicated by the liturgy or the hymnal, and the wings of Christian art soar beyond the Canons of the Council of Trent. May the evil spirit, therefore, of a contemplated censorship, which it is to be hoped will be cast out of the political body, not find another ready to receive it, a body in which it will demean itself more wickedly than before.

CONCLUSION OF THE ORDNANCE SURVEY IN THE EAST.—Colonel James has published the intelligence that the party of Royal Engineers from the Ordnance Survey which left England under the command of Captain Wilson on the 12th of September last, for the purpose of making a survey of Jerusalem, and levelling from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea, have accomplished their task, and arrived in England. Colonel James has received the authority of the Lords of the Treasury for publishing the plans, sections, &c., and hopes to be able to add to these photozincographic copies of about 100 photographs of the most interesting places included within the area of the survey. The levelling from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea has been performed with the greatest possible accuracy, and by two independent observers, using different instruments; and the result, Colonel James believes, may be relied upon as being absolutely true to within three or four inches. The depression of the surface of the Dead Sea on March 12, 1865, was found to be 1,292 feet, but from the line of driftwood observed along the border of the Dead Sea it was found that the level of the water at some period of the year, probably during the winter freshets, stands two feet six inches higher, which would make the least depression 1,289 ft. 6 in. Captain Wilson also learnt from inquiry among the Bedouins, and from European residents in Palestine, that during the early summer the level of the Dead Sea is lower by at least six feet; this would make the greatest depression to be as near as possible 1,298 feet. Colonel James adds, "It may interest those who have subscribed to the fund for paying for the survey and levelling to know that my estimate for the survey was 500*l.* and the cost 519*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*; the estimate for the levelling was 200*l.* and the cost 214*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, and that this small excess was caused by the unexpected detention of the party at Alexandria for a fortnight in consequence of an accident to the mail steamer in the Red Sea."

WAREHAM: THE AGE OF ITS WALLS*.

BY CHARLES WARNE, F.S.A.

IN the historical associations of the past, no place in Dorset possesses so great a claim on our interest as Wareham. Singular in position, as well as remarkable for its vestiges of a remote age,—existing, if not in all the greatness, at least in all the greenness of their original strength, and thus presenting such an example of a walled town as to be without its parallel in this kingdom,—the man of a thinking and investigating mind cannot fail to look on these extraordinary earthworks with astonishment, and not content therewith, will seek to ascertain by what people they were raised.

In his visions of the long past, Celt, Roman, Saxon, and Dane will pass in review before him; and it is more than probable that if he takes but a cursory view of the vallations, an erroneous assignment of their constructors will follow. This quiet little town (with an atmosphere of dullness so overpowering as to be oppressive) is situated at the confluence of the Pydel and Frome, rivers which lave its north and south sides, as their slow and devious course is pursued through marshes and mud-banks ere they unite with the sea. The general aspect of the neighbourhood offers a pretty good criterion of what must have been its physical condition at the time to which we shall have occasion to refer, a period when the æstuary being less silted up, the flats now represented by meadows and marshes were subjected to the tidal influence of its waters, whilst by a deeper channel a harbour was attained, in which the ships of both Saxon and Dane, as friend or foe, rode securely at anchor beneath the walls of the town. The Frome, as the most important of the two rivers, early gave its name to the place, and as such is brought before us for the first time in history, at the end of the seventh or beginning of the eighth century; a religious house having been established here, at "the spot known as Fro-mouth, by Aldhelm, Bishop of Sherborne." This name, so early recorded (and so descriptive of its position), in nowise recognises the site of the suppositious British town of *Durngueis*, which, had it existed here, that appellation, it might be thought, would have been adopted or modified by the Saxon historian.

At a later period we find this British name occurring in the Saxon annals, not as designating a town, but a tract of country: "The district, which is called in British *Durngueis*, in Saxon *Thornseta*," clearly referring to the country around, and not to a particular place.

Commencing our investigation of these ancient "Walls of Wareham," at the river side on the south-west, we ascend the acclivity by a deep fosse, which brings us near to the west port or gateway, and where this important fosse terminates; the defence being then taken up by a very strong and lofty rampart, having its sides and apex well and carefully formed.

The whole length of the earthwork, forming the western side of this walled town, is rectilinear in its course, until it makes a sudden turn to the right, taking up the protection of the north side, whilst at the foot of the rampart

* A paper offered to the Archaeological Institute at Dorchester, but not read "for want of time."

at this angle, a platform and low breastwork is carried round for a short distance.

On keeping this line of the wall, a small water gate is passed which gives access to the river below ; the gateway is formed by a slight recess opening inward on either hand of the vallum.

The rampart is then continued in a tolerably direct line for the whole of the north side, but not with that marked degree of regularity as observed on the west, a deviation which seems to be explained by the circumstance of the river flowing at its base for the whole of its length, and thus a measure influencing the direction of the wall.

A similar arrangement of platform and breastwork to that already noted is to be seen where the vallum completing the defence on the north by the river Pydel, turns at an acute angle, and is carried in a direct line southwards towards the Frome, constituting the eastern wall of the town, which was, as it were, parallel with that on the west side, and has also a gateway known as the East Port, precisely opposite to the West Port.

The country eastward of Warcham must have been very wet and marshy, and therefore difficult of access in bygone days, facts which sufficiently account for the weakness of the eastern rampart, as compared with that of the western ; still it is by no means a contemptible line of defence.

On Bestall (" By East Wall") farm, there are traces of a low parallelagger in advance of this east wall, which is itself carried a moderate distance beyond its East Port, but finally becomes lost before the river is attained ; the inference most reasonable is, that the intervening space (now meadow), was at that time morass.

It will be seen by a due attention to these particulars, that the plan of these earthworks is strictly rectangular, and analagous to the system generally used (seldom departed from) by the Romans ; whilst the quadrilateral form, constructive features, and general finish of the whole, differ so materially from any of our known Celtic works, that any one at all acquainted with the earthworks of this latter class, will at once see that they cannot be assigned to them.

For myself, I am inclined to regard these important entrenchments as the work of a later period, thrown up in those troublous times of our history, when after a long unrest, this county had been brought under Saxon rule, yet not delivered from the cruel ravages of the Danish freebooters.

The position of From-mouth at that wild epoch, in its easy access from the sea, as well as for the shelter it could afford to their (so termed) ships, must have largely contributed to its growth, and we thus early hear of it as a town of importance with the West Saxons ; and few are the places which are brought more frequently or prominently before us in their annals than Warcham.

This importance, attested by its religious establishment and royal mints, conjoined to its facility of approach, operated as a lure to the Danes, who heedless of its castle, then its only place of defence, were continually infesting, and often occupying the town.

One instance alone, extracted from the Saxon Annals, will sufficiently illustrate the fact, especially as it refers in a remarkable manner to the very subject in question :—

"A. 876.—The army of the Pagans (i.e. Danes), leaving Grantabridge by night,

entered a castle called Wareham, where there is a monasterium of holy virgins, between the two rivers the Frome and Trent (*sic*), in the district which is called in the British Durngweis, but in Saxon Thornsæa, placed in a most secure situation, except that it was exposed to danger on the western side, from the nature of the ground^b."

The words of the chronicler are very plain, and singularly explicit, the evidences after the lapse of well-nigh a thousand years, are still as apparent as ever, for lying between two rivers, and protected by a marsh on its eastern side, the town was "in a most secure situation," as regarded those points; whilst the character of the country in the opposite direction has, during the lapse of centuries, undergone no material change, still a fine dry level soil, high above any river influence, "hence the danger on the western side from the nature of the ground."

This expression, "the nature of the ground," demonstrates alike the cause of security as well as of danger; whilst, had the present western lofty rampart been at that time in existence, then there might have been a plea, still a very weak one, in support of opinions which I believe have been advanced in favour of the Celtic origin of these earthworks, or, as now called, "walls;" but even then they would have been remarkable, and open to doubt from their anomalous character, so totally at variance with any recognised Celtic earthwork in the territory of the Durotriges; nevertheless, I think it very probable that the high ground within the "walls" might have been occupied by a tribe of Britons, whose sepulchral mounds are to be seen scattered over the surrounding wilds, but at a time antecedent to the construction of these bulwarks.

Hutchins himself was inclined to attribute the erection of these entrenchments to the Danes, and that at a time to which our extract refers. At first sight this seems a very natural conclusion; but could he have sufficiently estimated the extent and magnitude of the undertaking, or reflected that on the Danish army leaving Grantabridge, one division marched into Northumbria, the other only, coming to Wareham, whilst their occupation of Wareham was too limited in point of time for such a great work, and from whence, after breaking faith with Alfred, "they turned off" into Devonshire?

Admitting all that may be advanced in favour of Hutchins' theory, I am quite disposed to regard "the walls of Wareham" as a Saxon work, and of a somewhat (yet little) later period than that assigned by him, probably at the latter end of Alfred's reign, at a time when the country was restored to comparative tranquillity, but was still smarting from the cruel inflictions it had received from the Danes.

The occupation of the castle, noticed by the Saxon historian, is a sufficient proof that it was a much earlier work than that of the ramparts around the town; whilst it will be well for us to bear in mind that the castles of that early period were seldom more than hillocks, or mounds of earth.

There can be no reason for supposing that the castle at Wareham formed an exception to the general rule, but that like them as well, it was surrounded by entrenchments, within whose enclosure the Danes found admission; its site within the fosse at the south-west corner adjoining the Frome is still indicated by a mound, or huge excrescence of earth; like

^b Asser's Life of Alfred, *sub anno*.

many others^c, it subsequently became occupied by a Norman structure, the foundations of which were discovered a few years since by the present proprietor when excavating for building.

With the exception of a mound or keep for their so-called castles, the castrametation of the Saxons was more general than specific, for confined to no particular system of their own, they were open to adopt the principles of such military works as were before them, and best accorded to their purpose.

This will be seen especially manifested in "the walls of Wareham," and which seem clearly to have had their prototype in the not far distant castrum of Durnovaria, where was the model of a fortress, which they, by previous occupation, must have had both ample means and leisure for studying; and that they did this effectually is obvious, as its plan is carried out in perfect detail, not only in the great work before us, but in the town as well.

Such are the reasons which have led me to assign "the walls of Wareham" to the Saxon period, as indicated in my illustrated "Map of Dorsetshire: its Celtic, Roman, Saxon, and Danish Vestiges."

I have felt myself called on to make these explanations, as I believe my classification differs somewhat from opinions that have been elsewhere expressed.

Furthermore, I seize the present opportunity to refer to that fallacious theory which fixed the Moriconium of "the chirographer of Ravenna" at Wareham, and connected it by a presumed Roman road with their station at Durnovaria.

A careful examination of the neighbourhood fails to disclose any such road, although there are traces of a British trackway which, proceeding from this town, ultimately becomes lost or confused with a dyke, which in many places is to be seen as a marked object, pursuing a very irregular course westward through "the district of Durngueis."

Baxter, followed by Stukeley, was no doubt induced to place Moriconium at Wareham, as observing the order of its sequence to Clavinium: in all probability both visited the town itself; if this was the case, they could not fail to have been deeply impressed with the Roman character, not merely of its ramparts, but with the internal arrangement of its streets as well, for so remarkable and striking is the analogy, that the most experienced would be liable to be deceived by a casual visit.

That they were misled in fixing on Wareham as the site of Moriconium, is borne out by the conclusive fact, that (with the exception of a first-brass coin of Antoninus Pius) not a Roman vestige of any kind has ever been discovered, in or near the town, within the memory of its oldest inhabitant; while Jordan Hill in Preston, the site of Clavinium, has been found to abound with these remains, including public edifices, tessellated pavements, &c.

Ample reasons have been adduced for differing from Baxter and Stukeley; whilst we may rest assured that, had they been aware of the facts now stated

^c These castles—as for example those of Carisbrooke, Hastings, and others—often occupied the sites of earlier strongholds; whilst the position of that at Wareham, on comparatively high ground over the Frome, seems to have been one that would have been selected by the Britons, after whom it became occupied alternately by Saxon and Dane, prior to its adoption by the Normans.

with reference to Wareham, as well as of the existence of a Vicinal Way, from the Via Iceniana, to the shores of the Poole estuary at Hamworthy, they would have been spared the error.

This Vicinal Way, traceable for its entire course, is in many places very prominent, and could not have been objectless, whilst its termination safely indicates a position of consideration, such as may well be occupied by Moriconium—an *entrepôt* where, by means of the Via, the stations of the interior kept up a communication with the sea.

This appropriation is strengthened by so many confirmatory evidences as may lead us to consider it to be established; yet as this arrangement interferes with Bolyelaunium, which the same antiquaries place at Poole, I have assigned it to Christ Church, for it cannot be supposed that two stations would be in such close proximity.

The latter place seems the more reasonable site, as situated at the confluence of the Avon and Stour, where Roman remains have been found, and where the former river constituted the eastern border of the territory of the Durotriges.

DISCOVERIES AT BOSHAM.—For some considerable time past the restoration of the ancient church of Bosham has been carried on, and the necessary excavations have brought to light much of what can hardly be doubted to be genuine Saxon work. But the most recent discovery is also the most generally interesting, as verifying what has always been a tradition connected with the building, viz. that in it the daughter of Canute was buried. Some excavations were recently made in order to lay bare the bases of the columns supporting the chancel-arch, which are on a much lower level than those of the arcade separating the nave from the aisles, and it was thought advisable to extend the excavations a little, for it was just in front of this arch that tradition has uniformly stated that the youthful daughter of the Danish King Canute was buried. Just below the level of the old floor a slab of stone was discovered. The excavation was carefully carried on, and soon it was found, as had been already conjectured, that this stone covered a small stone coffin. Every care was taken, and the coffin was afterwards opened in the presence of the Rev. Henry Mitchell, F.S.A. (the Vicar of Bosham), his son, Henry Godwin Mitchell; Mr. C. Sturges Jones (surgeon, of Chichester), and Mr. Edgar J. Varley, an artist. As soon as the lid, which was seven inches thick, was raised, the form of the child could be distinctly seen. The figure was 3 ft. 9 in. in height, so that probably the child was not more than five years old. The hand had been placed by the side of the body; the bones, although reduced to a white dust, could be very clearly traced. The inside measurement of the coffin was 4 ft. 3 in. by 14½ in. in width at the breast, 13 in. at the head, and 10 in. at the foot. No jewellery or anything of personal ornament was found. This discovery confirms the tradition, the form and plainness of the coffin furnishing additional proof.

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF ENGLISH CATHEDRALS.

(Continued from p. 317.)

HEREFORD.

- *Cathedral built by K. Mæfryd.*—Mæfrydus rex Ecclesiam egregiam lapideâ structurâ ad laudem et honorem B. Martiris Ethelberti a fundamentis incepit, et piâ devotione perfecit.—*Bromton, ap. X. Script.*, 754.
1055. *The Cathedral burned.*—Algarus combussit Hereford et ecclesiam S. Athelrich.—*B. Cotton.*, 43; *Ann. Camb.*, 25.
- 1055, Oct. 21. Earl Ælfgar went to Hereford town and burned the great monastery which Æthelstan had built, and slew the priests within the monastery and many besides, and took all the treasures therein, and led away with them.—*Ang.-Sax. Chron.*, *sub anno*.
- A^o xiii. regis Edwardi Algarus et (Griffinus Herefordiam captam et ecclesiam S. Ethelberti, canonicis [septem qui valvas principalis Basilicæ defenderent—*Horeden, ap. Savile*, p. 443] occisis, et urbe spoliata, incendunt.—*Bromton*, p. 915.
1056. *Æthelstan the Founder's body translated.*—Herefordensis Episcopus Æthelstanus viij. Id. Feb. discessit . . . ejus corpus delatum Herefordum, in ecclesiâ quam ipse a fundamentis construxerat est tumulatum.—*Sim. Dunelm. ap. X. Script.*, p. 188.
- *The Cathedral of Robert of Lorraine built on the Model of Aix-la-Chapelle.*—Robertus Lotharingus Ecclesiam tereti schemate edificavit, Aquensem basilicam pro modo imitatus suo.—*W. Malm. de Gest. Pont. ap. Savile*, p. 286.
- Oct. v. Kal. Obitus Renelmi Episcopi fundatoris ecclesie [hospitii written over in a later hand] S. Ethelberti.—*Obit. Ecc. Cath. Heref. ap. Rawlinson*, p. 27.

LICHFIELD (*Leland Coll.*, i. 411; *Itin.*, ii. 116).

822. *Ethelwald founds Prebends and Provostry.*—Ethelwaldus clericis secularibus certos præbendas consignavit et Huictam titulo Præpositi Canonorum præfecit.—*Ang.-Sax.*, i. 463.
- The title of Provost and Dean were not distinguished till near the twelfth century.—*Ibid.*
- Bp. Cornhill first gave permission to Canons in thirteenth century to elect the dean. *Ibid.*
- Dean Derby sat in Parl. 1295, 1300, 1302, 1304.—*Ibid.*
666. *The See at Lichfield.*—A tempore foundationis Eccles. Lichesfeldensis usque ad tempus Lanfranci Archiepi. Cant. semper fuit sedes Cathedralis apud Lichesfeldam tantum.—*Ibid.*, i. 433.
- 1128—1148. *Clinton's Works.*—R. de Clinton Ecclesiam Lichesfeld. erexit tam in fabricâ quàm in honore, numerum Præbendarum augendo, Castrum Lichesf. muniendo villam vallo vallando. — *Ibid.*, i. 434; *MS. Cott. Vesp.*, E. 32.
- 1295—1322. *Langton's Works.*—W. de Langton Clausum Lichesf. muro lapideo circumcinxit. Feretrum magnum pro reliquiis S. Ceddæ precii 2000 libr. præparavit, magnum partem ultra vivarium construxit; Vicarios Lichesf. domibus quibus inhabitant in Clauso Lichesfeldensi feoff. æavit. Palatium Episcopi in clauso construxit; fabricam capelle B. Mariæ ubi sepultus est

- fundavit, et pecuniam sufficientem ad eandem Capellam plenè construendam est testamento suo legavit et dimisit.—*Ang.-Sacr.*, i. 442; *Vesp.*, E. xvi. 33.
- *Langton's Tomb*.—Rogerus de Norburg corpus W. de Langton intulit in sepulchrum magnificentius ad australe cornu principis altaris.—*Ang.-Sacr.*, i. 443.
1315. *The Bell-tower burned*.—7 Id. Apr. combustum fuit campanile cum campanis in Clauso Lichesfeldensi.—*Ibid.*, i. 447.
- 1322—1350. *The Tower of North Gate*.—Rog. de Norburg. Turris ad portam occidentalem perfecta est.—*Ibid.*
- c. 1424. *Chantry Priest's House*.—I. de Odenbie archidiaconus Derbiæ executor ultimæ voluntatis d. Burghill Epi. construxit domum pro cantaristis in Clauso cohabitare incipientibus de bonis magnâ ex parte prædicti Epi.—*Ibid.*, i. 452.
- 1459—1490. *The Houses of the Residentiaries*.—J. Halse Epus. T. Mylley Registrarius Epi. splendidas latericias ædes juxta stagnum posuit ad occidentem pro Canonicis Residentiariis. H. Edial contiguas et proximas magnificentius ædificavit; G. Strangwaies similes posuit ad orientalem partem Clausi.—*Ibid.*, i. 454; *Vesp.*, E. xvi. 34.
1492. *The Library built*.—T. Heywood decanus ob., triennio ante mortem 40 libras in capitulo donavit ad ædificationem Bibliothecæ latericiæ juxta domum Decani.—*Ang.-Sacr.*, i. 454.
1450. Bibliotheca latericia perficitur per decanum Yotton.—*Ibid.*, i. 455.
- 1486—1518. *The Choristers' House built*.—Decanus Jac. Denton adjumento Epo. Gal. Blythe fuit in extruendâ domo pro choristis, quorum numero addi 4 novos curavit.—*Ibid.*

Templum tunc temporis reparatur et ordinatur.—*Ibid.*

In the Greater Close the Bishop lived on the N.E., next him were the Deau's and Canons' houses. There were 24 houses, one canon's house was on the Bishop's side.—*Ibid.*, i. 459.

LINCOLN.

- *The Church of St. Paulinus*.—Paulinus Ecclesiam egregii operis perfecit.—*Diceto*, ap. *X. Script.*, 782; *Bede*, *Hist. Eccles.*, l. ii. c. xv. De lapide a fundamentis.—*Stubbs*, 1688.
- *The Church of Remigius*.—Remigius Ecclesiam apud Lincolniam quam de novo construxerat, &c.—*Knighton*, c. vi. ap. *X. Script.*, 2364; comp. 217, 490, 1708. Remigius Cathedralem suam in summo apud Lincolniam montis vertice in honore B. Virginis fundari, egregièque in brevi consummari procuravit . . . Constitutâ Ecclesiâ et stabiliter collocatâ juxta ritum Rothomagensis ecclesiæ, quam sibi in singulis quasi exemplar elegerat et perfecerat; Canonicos xxi. statim adhibuit, datis præbendis et assignatis, cunctorum etiam altarium totius ecclesiæ oblationibus Canonicis eisdem perpetuâ largitione concessis.—*Gir. Camb. Ang.-Sacr.*, i. 415.
1147. *Alexander restores the Church after a fire*.—A° Stephani R. X° Alexander Lincoln. Episcopus ecclesiam Lincolnæ, quæ combustionem deturpata (deturbata—*Hoveden*) fuerat, ut pulchrior appareret quam antè [cùm primum nova facta fuerat—*Hoveden*], muro artificiose [miro artificio—*Hoveden*, 489; *Huntingdon*, 394] reformavit.—*Bromton*, *Ibid.*, 1,034. Alexander Ecclesiam Lincolnensem casuali igne consumptam egregiè reparando lapideis firmiter voltis primus involvit.—*Giraldus Camb. ap. Ang.-Sacr.*, i. 416; *Martir. Jo. de Schalby*, MS. Harl., 6,954, fol. 4.
- *Bp. Geoffrey gives two large Bells*.—Galfridus ornamenta ecclesiæ suæ,

quæ CCC. libris Aaron Judæo per decessorem suum fuerunt obligata, redemit, et duas campanas grandes atque sonoras donavit.—*Schalby*, fol. 4 b.

1215. *The Cathedral made a Stable.*—Vulgus ignobile et filii Belial de matrice Ecclesia fecerunt stabulum, introducentes equos et pecudes.—*Howden*, 558.

— *St. Hugh restores the Choir, &c.*—Hugo Burgundiensis Ecclesiæ sue Capitulum Paris lapidibus marmoreisque columnis miro artificio renovavit, et totum a fundamentis opere sumptuosissimo novum erexit. Commensam ecclesiæ suæ egregiis largitionibus amplificavit.—*Giraldus Camb. ep. Ang. Sacr.*, i. 419. Nobilis fabrica quam coepit a fundamentis erigere.—*Fits S. Hug.*, p. 336.

1239. *Earthquake and injury to the Church and Tower.*—Terræ motus magnus; Ecclesia Lincolnensis metropolitana scissa est a summo deorsum.—*Howden*, 629. Persequente episcopo Lincolnensi Canonicos suos, dum unus eorum sermonem faceret in populo, conquerendo dixit, "Et si taceamus, lapides pro nobis clamabunt," corruit opus lapideum Novæ Turris eccles. Lincoln. homines qui sub ipsâ erant conterendo, quâ ruinâ tota Ecclesiæ commota et deteriorata est. Sed Episcopus manum correctionis efficaciter opponere satagebat.—*Matt. Par.*, 522.

— *Hugh de Wells completes the Palace.*—Hugo de Welles aulam Episcopalem a S^{co} Hugone inchoatam et coquinam sumptuoso opere consummavit.—*Schalby*, fol. 4 b.

— *Bp. Oliver de Sutton walls the Close.*—Oliverus de Sutton Claustrem Ecclesiæ fieri procuravit et de suo 50 marcas contulit ad constructionem ejusdem. A rege Edwardo [1^o] impetravit ut circuitus edificiorum circa ecclesiam constructorum muro certe altitudinis cum venellis intermediis clauderetur pro securitatem Canonicorum et aliorum ministrorum dicte ecclesiæ qui pro matutinis dicendis nocte media eandem ecclesiam adierunt. He also built St. Mary Magd. Church in atrio, because the parishioners of St. Mary Magdalen, which had been from the foundation in the Cathedral at the west end, caused a crowd.—*Schalby*, fol. 5 b.

— *Richard de Gravesend makes a Statute for the separate maintenance of the Choristers; and promotes the foundation of a Vicar's Close.*—Ric. de Gravesend statuit ut Choristæ ecclesiæ xii. numero, qui prius vixerant de elemosynaria canonicorum, ex tunc sub uno magistro viverent in communia et inhabitarent communiter unam domum, et ad sustentationem eorum tam pensiones quam alios proventus ecclesiasticos, quibus possent competenter vivere, assignavit.—*Ibid.*, fol. 5.

Oliverus suavit Decano et Capitulo ut area vicariorum edificaretur et simul commanerent infra clausum unum.—*Ibid.*, fol. 6.

LLANDAFF.

— *The See constituted.*—Hâc dignitate à Germano et Lupo datâ, constituerunt Dubricio episcopalem sedem concessu Monrice, regis, cleri et populi apud Podium Lantaf in honore S. Petri Apostoli fundatum.—*Ang.-Sacr.*, ii. 668.

1120. *The Church built.*—x. Kal. Junii Dominicâ die in suam Ecclesiam Landavie cum decenti processione Episcopus Dubricius honorificè receptus est, et in eadem basilicâ venerabiliter busto reconditus . . . [coram arâ Petri Apostoli et Sanctorum Confessorum Dubricii Theleiau Odocei . . .] S. Dubricii reliquiæ pariter in veteri monasterio mausolco reponuntur ante aram S. Dei genitricis ad aquilonem. Quapropter monasterio veteri diruto, majus construi coepit in honore Ap. Petri et S. Confessorum D. T. O. a^o 1121, 18 Kal. Mart. Prædictus antistes Urbanus videns loci parvitatem in longitudine 28 pedum, in lati-

tudine 12, altitudine 20 et cum duabus alis ex utrâque parte; et cum porticu 15 pedum longitudinis et latitudinis rotundæ molis, consilio Radulfi Cant. Eccles. Archiepi. et totius cleri et populi ejusdem cepit monasterium majus construere.—*Ibid.*, 661.

1266. *The Church dedicated.*—In crastino S. Edmundi R. dedicatio Ecclesiæ Landavensis.—*MS. Chron. Arch. Camb.*, 282.

LONDON.

1135. *St. Paul's burned.*—Combusta est ecclesia S. Pauli Londoniis.—*Oxenedes*, p. 50; *Cotton*, 63; *Matt. Par.*, 74. 1137. *Ang.-Sacr.*, i. 295.
 1240. *The Church consecrated.*—Die S. Remigii dedicata et ecclesia S. Pauli Londoniis præsentem rege et legato, &c.—*Oxenedes*, 168; *Matt. Par.*, 538.
 1230. *The Spire struck.*—*Eulog. Hist.*, iii. 116.
 1442. Upon Candlemas Even the steeple of St. Paul's Church was set on fire by lightning.—*Fabyan*, 617.
 1242. *A Dedication.*—*Matt. Par.*, 595.

NORWICH.

1096. *The Church founded.*—Norwicensis ecclesia fundata est a dom. Herberto episcopo.—*Ang.-Sacr.*, i. 397, 407.
 1106. Fundatio Monasterii Norwici.—*Eulog. Hist.*, iii. 329; *Ang.-Sacr.*, i. 397.
 1115. *The Church begun.*—Fundamenta Ecclesiæ Norwici posita sunt.—*Chron. de Hulmo*, 431.
 1171. *The Church burned.*—Ecclesia Norwici comburitur.—*Chron. de Hulmo*, 433; *Matt. Westm.*, 250; *Cotton*, 77; *Ang.-Sacr.*, i. 397, 409.
 1170—1195. *The Church completed.*—Joannes de Oxoniâ consummavit Ecclesiam ab Herberto inceptam, et Infirmariam ædificavit.—*Ang.-Sacr.*, i. 409.
 1272. *The Church set on fire.*—Efferati sunt cives et communitates villæ ut totam illam celebrem ecclesiam Norwicensem cum ædificiis darent flammis, exceptâ capellâ S. Walteri secus Infirmariam.—*Matt. Par.*, 976, 1,008, ed. Watts.
 1272 [1271—*Wikes*, ap. *Gale*, ii. 98; *Ann. Waverl.*, 226]. In crastino S. Laurentii spurcissimi civitatis ignem per loca diversa prioratus apponentes, Ecclesiam totumque Prioratum, præter tria vel quatuor ædificia in cineres redigerunt.—*Oxenedes*, 241. Apposuerunt ignem in eodem instanti ad magnam Domum Elemosynariam et ad portus Ecclesiæ et ad magnum Campanile, quæ omnia statim cum campanis combusta sunt. Quidam verò ex ipsis extra turrin S. Georgii ignem in magnum campanile, quod fuit ultra chorum, per balistas traxerunt, ex quibus ignibus tota Ecclesia præter Capellam B. Mariæ miraculosè salvata est. Combusserunt Dormitorium Refectorium Aulam Hospitum, Infirmariam cum Capellâ, et quasi omnia ædificia Curie consumpserunt igne. Quamplures de familiâ aliquos subdiaconos, aliquos clericos, aliquos laicos in Claustro et infra septa monasterii interfecerunt, aliquos incarcerationunt. Postquæ ingressi, omnia sacra vasa, libros, aurum et argentum vestes, et omnia alia quæ non fuerunt igne consumpta, deprædati fuerunt, monachos omnes, præter duos vel tres a monastio fugantes. His non contenti malitiam suam usque ad tertium diem continuaverunt, comburendo, interficiendo, deprædando.—*Ang.-Sacr.*, i. 399, 411; *Wikes*, *Gale*, ii. 98; *Cotton*, 147; *Eulog. Hist.*, iii. 137; *Ann. Waverl. Gale*, ii. 226; *Rishanger*, 72.
 1272. *The Tower struck by lightning.*—In die SS. Petri et Pauli facta sunt tonitrua magna, et coruscationes et fulgura, sed et ictus tonitruî in tantâ fortitudine simul in Turrin ecclesiæ S. Trin. Norwici descendit, quod lapides

quamplurimos de præfata turre horribiliter evulsit, et in terram violenter prostravit et eam non mediocriter deturpavit.—*Ang.-Sacr.*, i. 399.

1278. *The Church dedicated.*—Dominica 1^a Adv. Dom. dedicavit W^m E^m magnam Ecclesiam S. Trinitatis Norwicensis. Erant præsentēs dom. Edwardus rex, regina, &c.—*Ibid.*, i. 401, 412, 503.
- 1243—1256. *The Lady-chapel built.*—Walterus de Suthfeld fecit novam Capellam B. Mariæ in Cath. Eccl. Norw.—*Ibid.*, i. 411.
- 1343—1356. W. Bateman contulit summo altari Norw. imaginem magnam S. Trin. in tabernaculo ad magnum valorem.—*Ibid.*, i. 414.
- 1356—1400. *The Presbytery repaired.*—T. Percy ad reparationem Præbiterii quod in magno vento prostratum est per Campanile in Festo S. Mauri A. contulit 400 marcas ex propriis thesauris.—*Ibid.*, i. 415.
- 1416—1426. *The Western Cloister finished.*—J. Wakeryng perfecit Claustrum in opere lapideo ex parte occidentali ab hostio Aulae Hospitum. Sepultus ante altare S. Georgii.—*Ibid.*, i. 417.
1426. *The West Door built.*—W. Alnwyk fieri fecit ex suâ gratiâ majus hostium occidentale cum fenestrâ supereminenti in Eccles. Cath. Norwic.—*Ibid.*
1465. *The Church injured by lightning.*—*MS. Harl.*, 6,963, p. 132.
- 1501—1536. *The Vault enriched; the North Aisle built.*—R. Nix Ecclesie Norwic. laquear pulcherrimè deauravit, atque Alam ejusdem aquilonarem construxit.—*Ang.-Sacr.*, i. 419.

OXFORD (*Leland*, iii. 369).

- Cum antiquam juris Normannorum Deus Angliam subdidisset, Abbenoniensi abbati Ecclesia S. Frideswide cum possessionibus suis a rege quondam donata fuit, et expulsis Canonicis per annos aliquot monachorum dispositioni res adducta subjacuit, donec mutata tandem voluntate regis ejusdam canonicis cuncta restituta sunt, auxilio vero et assensu Willelmi Vicecomitis Patroni Ecclesie Sæc. Virginis; elevata sunt Virginis ossa et in scriniis honorifice collocata, propter peccata enim inhabitantium primò per Danos postea voraci flamma Cænobium Sæc. Virginis Frideswide extitit consumptum. Peter Calo de Culgià O. S. D.—*MS. Harl.*, 6,984, fol. 5.
1346. Chantry of Lady Montacute founded.—*Ibid.*, 6,974, fol. 22.

PETERBOROUGH.

555. *Burgh founded.*—Fuit prima constructio Monasterii de Burgo.—*Eslog. Hist.*, iii. 328.
655. Penda K. of the Mercians and Oswin the brother of King Oswald reared a monastery to the glory of Christ and the honour of St. Peter, and gave it the name of Medeshamstede because there is a well there which is called Mede's well, and they there began the foundation, and thereon wrought.
656. Wulfhere said he would dignify and honour it . . . the abbot Saxulf went home. He so sped as Christ granted him, so that in a few years the monastery was ready. . . The King then set a day when the monastery should be hallowed. At the hallowing of the monastery K. Wulfhere was there . . . and Deusdedit the Abp. of Canterbury hallowed it . . . the monastery was hallowed in the name of St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Andrew.—*Ang.-Sax. Chron.*, sub anno.
871. The Danes came to Medeshamstede, burned and broke, slew the abbot and the monks and all that they found there, then made that which was ere full rich, that it was reduced to nothing.—*Ibid.*
959. Burc monasterium Edgarus condidit.—*Oxenedes*, 8.
963. Bp. Athelwold came to the monastery that was called Medeshamstede,

which whilom was destroyed by heathen folk, there found he nothing but old walls and wild woods. . . He then caused the monastery to be wrought, and placed monks there where before there was nothing.—*Ang.-Sax. Chron., sub anno.*

963. Kenulph, who was afterwards bp. of Winchester, first made the walls about the monastery, then gave it for name Burch that was before called Medeshamstede.—*Ibid.*

1052. The abbot Leofric so enriched the monastery that it was called the golden borough.—*Ibid.*, and 1056.

1059, Oct. 17. The steeple was hallowed at Peterborough.

1070, June 2. Came all the outlaws with many ships and would enter the monastery, and the monks withstood so that they could not come in. They then set it on fire and burned all the monks' houses. They then came in through the fire in at Bolhithe gate, and the monks came to meet them praying for peace. But they recked of nothing, went into the monastery, clomb up to the holy rood . . . they clomb up to the steeple . . . they took there so much gold and silver, and so many treasures in money and in raiment and in books, as no man may tell to another. They then betook themselves to the ships, proceeded to Ely, and there deposited all the treasures. . . Then came Abbot Turold and found within and without all burned save only the church.—*Ibid.*

— Temp. Will. I. Dani intraverunt in ecclesiam . . . ascenderunt in Turrim . . . ita ut non remaneret in monasterio nisi unus monachus infirmus in Domo Infirmorum . . . combusta omnia intus et foris præter solam ecclesiam.—*Chron. Petrob.*, 49, 50.

1099. *Altar of SS. Philip and James.*—Per fenestram quæ erat super altare Philippi et Jacobi.—*H. Candidus*, 64.

1102. In Pentecost mass week came thieves, some from Auvergne, some from France, and some from Flanders, and broke into the monastery of Peterborough, and therein took much of value in gold and in silver.—*Ang.-Sax. Chron., sub anno.*

1116, Aug. 4. All the monastery of Peterborough was burned, and all the houses except the chapter-house and the dormitory.—*Ibid.*

1116. *Fire in the Monastery.*—Totum monasterium combustum est præter Capitulum, et Dormitorium et Necessarium et Refectarium novum.—*H. Cand.*, 71.

1140. Abbot Martin wrought on the church, and had the walls adorned with hangings, and brought the monks into the new monastery on St. Peter's mass day with great worship. This was in the year from the burning 23.—*Ang.-Sax. Chron., sub anno.*

— *The Presbytery completed.*—Presbyterium ecclesiæ perfecit.—*H. Cand.*, 76.

1140. Monachos in novam Ecclesiam cum magno honore introduxit, à combustionem loci vicesimo tertio.—*Ibid.*, 78. In die festivitatis S. Petri [ad vincula].—*Ibid.*, 76.

1107. *New Conventual Buildings, Dormitory, Chapter-house, and Refectory.*—Ernulphus fecit Dormitorium novum et Necessarium, et Capitulum perfecit, quod inchoatum erat, et Refectarium inchoavit.—*Ibid.*, 66.

Hic dormitorium capitulum refectarium et necessarium fecit construere.—*Chron. Jo. Abb. Burg.*, fol. 61.

— *Porch or apse of St. Andrew.*—In porticu St. Andrew, adhuc stante veteri Monasterio.—*H. Candidus*, 67.

1143. Conventus Burgi intravit novam ecclesiam.—*Chron. Petrob.*, 2.

— *The Monastery Gate improved.*—Portam monasterii et portum navium et mercatum et villam multo melius mutavit.—*H. Candidus*, 87.

— *The Abbot's Chamber and Hall built.*—Abbas Martinus Castellum prope

ecclesiam destruxit, forum mutavit, vineam plantavit, duas domos, scil. Cameram Abbatis et Aulam ad familiam edificavit.—*Ibid.*, 89.

- *The Transept and other portions of the Church and Monastery built.*—W. de Waterville. Ambae Cruces Ecclesiae et tres hystoriae Magistrae Turris erectae sunt: Chorus ordinatus, et Domus Infirmorum constructa est; et Claustrum, et Officinae necessariae, et Claustrum monachorum plumbo coopertum est; et in Curia Cameram et Capellam et officinas fecit; et Capellam S. Thomae incepit et fundavit.—*Ibid.*, 93.

- *The Nave built.*—Benedictus edificavit totam navem ecclesiae, opere lapideo et ligneo, à Turre chori usque ad frontem, et pulpitum similiter edificavit.—*Ibid.*, 99.

Akarius A. quoddam infirmi monachi non haberent ad solatium aeris recipiendum, sponte dedit eis partem vineae suae, ubi Ricardus de Scotere fecit postea plantare gardinum.—*Ibid.*, 105.

1214. *New Windows inserted.*—Robertus A. fecit renovare ymaginem S. Mariae et S. Johannis (ut antea), clarificavit ecclesiam xxx. et od amplius verinia. Antea verò erant fenestrae virgis et stramine obstruæ. Fecit unam verinam in Regulari Locutorio, et in Capitulo ex parte prioris, et viij. in Dormitorio et in capella S. Nicholai iij. fecit. Augmentavit Dormitorium et fecit privatas cameras. Juxta Coquinam fecit Lardarium ad opus Cellerarii. Fecit cooperire Aulam Abbatis de plumbo versus Claustrum, et erexit marmoreum Lavatorium et dedit partem vineae suae ad dilatandum cœmeterium.—*Ibid.*, 107, 108.

1214. *The Vault of the Retro-Choir whitened, &c.*—R. Lindsay fecit renovare ymaginem S. Mariae et S. Johannis ultra Magnum Altare, et fecit dealbare voluras in retro-choro.—*R. Swaffham*, 107.

Fecit novam Portam Interiorem et novum Stabulum ad equos abbatis, et Vivarium juxta Cœmeterium. Dedit cuppam argenteam ad feretrum S. Kyneburgae. . . . Erexit magnam domum ultra Pistrinum et Bracinum. Cœmeterium muro forti et alto circumcinxit [i. e. partem vineae ad amplificandum cœmeterium].—*II. Candidus*, 109.

- *The Misericord.*—Conventus habuit trinam Misericordiam per annum in Domo ad hoc propriè deputata ubi comedebant carnes.—*Ibid.*, 110.

Dom. Grostete Linc. Ep^{us} esum carnum ubique monachis penitus inhibuit, nisi tantum in Infirmeria et in Camera Prioris.—*Ibid.*, 110.

- *Blood-letting.*—Ante Statutum Abb. Walteri nullus nisi ex præcepto Prioris, minutionem posset accipere, quidam post quintam ebdomadam vel 6^{am} ceteri verò nisi post 8^{am} vel 10^{am} vel 15^{am} vel, si Prior vellet post dimidium anni, minutionem habebant. Ille vero constituit ut Conventus in sex partes divideretur, et in primo die minutionis, is qui senior partis illius, quæ minui deberet, fuisset, terminato capitulo pro omnibus sociis suis a præsidente licentiam postularet. Ante illud Statutum minuti reficiebantur in Refectorio, regularibus cibis, ter in die, sicut continetur in veteri Consuetudinario.—*Ibid.*, 110.

Conventus Burgi et alii Monachi solebant bis comedere in die, viz. ab Exalt. S. Crucis usque ad 1^{am} diem Octobris, et à dicta die Oct. omne die 12^{mo} usque ad Adv. Dni.; et quolibet die infra Octavas Epiphaniae, et ab illo die omni die 12^{mo} usque ad Quinquagesimam, in quibus diebus solebat Conventus habere unum ferculum ad Cœnam cum casco: aliis vero diebus, viz. 12^{mo}, quoddam interferculum xvi. discorum cum servitoribus . . . idem abbas injunxit ut quæ apponi solebant ad Cœnam apponerentur ad prandium.—*Ibid.*, 111.

- *The Great Solar built.*—Abbas Alexander de Holderness edificavit Solarium magnum ad hostium Camerae Prioris et subtus Cellarium.—*Ibid.*, 115.

— *The Church consecrated.*—Walterus de S. Edmundo dedicari fecit Ecclesiam nostram à ij. Episcopis.—*Ibid.*, 117.

1238. Hoc Monasterium dedicatum est a duobus Episcopis, viz. Rob. Grosteto Ep^o Lincolni et ejus Suffraganeo.—*Chron. Petrob.*, 14.

Dedit Feretris Trium Virginum et cælaturæ Ecclesiæ ij. paria bacinarum.—*H. Candidus*, 119.

1239. Dedicata est Ecclesia Burgo iv. Calend. Octobris.—*Matt. West.*, 300; *Matt. Par.*, 1,465.

— *Stalls made; the new Refectory.*—Dedit x. marcas ad opus Stallorum et majorem partem grossi meremii. Introitus novi Refectorii faciebat, cum abbatibus, prioribus et multis viris religiosis, et militum clericorum et secularium multitudine maximâ. Infra Curiam [id est Abbatiam] magnam illam domum, in quâ habentur duo molendina equina et horreum fœni; et coquinam abbatibus.—*Ibid.*, 119.

Conventus post servitium celebratum horâ nonâ more solito in Refectorio pro se sperabat obtinere, &c.—*Ibid.*, 137.

— *Granary built.*—Ric. de London granarium conventus ædificari fecit.—*Ibid.*, 147.

1272. *The Lady-chapel built.*—Inchoata est Capella B. M. V. per Wm. Parys tunc Priorem qui primum lapidem apponens manu propriâ, plurima Evangelia in quâdam scedulâ scripta sub eodem lapide apposuit. Opus istud cœlitus inchoavit. Ista Capella ex lapidibus et lignis constructa, plumbo cooperta, et fenestris vitreis decenter ornata, imaginem Virginis, unâ cum genealogiâ circa eam descriptâ, quæ Jesse nuncupatur, honorificè fieri fecit. Deinde imagines regum Angliæ, a primo usque ad ultimum, circa parietes seriatim unâ cum eorum vitâ sub compendio scriptâ, fieri perfecit. Acquisivit v. libratas argenti et ampliùs annui redditus ad illuminationem dictæ Capellæ; jacet in Ecclesiâ coram B. M. V. Maria sedente cum Filio super columpnam ante eam occidentale dictæ capellæ.—*Ibid.*, 149, 150.

Most of the Abbats were buried before St. Andrew's Altar.

Corpus Ricardi de London. Abbatibus post capitulum ex Camerâ Abbatibus in Ecclesiam per Portam Abbatie, ut moris est, à toto conventu deferrebat.—*Ibid.*, 150.

— *Works in the Hostelry and Abbot's Lodge.*—Will. de Woodforde Abbas dum Sacrista fuit, fecit fieri in Hostiliariâ conventus magnas cameras: dum abbas erat, in Abbatia capellam abbatibus renovavit magnis sumptibus, similiter in Abbatia fieri fecit unam Grangiam fœni.—*Ibid.*, 152.

Godefridus abbas in Abbatia fecit fieri unam Garderobam fortem et pulcherrimam inter magnam ecclesiam et Capellam suam, cum almariis pulcherrimis in fine Capellæ, ejus sumptus xxiii. lib.—*Ibid.*, 154.

Fieri fecit quoddam herbarium pulchrum juxta gardinum Dereby quod circumvit duplicibus stagnis et pontibus et pyris et herbis delicatissimis, ejus sumptus xxv. lib. et acquisivit unum alnetum, anglicè, holt inter dictum herbarium et ripam de Nene.—*Ibid.*, 155.

In Abbatia unam longam domum inter Grangiam fœni et Aulam Regis, ejus sumptus xii. lib. Item incepit 4^{to} anno Novam Portam Abbatie.—*Ibid.*, 155.

In Abbatia a^o nono consummavit Novam Portam et incepit Cameras annexas versùs Ecclesiam, ejus sumptus cxl. lib. Fecit etiam novum murum inter Herbarium et Dereby Yard.—*Ibid.*, 163.

A^o xxi. incepit quoddam molendinum equinum cum diversis Cameris, ita ut fieret supra molendinum ventriciosè inceptum sed non consummatum sumptibus livⁱⁱ vj^s vij^d.—*Ibid.*, 166.

Dedit grossum meremium ad magnum Dormitorium et conventus fecit reparari.—*Ibid.*, 170.

Ipsemet, dum erat cellerarius abbatis fieri fecit Capellam S. Thomas M. que est inter Monasterium et Capellam B. M. V.—*Ibid.*, 170.

1336—1337. Adam de Botheby, cl. 1321, expendit circa reparationem Aulae dom. Regis cum duabus Cameris, præter grossum meremium, et præter expensas operariorum ad Mensam domini 128^{li} 8^s 3^d.—*Ibid.*, 231.

The Abbot's Lodging, aliàs voc. the Abbot's Side . . . in quo sunt domus et ædificia cum gardinis et solo abuttantibus in latitudine capite orientali super Claustrum dicti Monasterii, continentia per æstimationem CLXXX. pedes: et in latitudine capite occidentali abuttante super Magnam Curiam voc. Le Great Court Yard, continentia per æstimationem DCCCIV¹/₂. pedes, et in longitudine partis borealis abuttantis super Ecclesiam præd. mon. et super Curiam voc. Le Great Gallery Court, continentia per æstim. CCXVI. pedes: ac etiam alia ædificia prædictis domibus annexa, unà cum Magnâ Turri lapideâ vocatâ The Knight's Chamber situatâ et existente inter prædicta ædificia ad orientem et villam de Peterboro ad occidentem, continens in longitudine CCLXXXIII. pedes . . . necnon omnia alia ædificia, domos, structuræ situatæ et existentia in ambitu et circuitu prædictæ Magnæ Curie abuttantia super villam præd. de Peterboro ac occidentem continentia per æstim. CCCCLXXXIII. pedes, et ad orientem abuttantia super Turrim adjacentem portibus voc. Le Red Gates, et Officio Penitentiariorum præd. Monasterii usque ad portam voc. Le Heaven Gates, continentia per estimationem CCCXL. pedes, . . . ac unum clausum sive vivarium voc. Le Derby Yard, abuttans super magnum fossatum vocatum Le Bulldyke ad orientem, et communem seueram versus villam prædictam ad occidentem, cum eodem magno fossato voc. Le Bulldyke et quâdam portâ voc. Le Water Gates, aliàs Le Bull Gates, continens in se per æstimation. iiii. acras.—*Monast. Anglic.*, i. 402.

(To be continued.)

TREASURE TROVE.—A Parliamentary return has been issued of all objects coming under the denomination of treasure trove which have been claimed by the Solicitor of the Treasury, on behalf of the Crown, between the 1st of March, 1864, and the 10th day of May, 1865, setting forth the date of such claims, description of treasure, estimated value, and how disposed of. The findings were five in number. The first, on May 25, 1864, was a gold coin at Long Crendon, Bucks, valued at £3. This was retained by the British Museum, on payment of £3: £2 paid to the farmer on whose ground the coin was found. On July 5, 62 gold coins were found in an earthen jar in a field at Stockerston, Leicestershire; the value was £58 4s. 1d. Five of these coins were granted to the lord of the manor, on payment of their value, £4 14s. 5d.; ten coins presented to the Leicester Town Museum. The value of the coins was paid to the finders. On Aug. 17, 6,000 silver pennies, *temp.* Henry III., were found at Eccles. The value is said to be unknown. The coins were delivered to the Duchy of Lancaster, the Duchy being entitled thereto under grants in Royal charters. On Sept. 1, 760 silver coins were found at Holwell, near Newark, Notts. These, which are valued at £15 3s. 1d., are still undisposed of. On Dec. 21, five pieces of gold were found at Wimborne, Dorset. These, valued at £16 17s., have been retained by the British Museum, on payment of £16 17s. to the finders.

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

DORCHESTER MEETING, AUG. 1—8.

(Concluded from p. 341.)

Aug. 4. MEETINGS OF SECTIONS.

Mr. BERESFORD HOPE, M.P., took the chair at 10 o'clock.

The Rev. J. G. Joyce read a paper on the results of the excavations recently undertaken by the Duke of Wellington, at Silchester. The discourse was illustrated by diagrams and numerous coloured representations of objects there exhumed. A singular amount of uncertainty hung about the name, which he was not prepared to dispel. Silchester was supposed to have been originally a British settlement or camp, from its form, but it was occupied, undoubtedly, at an early date by the Romans. The internal portion of the town was subdivided into rectangular forms, by two roads, one running north and south and the other east and west; but the walls were irregular, having, he believed, as many as nine faces. The walls, nearly all of which are perfect, are of immense strength, and were evidently built in courses. From the fact of there not having been found tiles in Silchester inscribed with the name of any legion, it had been doubted whether it was ever occupied as a military station, but he believed it had been so occupied, and gave his reasons for thus thinking. He did not doubt, however, but that commerce was carried on there, because at that time it was one of the most important centres of enterprise in the country. He then directed attention to the construction of the houses exhumed, and gave interesting details of their contents. The coins discovered, he remarked, ranged from the time of the Emperor Augustus to coins of the latest period of the occupation of Britain by the Romans. Of the first century coins there had been found 11; second century, 30; third, 144; and fourth, 211. The lecturer was thanked for his admirable paper, and the enlightened and patriotic enterprise of the Duke of Wellington in prosecuting these researches was cordially acknowledged.

Mr. C. T. Newton, F.S.A., delivered a lecture on Phœnician Art as illustrated by recent discoveries in Rhodes, Cyprus, and Sidon. The lecturer observed that, as far as we know, the Phœnicians were the first people who made long voyages from the eastern to the western extremities of the Mediterranean Sea; the first to observe the stars for the purposes of navigation; and, if ancient chronologers were to be believed, they were the founders of a city beyond the pillars of Hercules 1,200 years before the Christian era. The Phœnicians were the proto-

types of the Englishmen of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and rivalled them in their happy mixture of audacity, and sagacity in discovering the best markets, and that at a time when Greek history had not begun. They were connected with the historical books of Scripture; they invented the alphabet which we inherit, and he thought it was not too much to say that had not the Phœnicians simplified the mode of writing and bequeathed their alphabet to the Greeks, the "Times" which appeared this day might never have been printed. With reference to the tin the Phœnicians obtained from Britain, he observed that some thought the southern counties were under Phœnician influence—that they had factories here, introduced much of their civilization, and left evidences of their skill in such structures as Stonehenge. Sir G. C. Lewis in his history of the Astronomy of the Ancients argued that the Phœnicians never landed in the British isles, but that the tin was conveyed to the isle of Vectis, then across to Gaul, and from thence on muleback to Marseilles. If this reasoning were correct, they could never hope to discover Phœnician remains in this country. But he (the lecturer) based his conclusion mainly on the fact that before the time of the Romans the accounts given of Britain are mixed up with much that is fabulous. He conceived that circumstance to be attributable to the pains the Phœnicians took to conceal the place where they found a good market. It was an early opinion that Phœnician art had a distinct character, but no specimens of it could be obtained. The writing alleged to be Phœnician was chiefly upon coins, but on examination, these proved to have been the work of Greek artists, though occasionally a Phœnician deity was found upon them; they were coins of the satraps of the time of the Artaxerxes, from 300 to 400 B.C. Early vases of an Asiatic character were likewise attributed to them, but he held they were of Greek workmanship. He then directed attention to the results of recent excavations at Rhodes, Cyprus, and Sidon, and warmly eulogized the Emperor of the French for the researches he has caused to be made. He gave in detail an account of the finding of terra-cottas, pottery, porcelain, glass, gold ornaments (especially instancing several remarkable ear-rings), and other relics. The Phœnicians were the traders who navigated the seas in the earliest times. They worked several metals, and made trinkets, which they exchanged with the people with whom they traded, taking home tin from Britain, copper from Cyprus, and various products from other places. He believed they traded with Egypt at a very early date, and brought home Egyptian wares of various kinds, such as porcelain and metals. These they imitated and carried to the Italian coast, by which means they got into the Greek market, and so they laid the foundation of ornamental art. No doubt the Greeks improved very rapidly on the metals they got from the Phœnicians. This the lecturer illustrated by a Greek figure and one exhumed at Sidon. Finally, he said, we must not give up anticipating the discovery of Phœnician relics in England. He thought it possible to find traces of them by examining more tumuli, and by applying modern philology to the names of the promontories, harbours, &c. along this coast. It was a most interesting inquiry to determine whether or not the Phœnicians came to Britain.

The Rev. Professor Willis next spoke upon Glastonbury Abbey, illustrating his remarks by several admirable diagrams. The remains of this abbey were those of a large church, of which he exhibited a re-

stored plan. Projecting from the west end was a remarkable building, of which a portion was a chapel in the transition style of Norman, that was connected with the west end of the large church by Early English work. The chapel was originally complete in itself.

The traditions connected with the structure are remarkable. It was related that in the year 63 of the Christian era the Apostles Philip and James then preaching in France sent twelve disciples to Britain, the chief of them, "as report said," being Joseph of Arimathea. The king and his people rejected the mission, but permitted the missionaries to retire to the present site of Glastonbury, then a wild and uncultivated island, and to reside there. At that spot they constructed a place of twisted osiers, under the instruction of the Archangel Gabriel, in which to observe religious exercises. There they remained as hermits till they all died, and the place then became the resort of wild beasts. In the year 166 the Pope sent twelve missionaries to Britain, who baptized the king and the people, and came to this island, where they found the old church, and perceived by some indications, assisted by visions, that it was constructed by the Christians. Miraculously directed by the Virgin, they resided there nine years, living as anchorites. The Christian King Lucius elected an abbot to keep up the number of monks. St. Patrick visited the spot in 433, and founded an oratory, which he dedicated to Christ and His Apostles. The people multiplied, and the old church became a place to which pilgrimages were made. In 472, St. Patrick was said to have been buried there. St. David of Wales next came. He had prepared a solemn dedication for the chapel, but he was warned by a vision, and contented himself by building a new church to the east of the old structure. Another saint connected with the place was Paulinus, who clothed the old wicker church with boards, and covered it with lead. Thus, for five hundred years, was preserved this wicker edifice, the first Christian church erected in Britain. There was a long list of other saints connected with the church. The great church was undoubtedly founded by King Ina, and it was said to have remained in splendour till the time of the Danes, when it was ravaged. Under St. Dunstan, who introduced the Benedictine rule into England, with the help of the king it was rebuilt and refurnished, and so remained till the time of the Normans. The Normans condemned the old church, and erected the monastic buildings. In the reign of Henry II, a fire consumed the greater part of the relics, and a portion of the building. The little chapel was rebuilt, and called 'St. Mary.' Joseph of Arimathea was said to be buried there, but William of Malmesbury evidently did not believe it. In 1478, the Norman chapel at the west end had been connected with the large church, and at that period the alleged grave of Joseph of Arimathea was shewn. His remains were said to have been found in 1367. When the fire occurred in the chapel, the monks discovered, in a very remarkable manner, the remains of St. Patrick, St. Dunstan, and other great personages, and carried them through the country to raise money.

After describing minutely the architectural features of the building, especially noting the crypt introduced in the fifteenth century under the original floor of the twelfth in St. Joseph's Chapel, he spoke of the endowment of Adam de Sodbury for the purpose of conducting service in the Lady-chapel, and mentioned that at the time of the Reformation the services were conducted by twelve priests, in commemoration of

the twelve apostles that originally founded the chapel. At the present time the chapel is so much hidden by ivy and trees that it is impossible to obtain a good view of the ruins.

In the interval between the morning and evening meetings, a section of the Institute availed themselves of the invitation of Mr. E. J. Weld to visit Lulworth Castle, where they were entertained at luncheon; and on their way back they visited the remains of the Cistercian Abbey of Bindon, which is of the twelfth century; they consist of little more than the foundations, but these have been carefully cleared of earth and left exposed, so that the plan of the abbey is laid out as on a map.

Another party visited Cerne, under the guidance of the Rev. C. W. Bingham. After inspecting the magnificent Abbey Church, a part of which is now occupied by a farmhouse, they proceeded to the church and the remains of the abbey, where much discussion took place as to the probable site of its various buildings, and their relation to what still exists.

Mr. F. H. DICKINSON occupied the chair at the evening meeting. The Rev. F. Moule communicated some particulars relating to Fordington Church, its architecture, and the relics of antiquarian interest which it contains. Mr. Bond, F.S.A., read a valuable paper on the history of Corfe Castle, taken chiefly from the Public Records, with much labour and research. Mr. E. A. Freeman gave a lecture on the churches of Wimborne and Milton. The former, he observed, was founded in the year 718 by Cuthberga, a sister to King Ina, and the latter by King Ethelstan about the year 933.

*Aug. 5. EXCURSIONS TO CORFE CASTLE, WAREHAM, CANFORD
MANOR, AND WIMBORNE MINSTER.*

The members of the Institute and their friends proceeded by special train to Wareham, and thence in carriages to Corfe Castle. On reaching this spot, Mr. J. H. Parker was called on to give a description of the ruins. He was supported by Mr. Bond, the able lecturer of the previous evening, and Mr. Burt.

When the party had passed through the first gatehouse, Mr. Parker explained that they were then standing in the lower ward, respecting the building of which there were accounts going on from the time of Edward I. to that of Edward III. The second gatehouse, which was of the time of Edward I., had been blown up by Cromwell, and one half had slid down into the foss about ten feet below the other, a very curious circumstance, and as this had not destroyed the masonry, it was evidently of very superior workmanship. All the walls of the lower keep were undoubtedly Edwardian. He then pointed above to the portion of the Norman keep, with the annex which had been added, though he was sorry to differ from Mr. Bond, as he did not think the keep was so early as the time of the Conqueror. His impression was that the keep was built in the time of Henry I., and the annex in that of Henry II. He could not put it earlier, because of the ashlar work. Documentary evidence being slight, they must judge of these buildings by others whose dates were ascertained. There were examples of the time of the Conqueror, but of much more rude construction; the earliest being that of Malling Castle, Rochester, built by

Bishop Gundulph. The castles of the Norman barons themselves at the time of the Conquest were earthworks and wood, and it was not till the twelfth century that there were any walls entirely faced with ashlar. The wall connecting the Edwardian gatehouse with the Norman, had been ascertained from the Pipe Roll to have been built in the 20th year of Henry III., and was mentioned as taking the place of the wooden palisades previously in use.

A move was next made to another part, which Mr. Parker said was the earliest portion of the castle. He pointed out the herringbone-work in a part of the wall. The examples, whose date was known, were of the eleventh century, but this was a sort of rude work that might have been built at any time. It was simply an ingenious kind of contrivance for adapting the work to the material. The only question was, whether it might not have been of the tenth century. When the murder of Edward the Martyr took place, there was a royal residence here, and as it is only fifty years previous to the eleventh century, the work in question might be of that date. It is cased on the exterior by regular masonry of the thirteenth century, which blocks up the original small windows. It appeared to him not improbable, that this wall belonged to a Saxon dwelling here, not a stone castle, although it was protected by earthworks and palisades. The herringbone-work was, perhaps, a part of this ancient dwelling-house. He then referred to the "Boutavant," or projecting tower in this part of the ruins. Proceeding to the side in the direction of Wareham, he pointed out the three gateways, protecting the castle on that side, of the time of Henry III. or Edward I., and leading up to the keep of the same date. It had been destroyed, but enough remained to tell what it was. They could see the remains of the grand staircase which led up to the keep, and was carried on arches, and he pointed out where the chapel might have been. The upper part of the tower was of quite different masonry, being the work of Sir Christopher Hatton, in the reign of Elizabeth, when considerable alterations were made. Further on he pointed out the fourth gate, at an angle of the keep, protecting that part of the building in which were the royal apartments, partly of the time of Henry III., and partly of Edward I. This was called the "Gloriette," a name frequently seen in the descriptions of castles, and appearing to mean nothing more than the state apartments. He then directed attention to what was called the Cockayne tower, and shewed that in this part there was a chapel of the thirteenth century, in addition to that in the keep, an arrangement similar to that at Windsor. Here also was the great hall, as might be seen by the marks left of the vault in the wall. In this place also was one of the castle wells. The party then ascended the Norman keep, where Mr. Parker pointed out the remains of the bulwark, and other distinguishing peculiarities.

A vote of thanks having been accorded to Mr. Parker, the party then returned to Wareham. There is an old tradition that Wareham once had seventeen churches, but only one, that of St. Mary, is now used for service. This is, however, a very commodious building, and no doubt originally possessed much architectural beauty, but the interior at least was some years ago almost entirely spoilt by the bad taste in which the restoration was carried out. A very interesting lead font with bold designs was noticed at the west end; but the feature which attracted most attention was what the Rev. C. W. Bingham termed the re-

markable Runic inscription on a stone inserted in the east end of the north aisle. He did not think it was *in situ*, but built in there upside-down. No one having solved the problem, Mr. Bartlett, the Town Clerk, handed to Mr. Bingham the following as an interpretation which had been made some few years ago by a gentleman then in Wareham:—"Catug, or Catocus, (who came to Britain about 408 with Germanus to withstand the Pelagian heresy,) dedicated to God Augustin Ansii. Catug Cadugan*." Mr. Parker called attention to the chapel or crypt at the end of the south aisle, where he said would be seen two fine effigies of the Stoke family, of the time of Henry III. and Edward I. At the south-east angle of the chancel there was likewise a very small and curious chapel of the fifteenth century; a monument to the memory of Hutchins, the Dorset topographer; and some ancient inscribed and seemingly monumental stones, the inscriptions on which the Rev. W. Barnes holds to be British. Upon one of them is the word *ENNIEL* in capital letters; then a dot and then an *r.*, where the stone is broken off.

The party afterwards returned to the railway station, and proceeded by special train to Wimborne. At the station the Rev. Prebendary Onslow was in attendance to receive the members of the Institute, but first of all they proceeded to Canford Manor.

A visit to this splendid specimen of the work of Sir Charles Barry had not been included in the original arrangements, but was made in compliance with a most cordial invitation from the owner, Sir Ivor Bertie Guest, Bart. Several vehicles were in readiness to convey the members to the Hall, but several preferred the walk by the side of the Stour. The party, which now numbered altogether between two and three hundred, were received by Sir Ivor in the grand entrance gallery, and were afterwards conducted into the magnificent hall, where luncheon was laid out. Sir Ivor took the head of the table, supported by the Marquis Camden and the Hon. Mrs. W. Ashley, there being also among those present, Lord Neaves, Lady Charlotte Schreiber, Mr. Schreiber, and the Misses Guest, Sir Richard Kirby, Sir J. P. Boileau, the Hon. W. Ashley, Sir W. C. Medleycott, Sir Stephen Glynn, Mr. Floyer, M.P., Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., &c.

Before the company separated, Mr. Beresford Hope begged to propose a toast. Seldom, he might say, and still more seldom perhaps in so unique and magnificent a hall, had this Institute partaken of such hospitality as on that occasion; never had they been more hospitably received, and never more bountifully and more in keeping with the *genius loci*. Many times had the healths of distinguished archaeologists been proposed; many a time had the health of the hostess of the day been given. But here in Canford he believed for the first time in the annals of the Archaeological Institute he had to propose the health of a most distinguished archaeologist, and at the same time of the hostess of the day. What Lady Charlotte Schreiber had done—her deep labour of love in illustrating that mysterious and interesting literature of Wales—they all knew. He confessed for himself with shame that his acquaintance with that literature was only an outside one; it was only as coupled with general literature that he knew how much Lady Charlotte in this respect had done. Lord Neaves, however, as a Scotchman,

* An incised stone at Caldy Island, Tenby, has an inscription in which this name occurs.

could speak more to the point. He (Mr. Hope), however, asserted that all honour and glory should be given to a lady who had come forward in this way to rescue from oblivion the literature of a people, whose peculiar circumstances have preserved to them their independent nationality, whilst they enjoy the advantage of being incorporated with a powerful but thoroughly antagonistic nation.

Lord Neaves, remarking on the beauty of Canford House, said one part of it was called the kitchen of John of Gaunt, "time-honoured Lancaster," and he thought, considering the connection John of Gaunt had with this house, as well as with English history, he might claim their sympathy in proposing a toast to his memory. John of Gaunt's memory deserved this tribute at their hands, he being the patron of the great English poet Chaucer, who in his "Canterbury Tales" has immortalized the language which belonged more to this part of England than to any other. Chaucer, in his descriptions of the things in those times, has mentioned a franklin, in whose house he said "it snowed meat and drink." For such hospitable purposes John of Gaunt's kitchen was established. They (the company), had been most fortunate in escaping showers of another kind that day, but since they had entered Canford House, there had descended upon them bountiful showers of a most reviving kind. He begged therefore to propose in connection with this hospitable mansion, that they should drink to the memory of John of Gaunt.

A visit was then made to the Nineveh marbles, which were presented to Lady Charlotte Schreiber by Mr. Layard, when Mr. Beresford Hope gave a brief description of them. The company next visited the ancient kitchen, one side of which, Mr. Parker said, was of the time of John of Gaunt, but the rest was later, and probably of the time of Henry VII.

The party then left Canford House, and proceeded to Wimborne, where Mr. E. A. Freeman gave a lecture on the Minster.

After a short time the party took their way to the station, where a special train awaited them. They started at six, and reached Dorchester shortly before seven.

A conversazione was held in the Museum at 9 o'clock.

Aug. 6. This being Sunday, the Lord Bishop of Salisbury preached, both morning and evening, at Holy Trinity Church, Dorchester. In his sermons his Lordship expatiated on the advantages of archæology. It was, he remarked, very often considered that archæologists merely looked at the outside of things, and that they were investigators of the dry bones of history, but this was a mistake, and he shewed how very advantageous their investigations might be for the interests of society, and summed up by saying that by the study of the past we advanced the interest of the present, and that we knew how to make use of it for the benefit of the future. That was the purpose of archæology, not merely for examining the records and buildings, however interesting they might be to archæologists or historians, but to serve a higher purpose. Through that science they understood how the institutions of society had grown up, compared them with the present, and looked forward to the improvements which might be effected in the future through the study of archæology.

Aug. 7. MEETING OF SECTIONS.

Mr. E. Smirke presided, when a paper by Mr. E. Hawkins, F.S.A., Vice-President of the Archæological Institute, was presented on the "Ancient Mints in the County of Dorset." On the establishment of the Saxon rule a coinage commenced bearing the name of the prince by whose authority it was issued, and that of the moneyer to whom he committed the privilege of striking it, and, after some time, was added the name of the place where it was minted. Ethelstan is the first of the Anglo-Saxon monarchs who seems to have ordained laws for the regulation of the coinage. In Dorset there were four places where in early times coins were minted, viz., Dorchester, Bridport, Shaftesbury, and Wareham. No coins, however, were known to collectors as having been minted at Dorchester earlier than the reign of Ethelred II., 978 to 1016. After noting the early celebrity of Bridport as a place where hemp and flax were manufactured, he remarked that in the reign of Edward the Confessor there appeared to be a mint there with one moneyer. At Shaftesbury in the time of Ethelstan there were two moneyers, and during the reign of the Confessor three. Wareham had two moneyers in the reign of Ethelstan, and two in the time of William the Conqueror. In conclusion, he expressed a hope that fresh information would be drawn forth from the local antiquary or collector.

A paper by Mr. J. Farrar, F.S.A., on "Roman Villas, recently discovered in Chedworth Wood, Gloucestershire," was next read.

Professor Buckman gave some interesting "Notes on a Saxon Bucket," (exhibited in the museum,) after which

The Rev. E. Venables expressed his regret at the unavoidable absence of the Dean of Chichester, who was to have read a paper on "The Life of Cardinal Morton," but Dr. Hook had sent the paper, which he read in brief.

Another paper was announced by Mr. T. N. W. Smart, on the "Ethelred Brass in Wimborne Minster," but as Mr. Smart was unable to attend,

Mr. J. H. Parker made some brief remarks on the city of Wells, and the objects of interest to be found in the cathedral, with its adjuncts, which he considered was one of the most perfect in the country. He said that he had obtained permission from the bishop, the dean, and others, to shew any person or party over the cathedral and bishop's palace, on Wednesday, if any present would like to accompany him; and he remarked that the palace contained some very fine work of the thirteenth century, surrounded by fortifications of the fourteenth.

At noon a large party started to visit Athelhampton, Milton Abbey, Bingham's Melcombe and Waterson.

Arrived at Athelhampton, the seat of G. J. Wood, Esq., the Rev. C. W. Bingham gave a brief outline of the history of the house; and Mr. J. H. Parker said there was no distinct record as to who built the old mansion, but from its style he should suppose that it was built by the Martin family, somewhere about the time of Henry VII., and it was one of the finest of those old manor-houses for which the counties of Somerset and Dorset were noted, and of which he had given a short account in his book on "Domestic Architecture."

The party inspected the numerous objects of interest in the house, amongst which was some very old tapestry, descriptive of a consular triumph at Rome, and a numerous collection of relics, but being pressed

for time they were unable to partake of luncheon provided by Mr. Wood, and they proceeded to Milton Abbey, the seat of Baron Hambro, which was reached after a drive through some of the most varied and beautiful scenery in the county of Dorset. The abbey stands on an eminence, from which very extensive views are obtained. Before proceeding to inspect the interior of the church the company were entertained in the entrance-hall, the Rev. C. W. Bingham having been requested, in the absence of the Baron Hambro, to preside.

After luncheon, the Rev. C. W. Bingham briefly returned thanks, and invited as many as were disposed to visit the chapel of St. Catharine, which was situated on an eminence behind the abbey, and from which a most magnificent view could be obtained.

A numerous party then wended their way up the delightful slopes, at the summit of which stands the little chapel.

Mr. Beresford Hope described the building, which was in the early Norman style. St. Catharine became a martyr at Alexandria, but her body was said to have been conveyed by angels to Mount Sinai, so that temples on a height were usually dedicated to that saint: of this they would find instances at Abbotsbury, the Isle of Wight, Rouen, and many other places. He afterwards directed attention to the curious old encaustic tile-pavement of the chancel, which is of early date, the majority of the tiles bearing the arms of St. Clare.

A general move was then made in the direction of Milton Abbey, where Mr. E. A. Freeman described the edifice.

In a detached building in the grounds were several fragments of mouldings and ornaments, and on these Mr. Parker remarked that the fragments shewed there were rich and handsome ornaments of the twelfth century in the church. They entirely destroyed those, and put up in their stead the Decorated ornaments. Respecting the grotesque designs, they had been distinctly proved to have been brought over by the crusaders in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, when the great revival of architecture took place. For some reason or other (it was imagined that some believed the end of the world would come with the completion of a thousand years), there was a great revival in the eleventh century of building in stone. In the twelfth century they had those rich ornaments which were brought from the East. These ornaments were identically the same with those of Syria. The Count de Vogué had published a series of engravings, shewing the identity of the designs found in England and France with works found in Syria, and this fact of the copying of ornament from the East was one of the most remarkable pieces of archæological history. But these ornaments belong to the later and richer part of the Norman or Romanesque style, and not to the Gothic. He was satisfied from long study that in the dominions of Henry II. of England the Gothic style had its origin. The earliest pure Gothic building known, the choir of Lincoln, was built by St. Hugh; he was brought over by Henry II. At Witham, in Somersetshire, there was a Carthusian monastery, and there was a church built at the time St. Hugh was abbot, some years before he went to Lincoln. It was distinctly English local work, therefore he brought no workmen with him. There had been no end of discussions upon this subject. He was at Lincoln when Professor Willis first lectured on it, and declared it to be the work of a mad Frenchman. He confessed a doubt of it at the time, as he had been a good deal in

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Letters were read by Mr. Burt proposing that the congress should be held in London next year. A resolution to that effect was moved by Mr. A. Beresford Hope, M.P., and seconded by Sir J. P. Boileau, who took occasion to mention his gratification at the decision of the meeting last year that the meeting of 1865 should be held in Dorsetshire, for though he had attended many meetings of the Institute, he had never witnessed so great congeniality of feeling as had greeted them in this county. The resolution was unanimously carried. The noble President was re-elected for the ensuing year.

The general concluding meeting was held at the Town Hall, at half-past ten, when the Marquess Camden occupied the chair. Cordial votes of thanks were passed to the Mayor and Corporation of Dorchester, the Lord Bishop and clergy of the diocese, the nobility and gentry of Dorset, and the contributors of papers read during the Congress, which were suitably acknowledged by Mr. Coombs, the Rev. C. W. Bingham, Mr. J. J. Wood, Col. Pinney, the Rev. W. Barnes, and Mr. E. A. Freeman.

Sir J. Boileau rose to make particular mention of the Rev. C. W. Bingham as a gentleman through whose representations the Institute had met at Dorchester, spoke of the great services he had rendered, and said that wherever and whenever they had made an excursion Mr. Bingham had been the *genius loci*.

After a few words from the Marquess Camden endorsing the sentiments expressed by Sir J. Boileau, the vote of thanks was cordially adopted.

The Rev. C. W. Bingham said that he had talked so much during the Congress, and was so overwhelmed by their kindness, that he could only say from his heart that he thanked them.

In conclusion, Lord Neaves moved a vote of thanks to the Marquess Camden for his conduct not only in the chair that day, but for presiding during this most successful meeting of the Institute. A better president they could not have had; he entered into all their views, sympathized with all their feelings, appreciated all those objects which they valued, and accommodated himself to every arrangement made, without in the slightest degree seeming even to exact what was his due. In those respects there could not be one better calculated to secure their respect and affection in discharging the duties imposed upon him.

Mr. A. Beresford Hope, M.P., seconded the resolution. He said that it was a peculiar pleasure as well as a peculiar honour to him to have been called upon to second the motion, because he could put before them the reason why the Marquess Camden occupied the chair as no one else could do. The fact was, the noble lord was a child of that end of England in which he (Mr. Hope) had the honour to live. Lord Camden's life had been past in the busy duties of the world. He did not believe—the President would correct him if he were wrong—that archæology had been for the greater portion of Lord Camden's life his peculiar study, though like a good, sensible, and earnest man, no doubt, he respected the monuments of antiquity. Fortunately, however, his Lordship became the possessor and care-taker of a most beautiful remain, Bayham Priory, on the border of Sussex, and also of Beckenham Priory, in Kent. Opportunities made men, and Lord Camden might not have been an archæologist, but that he saw the value of his possessions, and recognised his responsibilities in regard to them. Another

Burgundy. Since then some of the first French antiquaries had seen the work, and pronounced it English, although they doubted the date. His opinion was that it was English, and that the date was true, A.D. 1192—1200.

The party then proceeded to Bingham's Melcombe, their next place of visit. On arriving at this delightful and picturesque little spot, they were first conducted into the fine old residence of Col. Bingham, in the courtyard of which the Rev. C. W. Bingham, acting as the *cicerone*, addressed the company, and said he was sure his brother was exceedingly happy to welcome the members and friends of the Archæological Institute to his ancestral house, and he had thought it appropriate, before entering the rooms, to say a few words to them. The house was one of the best representations of a small country squire's residence of the sixteenth century that he had ever seen. The Binghams had been settled on this spot since 1250 without any break, or deficiency of male heirs. His ancestor was the brother or nephew of Bishop Bingham, and married the heiress of Turberville. From existing documents they had a certain incontrovertible date of the 4th Elizabeth, 1561, since which time only that portion east of the hall had been built, whilst the porch had also been altered. At that time the house consisted of the hall and oriel, within which was a parlour, the passage of the hall leading to the buttery and other offices, cellar, kitchen, bakehouse, brew-house, then the dairy, and next the gatehouse and larder. In that arrangement the house still remains. He once more assured them his elder brother was glad to receive them, and to give them an opportunity of seeing their little ancestral mansion-house.

The handsome apartments, with their rich paintings and curious old heraldic stained windows, were visited and described, and the famous bowling-green, serving as a lawn, and surrounded by a stupendous yew hedge, were all pointed out and admired by those present. After this, the curious little church was visited and described, and a short sketch of its history given by the Rev. C. W. Bingham. The party then started for the return journey, calling on their way at Walterston, which has lately been restored after the conflagration which took place some two years ago. Some of the party took the fine old church of Piddletown on their way.

The party arrived in Dorchester soon after 9 p.m., when a *conversazione* was held.

Aug. 8. CONCLUDING MEETINGS.

At half-past nine the meeting of the members was held in the Council Chamber, the Marquis Camden presiding.

The annual report of the Institute was read by Mr. C. Tucker, and its adoption moved by Sir J. P. Boileau, and unanimously carried. Mr. J. Burtt read the balance-sheet, after which the following were duly elected members of the Institute:—Lady Smith, Rev. R. B. Oliver, Mr. R. H. Shout, Mr. J. Bain, Mr. J. Floyer, M.P., Ven. Archdeacon Huxtable, Mr. C. Graham, Mr. J. E. Brine, Mr. E. Cunningham, Mr. T. Roger Smith, Mr. J. E. Weld, Mrs. Coombs, Rev. H. E. Ravenhill, Dr. Aldridge, Mr. R. B. Sheridan, M.P., Mrs. Reginald Smith, Mr. C. Minett, Mr. S. Hansom, Mr. Herbert Williams, Mr. J. Hicks, Mr. O. W. Farrer, Mr. Ralph Neville Grenville, M.P., Mr. F. Filliter, Miss Barnett, the Town Clerk of Dorchester, and Mr. Williams.

Letters were read by Mr. Burt proposing that the congress should be held in London next year. A resolution to that effect was moved by Mr. A. Beresford Hope, M.P., and seconded by Sir J. P. Boileau, who took occasion to mention his gratification at the decision of the meeting last year that the meeting of 1865 should be held in Dorsetshire, for though he had attended many meetings of the Institute, he had never witnessed so great congeniality of feeling as had greeted them in this county. The resolution was unanimously carried. The noble President was re-elected for the ensuing year.

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event came about. One whose ill health prevented his attending the congress of the Institute, whom they all liked and all respected as one of the most eminent archæologists of the south-east of England, the Rev. Lambert Larking, founded an archæological society in Kent, and the lord of Bayham naturally took the chair. Two years ago the Institute rubbed its eyes, woke up, and recollected that within thirty miles of London there was a cathedral, viz. at Rochester. A congress was there decreed, and naturally the President of the very vigorous Kentish society was placed in the chair as a bond of union between the local and general society. Lord Camden's presidency on that occasion made him what he was now, their regular stated President. He was only invited then to preside at that congress, but they liked him so well that they kept him in his chair and put him in the position of head of the Institute, and they meant to keep him there. They saw, therefore, that this was not an ordinary case of a man being complimented by being placed in a certain position. Lord Camden had proved himself equal to the duties of the office, and he felt sure that next year when the Institute had their great meeting in London, by the kind invitation of our gracious Sovereign, and with the assent of the chief magistrate of London, they meant to decipher the great history of Church and State embodied in the Tower of London, in the palace and abbey of Westminster, the castle of Windsor, St. Stephen's Chapel, and Eton College. He was sure that Lord Camden would more than prove himself equal to that occasion. In conclusion, he commended to the notice of the meeting the dilapidated condition of Piddletown Church.

The motion was carried by acclamation.

The Marquess Camden said he need scarcely assure them he felt very much the kindness with which they had received the proposition. It had given him great pleasure to visit this county; it was a great many years since he had seen Wimborne Minster and Milton Abbey. He was also pleased to see Sherborne Church for the first time, especially under such auspices. With regard to his capacity as president, Lord Neaves and Mr. Beresford Hope had expressed their opinions in much too flattering terms. He could only convey to them his cordial and heartfelt thanks for all the kindness he had received on this occasion, as well as at former times, from the members of the Institute. He only hoped that their future meetings might be conducted as agreeably as this one at Dorchester. The meeting then separated.

Aug. 9. EXCURSION TO WELLS.

Agreeably to the invitation given on the 7th, a large party proceeded to Wells under the guidance of Mr. J. H. Parker, and on arriving, at once repaired to the Bishop's Palace.

Here Mr. Parker began by calling attention to the basement story, which is Early English in style, and is divided into a long hall, and the cellar, or crypt, as it is called, with groined roofs and Purbeck marble pillars. The party then went upstairs into the hall of Bishop Jocelyn, which was of the usual size of a baron's hall, with a magnificent Early English window. The party then entered the drawing-room, which is also Early English in character, the ceiling of which has been added by Bishop Bagot in a style which was much to be lamented. He observed that this palace was the most splendid specimen of domestic architecture which he had met with in England,

or even in Europe. In the library Mr. Parker pointed out an Early English window, with shafts of Purbeck marble, which, with the corresponding one in the hall, he characterized as the finest specimens of domestic windows of the thirteenth century in Europe. The company then entered a gallery, said to be 80 ft. in length, with similar fine Early English windows, which is hung with portraits of bishops of the see, including those of Wolsey, Godwin, Laud, and Ken. The chair of the Abbot of Glastonbury, and that called the "Monk's Chair," so well known from its numerous copies, are preserved here.

The visitors next proceeded to the chapel of the palace, which was restored at a cost of £1,500, by Bishops Law and Bagot. The whole formed part of Bishop Jocelyn's original design with the cathedral, chapter-house, and close, a "magnificent conception, giving an idea of the grandeur of the middle ages hardly to be obtained elsewhere," but which Bishop Jocelyn did not live to complete, although, in Fuller's words, "God, to square his great undertakings, gave him a long life to his large heart." This chapel is a good specimen of the architecture of Edward I., and the plan was Jocelyn's, and it had been begun by him, while the work had been carried out and partly rebuilt by Bishop Burnell. It was one of the finest domestic chapels in existence.

The party then proceeded to the ruins of the great hall, the work of Bishop Burnell, in the time of Edward I. This hall was dismantled in the reign of Edward VI., by Sir John Gates, who purchased the palace for its materials, after the execution of Somerset, in 1552, to whom it was granted at the dissolution. Of the nine large windows which lighted the hall, there are now only four, but their slender mullions and tracery seen through the openings in the ivy, produce a charming effect. "No ruin, of the same extent," says a good authority, "presents to us so many objects of admiration." It was the largest episcopal hall in England, being 120 ft. long by 70 ft. broad. Mr. Parker directed the attention of the party to the details of the building, and pointed out the ancient arrangements.

The party then went into the grounds of the palace, which is surrounded by a moat, as well as by strong external walls and bastions, and would have been capable of sustaining a long siege, according to the mediæval system of warfare. The moat is fed by springs from St. Andrew's or the "bottomless" well, the original "great well" of King Ina, which rise close to the Palace, and fall into the moat in a cascade at the north-east corner. The gatehouse, of the fourteenth century, was built by Bishop Ralph; the octagonal towers, which serve as bastions, are formed by giving that shape to the extremities of the whole mass on each side. The entrance to this gateway is over a sham draw-bridge, which rather detracts from the real antiquity of the building.

The party then proceeded to the Deanery, which was chiefly built by Dean Gunthorpe (1475), chaplain to Edward IV., and keeper of the Privy Seal. It is a quadrangle, enclosing a court, and still shews the beauty of the original building in the garden front, which is remarkable for its richly ornamented windows, the finest of which is a large one, which formerly lighted the hall. A portion of the deanery was built at a time when the Elizabethan style was coming in, and this grand apartment was not, as in the generality of mediæval buildings, on the ground floor, but in the upper story. In the deanery we were shewn an ancient pastoral staff, found some years since in the cathe-

dral precincts. The head, of Limoges enamel, represents St. Michael vanquishing the dragon, and is studded with small turquoises, and other precious stones.

Mr. Parker then conducted the party to a residence in the close, called the Archdeacon's House, which is now occupied as a private residence. This house, which is a fine specimen of domestic architecture, has a large hall originally of the time of Edward I., the details of which were described. The roof is a very fine one, of open timber-work of the fifteenth century.

The company then proceeded to the Vicar's Close, a building founded for the vicars choral by Bishop Ralph, in 1360, repaired and altered by Bishop Beckington's executors late in the fifteenth century. It forms an oblong court, with a gatehouse at one end, a chapel at the other, and twenty dwellings on each side. As the principal object of the vicars was to be doing duty at the cathedral, a communication called the chain bridge was erected in order to connect the close with the cathedral. The party was then conducted into the ancient hall, which is now used as a library for the students of the Theological College. This hall, which was used as a refectory for the vicars, contains a pulpit, a great fireplace, and a curious old picture of Bishop Ralph de Salopia, answering the vicars' petition. On the gable end outside the chain gate is a small but beautiful oriel.

Mr. Parker then conducted the party to an apartment which he stated was originally the common room of the vicars, where luncheon had been provided for the company. It is a good-sized apartment, of the time of Edward III., decorated quaintly with stencilled colours of red, yellow, and black; the timbers and ceiling are also coloured to correspond with the walls, and the fireplace bears the arms and monogram of its owner. This hall, with several rooms attached, was purchased by Mr. Parker, and restored at his expense.

The party were conducted over the chain bridge to the chapter-house, which is an octagon, supported in the centre by a single pier of clustered shafts, branching to meet the richly-groined roof, and reminding the beholder in its effect of a stately palm-tree. It is said to be the finest chapter-house in England, better even than that of Salisbury, which has, however, been restored. The cathedral of Wells, with its beautiful lady-chapel, is one of the finest in England. The founders of this magnificent edifice had vast wealth, and employed their funds with great liberality and munificence, and from what remained to this day it was evident that their money was well spent. The chapter-house rests on an octagonal crypt, which has a central pier with sixteen shafts, from which the ribs of the vaulting radiate.

Three o'clock having arrived, the archæologists attended service in the cathedral. At its conclusion the company were conducted over the cathedral by Mr. E. A. Freeman, who explained the different parts of the edifice.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

DURHAM CONGRESS, AUG. 21—26.

Aug. 21. The opening meeting was held at 3 p.m. in Bishop Cosin's library on the Palace-green. The Bishop of Exeter (in residence as Canon of Durham), was among the company, but left before the proceedings commenced. The Duke of Cleveland, the Bishop of Durham, Lord Houghton, Mr. Mowbray, M.P., Mr. Henderson, M.P., Archdeacon Bland, Archdeacon Prest, the Rev. Temple Chevallier, the Mayor of Durham, and the members of the corporation, Colonel Johnson, Colonel White, Mr. Sidney Gibson, Mr. Pettigrew, Mr. J. R. Planché, Mr. Thomas Wright, Mr. G. R. Wright, the Curator and Librarian of the Association, Mr. R. N. Phillips, Mr. Edward Robarts, one of the honorary general secretaries, Dr. J. Collingwood Bruce, Mr. Hodgson Fowler, one of the local secretaries, and many other officers and members, besides several of the local clergy, were also present.

LORD HOUGHTON, an ex-president of the Association, took the chair and opened the proceedings. Mr. Tomline, M.P. for Shrewsbury, who presided at the meeting of last year, was unable to attend, and his place was therefore taken by Lord Houghton. In a few words his lordship referred to the peculiar studies which the association was designed to encourage, and introduced the president elect, his Grace the Duke of Cleveland, who delivered the following inaugural address:—

"I have the honour to address you in the capacity at once of president, *pro hoc vice* of this society, and of an organ, however unworthy of that honour, of the gentlemen who have invited your presence on this occasion. You are, gentlemen of this Association, emphatically British archaeologists. It is your habit, I believe, to visit in rotation different counties. The gentlemen who have invited you feel a natural anxiety that you should not feel any disappointment at having accepted their invitation to make this district the subject this year of your antiquarian researches and disquisitions. I feel quite sure that you will find this sojourn at Durham correspond to your expectations. The picturesque situation of this city, almost surrounded by the windings of the river Wear,—the streets on the banks, and the magnificent cathedral, and olden castle, connected with the history of a long series of bishops palatine—offer a scene which must strike every beholder, although he may not regard it with the partial eyes of a native. The situation is, however, only an adjunct, although an agreeable one. There are few counties, regard being had to its size, which offer more ample materials and memorials to the antiquary. The great development of industry which has followed and been stimulated by the productiveness of the mineral wealth of the county may have tended in some slight degree to dim the recollections of the past, but if this is a prosperous, commercial, and industrious age, still the records of the times which have preceded us have been more carefully searched of late years than at any former period, thereby proving the interest taken by the public in these investigations.

"It is the province of the archaeologist to consider the most remote antiquity as well as the periods which successively link and connect it with the present. In pursuance of this object, the Master of the Rolls has caused to be published memorials derived from the State Paper Office of the very highest interest. Mr. Froud and others have furnished us with some new lights on history from these same sources. It seems to me that the antiquary's labours commence with recorded history. The geological history of England, or of any part of this country, does not belong to their labours. It is a sister science of recent origin, derived principally from the labours of its first originator, M. Cuvier, whose

lectures I had the good fortune to attend in early life, and to be honoured by his friendship. Archaeology, however, begins where geology ends.

"I shall not venture to trespass upon the particular province which belongs to the gentlemen who have undertaken to read papers explanatory of the different subjects of archaeological interest in this county. The remains, as I believe, at least of British origin previous to the Roman occupation of this country, are but scanty. In the south of England there are some of remarkable character still to be found. There is a very interesting little book which was published a few years ago by Mr. Lewin, on the subject of the two invasions of this country by Julius Cæsar, in which Mr. Lewin demonstrates from different sources that at the time of those invasions there were two races who inhabited the southern coast of this island, the one of which was rich and in a highly civilized state, carrying on an extensive commerce with Gaul, and informed thereby of every movement of the Romans, and thoroughly prepared on these attempted invasions to repel their attacks, and who actually succeeded, by their skill and bravery in war, in preventing Cæsar and his disciplined legions from establishing any permanent lodgment in these islands, where for a hundred years afterwards no successful invasion was ever effected. It seems ascertained that these early inhabitants reclaimed lands from the sea, and shut them out by works from the inroads of the waves. But, although we have little to say of works of British origin in this county, yet we have remains of the Roman occupation still existing. We cannot boast of such a magnificent work as that of the great Roman wall in an adjacent county, nor of such curious remains as are found, for instance, in Wroxeter, the ancient Uriconium, in Shropshire, with which I am connected as the owner of the site; yet there are some remains of the great road which went from south to north with such perfect straightness through the kingdom, entering into this county at Pienbridge, which road continues to be a durable monument of the Roman occupation. There are, however, some few other remains of Roman works, but of the periods of our history succeeding to the Roman occupation we are rich in materials.

"There are remains of churches of a Saxon period of undoubted origin. We have also memorials still more imperishable of the Danish settlement in this county, more especially in the district of Raby and Barnard Castle, in the names of several places bespeaking their Scandinavian origin. This circumstance is especially commented upon by Sir Walter Scott, who says also in his poem of 'Rokeby':—

'Beneath the shade the Northmen came,
Fixed on each vale a Runic name.'

Indeed, buildings decay—for time is a great destroyer—although some buildings, such as the Pyramids of Egypt, seem almost to defy the buffetings of ages; the names of places are far more imperishable, and, although they may be altered and disfigured, yet the archaeologist is able to decipher them, and point out their veritable origin. In mediæval times we are, however, far richer. There are still existing memorials of historic interest. We have Neville's Cross, although mutilated from its ancient character, still remaining to indicate the characteristics of a different age, pointing out the spot where a British army in 1346 overthrew in desperate conflict David Bruce, King of Scotland, and destroyed the Scottish force—that English army led on by Lord Neville and Percy, the Archbishop of York, and the Bishop of Durham. Of Raby I will say nothing further, because a gentleman has kindly undertaken to deliver a paper upon it, than that in the Baron's Hall was held the great assembly of the barons of the North, where the great Catholic rebellion was resolved on in the time of Elizabeth, which ended so disastrously to those engaged in it.

"If we are asked by those who take a prosaic and matter-of-fact view of life, what is the use of archaeology? are we not superior to our ancestors? have we not made immense strides in material progress? have we not steam, gas, electric telegraphs, and mechanical powers which diminish the necessities of labour? why, then, should we occupy ourselves with the past to which the things of the present are so superior? We reply, all honour to this age, which, under the blessing of Providence, has effected much good for mankind, and in which we have the good fortune to live. Still, our ancestors were sometimes wise in their generation. Accumulated knowledge is a foundation upon which these advances are worked out. Moreover, the grown-up man, still more the man advanced in life, looks with fond

interest on the scenes of his childhood; so our own generation gaze with an affectionate inquisitiveness on the existing remains of the early history of this island and people.

"We have the advantage of historians who have described this county and the existing subjects of interest in it—that is, Hutchinson and Surtees. Unhappily, Mr. Surtees did not live to complete that part of the county with which I am more especially connected; but we have a society in this county, bearing his name, which has contributed the publication of various most interesting documents connected both with this county and the neighbouring ones, whose valuable labours were long continued with so much profit to the antiquary under the conduct of Mr. Raine; and I indulge in the hope that that publication will still continue to furnish to the public like memorials of interest.

"There is one subject to which I cannot forbear from alluding with pain and regret, the loss which this society has sustained by two deaths in the course of the past year, that of the Duke of Northumberland, who always took a deep interest in archaeology, and was a munificent patron of it, and also that of Mr. Hartshorne, a most distinguished member of your Society. You were acquainted with him, and therefore can estimate the loss which you have sustained. I allude the more particularly to that loss, because it was through him that I was invited to act as President this year of this Society, and because he had engaged to deliver a paper on 'The History of Raby Castle.' I had not for many years seen Mr. Hartshorne, but met him in early life in Italy, where, perhaps, amid the ruins of Rome, he first imbibed that taste for archaeological subjects which directed and distinguished his subsequent career. The description of Raby and Barnard Castle, which Mr. Hartshorne had undertaken to deliver, will, I am happy to say, be given by a gentleman who has studied the subject, and will, I have no doubt, afford those who attend a very interesting description and history. I will not venture to occupy further your time, or particularize those various subjects of interest which are set forth in the programme for your visits, and which will be fully explained to you by many gentlemen of learning, ability, and research. I venture, in conclusion, to offer you a hearty greeting and welcome, gentleman of this Association, on the occasion of your visit to this county."

Some formal business was then transacted, and the Bishop of Durham moved, and Archdeacon Bland seconded, a vote of thanks to the President for his address. Afterwards the Mayor of Durham, on behalf of the citizens, and the Rev. Temple Chevallier, on behalf of the University, welcomed the Association to Durham, and assured the members of a hospitable reception. Under the guidance of the Rev. G. Ornsby, the visitors then explored the ancient castle, the erection of which is ascribed to the reign of William the Conqueror, but Mr. Ornsby said that, excepting perhaps the chapel, probably no part of that edifice could now be traced. The castle soon became the possession of the prince-bishops of Durham, and was altered and enlarged by them at various periods. Hugh Pudsey, bishop from 1154 to 1193, must have raised a large part of what yet remains. Mr. Ornsby conducted the party to the upper story of an immense structure forming the northern side of the castle, where the walls still exhibit Norman arches and windows elaborately enriched with chevron ornaments according with the era of Bishop Hugh. The lower parts of this building are cased and concealed by works of various subsequent ages, and by modern fittings. Bishop Hatfield's Hall, a magnificent apartment of the Perpendicular era, was examined. The ancient keep, on a lofty mound, is so transformed to the purposes of the students' lodgings of the modern university, as to retain but little mark of antiquity. The entrance gateway to the castle has considerable remains of Norman work. The last point to which Mr. Ornsby led the way was what he believed to be the

ancient chapel of the castle, perhaps the most interesting feature within it. He was inclined to assign to it an age coeval with William the Conqueror. It is situated in the basement, under Bishop Hugh Pudsey's work, and consists of three aisles or avenues, so narrow that a man may stretch his arms across from pillar to pillar. It is three or four bays in length (under 30 ft. long altogether), and was lighted by an east window to each aisle, and by some windows on the north side; upon which side, however, it is well-nigh buried to the top of its walls in the ground. It is vaulted throughout, and the ancient pavement remains. The altar-pace is raised one step, and the brackets which were above the altar yet remain.

Mr. Gordon Hills, in reply to a question, said that he thought the building as old as the chapel in the Tower of London, and considered the features to mark it as a chapel so distinctly as to preclude all doubt on the subject.

In the evening there was a dinner in the great hall of the castle, at which two hundred guests were present. The walls are hung with old paintings, chiefly the portraits of bishops and recent dignitaries connected with the see. At the lower end of the hall, about half-way between the roof and the ground, are two stone galleries or pulpits, at opposite sides, built for the minstrels of the period, and from which they regaled the guests. Altogether, from its size and proportions, though not rich in ornament, it would be difficult to find a more noble mediæval hall, or one more suitable for a banquet to archæologists.

In replying to the toast of "The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese," the Bishop of Durham supported the objects of the Association, and praised the study of archæology, but good-humouredly warned his hearers not to overrate old things simply because they were old, and not to ride their hobby too far.

In returning thanks for the toast of his health, Lord Houghton effectively referred to the contrast in which that ancient hall, and the magnificent Victoria Hall at Leeds, in which the Association had lately assembled, placed the two states of society, and he eulogized in eloquent terms the great Richard of Bury, Bishop of Durham, for his services in the preservation of learning, and in shewing the value of memorials of the past.

Later in the evening, Mr. Gordon M. Hills and Mr. Edward Roberts, two of the officers of the Association, replied to the remarks of the Bishop, and made a very good defence of the study of archæology and the efforts of the Association to encourage and extend it, to rescue old monuments from being defaced or destroyed, and to teach a just discrimination of the value of the old and the new.

*Aug. 22. VISIT TO LUMLEY CASTLE, CHESTER-LE-STREET, LANCHESTER,
AND URSWICK COLLEGE.*

Lumley Castle, which overlooks the Wear at eight miles' distance from Durham, was the first point reached by the visitors. The Rev. J. Dodd acted as guide. The old castle was built by an ancestor of the Lumley family in the reign of Edward I., but it does not seem to have ever been a defensible structure, and the chief portions of the present building date from about 1700. The baronial hall, which

is entered from the west front, contains portraits of the barons of Lumley, the ancestors of the Earl of Scarborough, the present owner. The attention of visitors was then drawn to the magnificent stone chimney-piece, which had replaced one of very great antiquity. There is an equestrian statue to Liulph at the south end of the hall upon a bracket, and above the portraits are busts of Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth, and James I. The visitors then went into the dining-room, remarkable for its beautiful plaster-work. The next place of interest was the inner courtyard, where long lines of shields are seen, in which the arms of the Lumleys are quartered with the arms of the different families with which they intermarried. Passing through the main gateway, we come to the east front, the most ancient portion of the building. The gateway above it is machicolated, and is of great interest. Here, too, are shields of arms, from which we can infer the date of this portion of the castle to be that of the time of Richard II. These shields of arms also shew the families with which the Lumleys, up to this period, had been connected—the Percies, the Hyltons, and the Nevilles. The machicolated forts on the towers of the castle form an important feature. During the reign of Richard II., Robert de Lumley obtained permission from Bishop Skirlaw to castellate the building. Mr. Planché made some remarks relative to the portraits which adorn the walls of the baronial hall, which he maintained were merely copies of old engravings worked up into a fanciful series of family portraits.

From Lumley Castle the party drove to Chester-le-Street, which was of old a Roman station, and was called by the Saxons *Cuneaceastre*. In 883 a bishopric was founded here under Eardulph, the last Bishop of Lindisfarne, who found refuge in this spot from the Danes, bringing with him the body of St. Cuthbert. The shrine thus became a famous one, and was visited by royal and noble pilgrims, who greatly enriched it. But in 995 the Danes ravaged the Northumbrian coast, and the bishop and monks fled to Ripon, bearing with them the remains of the saint. When the invaders retired, he and his followers set out on their return towards their deserted cathedral. But at Wardelaw, a hill on the south bank of the Wear, so the legend runs, the carriage containing the body of the saint became fixed, and the united efforts of the whole party could not move it. Fasting and prayer for three days followed this phenomenon, and then the saint made known his wish to rest in Durham. Accordingly, St. Cuthbert's remains were taken to the hill on which afterwards the city rose, and Chester-le-Street lost its gold and silver offerings and its bishopric, both of which were transferred to its successful rival. The old cathedral at Chester-le-Street was of wood, but it was removed by Egelric about 1045, and a stone church erected in its place. In the south aisle of the present building, which was described by the Rev. H. Blane, is a rude stone monument, supposed to represent St. Cuthbert, and to have been originally placed on his tomb. In the north aisle, called the Aisle of Tombs, are fourteen monuments, recumbent figures with descriptive tablets above them, representing various members of the Lumley family from the time of the Conqueror down to the sixteenth century, but Mr. Planché questioned their authenticity; two or three, he said, might be genuine, but the rest were merely bad imitations of other monuments.

From this point the party made for Lanchester. Close by the village, in a very commanding position, are the remains of a Roman encampment—no mere earthwork, but a walled station, with what was once solid, well-finished masonry; but the hand of man has been even more busy there than the hand of time. Dr. Collingwood Bruce, who gave a description of the fortifications, surmised that the Piets and Scots may have broken down the wall at various points, but the ruin has been chiefly wrought by those who looked upon the stonework as a valuable quarry, and built from the materials which it supplied farm-houses, boundary walls, and mansions, ruthlessly using even the sculptured stones. For purposes of observation and defence the encampment must have been admirably situated. It could be approached with safety only on one side, and here the double fosse is still visible. The remains of the aqueduct, the drains, and the basilica and baths, along with the numerous altars and coins which have been from time to time found among the ruins, shew what importance was attached to the station.

The church was next visited, where Mr. E. Roberts pointed out some of the leading architectural features. A fine Norman arch, which probably dates from about 1220, and some fragments of painted glass in the vestry, also dating from the thirteenth century, were noticed; but the chief question debated was, whether the church, as local authorities assert, was built mainly of stones brought from the Roman encampment. Mr. Roberts, upon a cursory inspection, inclined to the belief, so far as could be judged from the outer casing of the masonry, that this statement rested on mere tradition. Dr. Bruce and the Rev. Mr. Greenwell, however, as local antiquaries, held to common report, and pointed out that bricks, for indications of which Mr. Roberts had looked, were not used in Roman works in this part of the country. Among the church plate, now used as a chalice-cover, is a silver-gilt patera, which was found among the ruins of the encampment in 1571.

A large party visited Ushaw College in the afternoon, where they were entertained in a most hospitable manner by the heads of the college. Those who arrived early were shewn over the various apartments, and afterwards the whole party assembled in the dining-hall, where they sat down to a sumptuous repast. Mr. Headlam, M.P., Mr. Mowbray, M.P., Mr. Henderson, M.P., the Very Rev. Provost Platt, with most of the leading archæologists, and many of the clergy of the district were present, together with visitors from the county and the city; and the Judge-Advocate-General expressed the universal feeling when, in the name both of Association and visitors, he thanked the Ven. President (Rev. Dr. Tate) for the cordial reception accorded to them. Ushaw College is hardly more than sixty years old, so that of archæological study in the buildings there was none; but the college buildings, added to little by little until they now cover a large acreage, form a very admirable reproduction of a fourteenth-century mansion and its surroundings, and shew how well mediæval forms can be adapted to modern usage and refinements. Upon the destruction of the seminary at Douay during the French Revolution some portion of the inmates settled near Lanchester, and for their accommodation a college was begun and dedicated to St. Cuthbert. There are now in the college some 300 students,

from seven years and upwards; and boys from nearly every part of Catholic Europe come here to be educated. Dr. Lingard, Cardinal Wiseman, and Mr. Justice Shee are among the students of whom Ushaw is justly proud, and in the library is preserved the hat of state worn by the late Cardinal. Unfortunately, the visitors arrived so late in the day that it was dusk before dinner was over, and thus the college buildings could not be examined with the minuteness they deserved. But the completeness of the arrangements for the accommodation of students, and the lavish and tasteful ornamentation of the chapels could not be overlooked. St. Cuthbert's Chapel, which was finished in 1848, was designed by the elder Pugin; and in the Lady-chapel is a *Liber Vitæ*, with the names of benefactors, whose splendid gifts shew that St. Cuthbert's name still exercises something of its ancient power. Two small chapels, opening out of the cloisters—one dedicated to the Archbishop of Milan, S. Carlo Borromeo, and the other to St. Joseph—are of admirable proportions and full of exquisite carving in stone, wrought chiefly by English hands, well maintaining the character of English art. Beneath the Mortuary Chapel, another gem of architecture, lies buried the Rev. Dr. Gibson, formerly vice-president of the college; and here the dim religious light given out by the waxen tapers accorded well with the character and associations of the place. The Seminary Chapel, approached by a long cloister, is dedicated to St. Aloysius, and is from designs of the younger Pugin. Here also is a Lady-chapel, with an altarpiece. So much of interest was to be seen, and so much remained unseen, that it was difficult to take leave of Ushaw, and Durham was not reached until a late hour.

Aug. 23. DURHAM CATHEDRAL AND MONASTIC BUILDINGS;
FINCHALE ABBEY.

This morning, after the cathedral service, was devoted to a description of Durham Cathedral and its monastic buildings, by Mr. Gordon Hills, the party being assembled in the new library, anciently the monks' dormitory, to hear a preparatory discourse, after which they were conducted first to the cathedral, and then over the monastic buildings.

The general plan of the cathedral is that of a cross, with remarkable appendages at the east and at the west ends; that at the east end being known as the Nine Altars, and that at the west end as the Galilee. The present church was begun in 1092, nine years after the introduction of the Benedictine monks. Bishop Carileph, who began the present building, died only two years afterwards. Although Carileph did not live to see much of his work completed, it continued to progress rapidly at the eastern end. The nave was raised to the roof under Ralph Flambard, who succeeded Bishop Carileph, and held the see from 1099 to 1128; and, although there was no record of the final completion of the church, it must have been completed shortly after that period. A very remarkable building, of which Mr. Hills said he was sorry to say they could see little now, was the chapter-house, which was erected before 1140. It was remarkable for its apsidal end, the whole of which was pulled down near a century ago, and converted into a square room. There were one or two interesting remains of it in the room in which they

then were, and among these were three large corbels—figures sustaining a weight on their heads—or, according to the Greek name, *caryatides*, from which the vaulting sprung. There had been a fourth, but what had become of it he did not know. Before leaving the library, Mr. Hills stated that parts of the substructure of the deanery and refectory were older than Carileph's cathedral, and evidently intended for a set of buildings on a smaller scale than was eventually carried out. He also pointed out that the monks in this monastery had inhabited that part usually assigned to the lay brethren, and mentioned the reasons which led to this deviation. The attention of his auditory was also directed to a drawing of Carileph's church, as it stood in the twelfth century, by Mr. Robson, late architect to the dean and chapter, from which they would see the changes that had been effected in later times in the upper parts of the building.

The party then proceeded to the cathedral, and Mr. Hills having taken a position at one of the pillars in the nave, said they were now in that part of the church which was erected by Ralph Flambard, and which extended from the transept to the west, being the nave of the church. He needed not, he said, to call their attention to the extraordinarily massive construction of the piers and arches—the circular piers being no less than 25 ft. 6 in. in circumference—but what he wished to point out was, that in the eastern part of the nave the arches had no ornamentation whatever, having only plain moulding, while at the bay in which they then stood (opposite the main entrance) they had chevron moulding which was continued up to the end of the church. They found that the vaulting was constructed with the same ornament, but with this difference between the two, that while everything to the top of the walls had round, or what was called Norman arches, the vaulting itself was of the pointed form. This had led to some misapprehension as to the date of the vaulting. He could not trace the mistake further back than to the writings of Brown Willis in the last century, who told them that Prior Melsonby vaulted the nave of the church between 1233 and 1244, but when they came to examine it they would find it impossible to believe that this could have been the case; and he thought they must rather conclude, seeing the way in which the vaulting harmonized with the ornamentation in that part of the body of the church, that, having carried up the walls under Ralph Flambard, the workmen commenced the roof, and carried it on in the same ornamental style as that in which they had completed the nave. The probability was, that the vaulting was put on in Bishop Pudsey's time, and one reason for that opinion was the circumstance that the ornamentation was similar to that found in the Galilee or Lady-chapel, which was well known to have been constructed by him. The nave now was very bare indeed of ornamentation from what it was from the time it was first devoted to worship, down to the Reformation. At the Reformation the magnificent roodscreen, which was considered the choicest in the country, and an altar named after the Saviour, were removed from beneath the western arch of the central tower.

Having referred to the several altars which stood in that part of the church, and to the spot where the sanctuary was situated, he drew attention to the line of blue marble in the pavement extending

between the northern and southern doors. That, he said, was a great peculiarity in the building, for to the east of that mark no woman was ever permitted to go, up to the time of the Reformation. Various reasons had been given for such exclusion, which it was hardly worth while to quote; but it might simply be stated that it seemed to have arisen from the misconduct of certain monks at one of St. Cuthbert's monasteries, to which a nunnery was attached, and he resolved never again to allow men and women to be associated at any of his monasteries. The mark, however, might have had another meaning originally, for he had a strong suspicion that, in early times, there was some intention of shutting off the choir at that point.

The Galilee Chapel at the west of the building was next visited. This chapel, Mr. Hills said, was erected by Hugh Pudsey, possibly towards the conclusion of his episcopate, which began in 1153, and lasted nearly forty years. In placing the chapel there the bishop stopped up and enclosed the ancient west door of the church. They were told he was led to erect that building to the worship of the Virgin Mary, and for the use of females, for whom, being at the time excluded from the rest of the church, it became necessary to provide some other place. This was perhaps one of the earliest Lady-chapels erected. One object which Bishop Pudsey had in erecting that chapel was to give a becoming shrine to the remains of the Venerable Bede. Bishop Langley, before the Reformation, caused a considerable alteration to be made in front of the great altar, and his own tomb to be erected there, and it was to him they owed the construction of the new flat roof, the roof having previously been pointed, and he also put in windows of a pointed character all through the west front, and constructed the massive buttresses over the river banks. The latest work which had been carried on at that part of the building was the reconstruction of the north side. The work was now finished, and he thought they had every reason to be satisfied with the admirable style in which it had been executed.

The Nine Altars Chapel was next visited, when Mr. Hills called attention to the magnificent screen dividing the choir from the chapel. Raised in the middle of the quadrangular space to the east of the screen was originally placed the shrine of the saint himself, where Bishop Carileph's church terminated with an apse. The question of the identity of the body of the saint was one, Mr. Hills said, which was raised in very early times; for there were some people who disbelieved that the body could be preserved uncorrupted for so many years. When Abbot Turgot, by whom, under Bishop Carileph, the main part of the church was erected, prepared the place for the reception of the body of the saint, he caused an examination of the remains to be made, and it was found that the body was cased in more than one coffin, and carefully protected on the external coffin with hides, the body itself being wrapped in cere-clothes, which were pressed so firmly that it was recorded by Reginald the Monk, that he could not in any place insert his finger betwixt the cloth and the body. It is an opinion now pretty well received amongst medical men that such a mode of preservation would effectually retain the form of the body in almost lifelike appearance for a great number of years. That it was the identical body of the

saint which had so long been preserved was conclusively shewn, because some hundred years before that time it was reputed to be so lifelike that the hair and nails were said to have grown upon it; and a certain monk was alleged to have been deputed to trim the hair and nails, Reginald recording that in the coffin were the scissors and comb which the monk had used. On the suppression of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII., the body was again examined on breaking up the shrine. The commissioners were surprised to see the body so perfectly kept, and orders were afterwards given for its reinterment. It remained undisturbed from that period till 1827, when Dr. Raine and other gentlemen, anxious to find out if the body was still in preservation, caused the ground to be opened; and although the outer coffin and the series of inner coffins were much broken, they were sufficiently whole to shew that they were those described by Reginald. They found that the form of the body had been lost, and reduced to a mere skeleton; but among a number of relics they came upon the very comb which had been spoken of so many hundred years before, and which was now preserved in the library of the old refectory, together with St. Cuthbert's cross, a most valuable specimen of early enamelling on metal. Richard Poor, who was Bishop of Salisbury, and founder of that cathedral, became Bishop of Durham. Under him the first measures to raise money for the erection of the nine altars were taken, but he died two years before the work was begun, in 1242. Mr. Hills remarked that the architecture is much like that of the church which the members had studied at their congress at Salisbury; and it also agreed in a remarkable manner with the Nine Altars at Fountains. Mr. Hills then referred to the nine altars which gave the name to the chapel, and the saints to whom they were dedicated, stating that the altars were originally divided from each other by oak screens of elaborate tabernacle-work, and were each fitted up with aumbries, chalices, cups, &c., everything of the most costly description.

When inspecting the choir, he said that it was the most ancient part of the whole building, being that which was begun in Bishop Carileph's time; but the vaulting he attributed to Abbot Melsnby, who built the nine altars. The magnificent structure on the south side of the choir, in what was called the Decorated style, was the tomb of Bishop Hatfield, erected in his own lifetime, and upon which he had placed a throne, which was still used as the throne of the bishops of Durham.

Proceeding to the transepts, Mr. Hills said that that part of the cathedral, as they would understand from the sketch by Mr. Robson, was not originally finished with a lofty tower as it was now seen, but in fact with a low Norman tower. The tower had seen very many vicissitudes; for not only was the Norman tower displaced, but a tower built by Hugh Darlington, a near successor of Melsnby, had also entirely disappeared. It was struck by lightning in 1429, and in part destroyed, and shortly afterwards the rest of the tower was found to be going to ruin. Of the history of the tower, as it was now seen, nothing was known until a document was brought to light by Dr. Raine, which proved it to have been erected about the middle of the fifteenth century. It would be seen that it had been begun at a time when what was called the Perpendicular style pre-

vailed, and was rebuilt from immediately above the great Norman arches. They would notice the extraordinary bulk of the columns upon which it was supported; and he must say that that bulk was no more than was required, as the weight upon them was nearly 11,000 tons. The chevron moulding of the vaulting was found existing in the south transept, while it was absent in the north, shewing that the north transept was finished first.

After the cathedral had been explored, the cloisters and the chapter library were inspected—the latter rich in missals and illuminations. The most ancient of the MSS. are described in an old catalogue of the monks as *De manu Bedæ*. To the Dean and Chapter just praise was given for the zeal and taste displayed in keeping up the whole of the beautiful structure in their charge.

On a beautifully-wooded bank of the Wear, about four miles from Durham, stand the picturesque ruins of Finchale Priory, which in archaeological interest are remarkable, though they cannot be compared with those of Fountains Abbey. At three o'clock a large party assembled here, and Mr. Edward Roberts gave a description of the remains and the structural arrangement of the old building, so far as can be judged from the parts left standing. Finchale seems to have been a place of some consequence even in 792, for a synod was held there to regulate discipline; but it obtained its chief renown some 350 years afterwards from the fame of St. Godric. A pilgrimage to Rome, and a contemplation of the austere life led by the monks of Lindisfarne induced him to become a hermit; and in his cell on the Wear-side he practised unheard-of austerities. In spite of this asceticism, St. Godric lived here sixty-three years. The church after his death was soon enriched by pilgrimages to his tomb. Mr. Roberts described the church as consisting of a long narrow nave with aisles; a long and narrow choir, also with aisles at the western portion; and transepts without aisles. The conventual buildings were on the south side, that opposite to the river. The land falls rapidly towards the river, and advantage was taken of this to raise the refectory and other principal rooms to the upper story, an unusual arrangement, and one which Mr. Roberts believed was unique in England, though not uncommon in Italy. The buildings appeared to be all coeval, and to date between 1194 and 1200. There was no great window, except at the east end. The conventual buildings are also all nearly of the same age, but the window in the Prior's Chapel and *hospitium* are at the latest about 1390. The probable position of the refectory was pointed out, with its outlets to the orchard on the higher level; of the cloister, with its steps leading to the garden or the farm; the treasury, the day-room, the dormitory, the library, and the *scriptorium*. There was a tower called the Douglas tower, but no reason can be assigned for the name, except that the Douglas may once have been a guest within the Priory. The ruins have suffered greatly through the practice of using them as a quarry for building or repairs in the neighbourhood. Some years ago this was put a stop to upon the remonstrance of the archaeologists; but Mr. Roberts stated that the practice had lately been resumed, and expressed a natural hope that means would be found to prevent it, and to preserve these beautiful remains as they now stand.

At the evening meeting, in the Castle, the first paper read was one by Mr. J. Hodgson Hinde, "On the Progress of the Roman Arms in Britain, with especial reference to the Position of the Northern Frontiers at different Periods."

The Rev. Prebendary Scarth then read a paper "On a Roman Altar found on restoring Gainford Church in 1864," with explanation of the inscription. The date he assigned to the altar was about A. D. 150. The altar had been converted into the capital of a pillar, and having been appropriated to assist in the building of a Christian church, the discovery of the original character of the stone had been made after it had been so appropriated for upwards of 600 years.

(To be continued.)

BUCKS. ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Aug. 8. The annual excursion and meeting was held. The places visited were, Bledlow, Whiteleaf Cross, Prince's Risborough, and Monk's Risborough, where the meeting took place, under the presidency of the Ven. ARCHDEACON BICKERSTETH. A further excursion was contemplated to the Kimbles and Velvet Lawn, but time did not suffice for it, which was much to be regretted, as one of the most picturesque spots among the Chiltern hills was thus left unvisited.

Bledlow Cross was first visited, and although less celebrated than that near Risborough, is in some respects not less interesting. It is situated above the Wainhill hamlet, on the brow of a hill on an estate belonging to Eton College, and is of the Greek form, with four equal limbs, 30 ft. by 15 ft. each. The hill itself is thickly wooded on one side, and tufted with junipers and other shrubs. The name of the village, Bledlow, (usually interpreted "Bloody hill,") suggests that this cross commemorates some conflict on the very spot; and it has been supposed that the larger cross at Risborough may have been afterwards erected as a more conspicuous monument, serving, too, the purpose of a wayside cross. The fellows of Eton College have contributed towards the preservation of the cross, although there does not appear to be any legal liability to do so, there being nothing in the Eton archives about Bledlow, except in the charter of endowment. Mr. John Clarke, whose letter on the subject will be found in the Society's Records, Vol. ii., No. 7, has for years taken an interest in the preservation of the cross. From the dimensions he gives, the size of the cross would appear to have increased since it was measured in 1848 by the Rev. A. Baker, a fact which points to the necessity of care in the work of scouring.

From the cross, the visitors proceeded to make a hasty inspection of Bledlow Church, which is a fine edifice of the middle of the thirteenth century; the south porch presents a fine remnant of Early English work, but the interior is disfigured by a "restoration" effected by Dr. Davey, Rector from 1775 to 1798. A curious piscina on the south side of the chancel has been so disguised by the removal of the wall underneath that it would scarcely be recognised: a corresponding niche on the opposite side of the chancel is filled by a brass to the memory of a former rector. Another curious double piscina is to be observed in

the window-sill of the north aisle. The aisles, it may be remarked, have never been ceiled. There is a curious *stoupe* or stone vessel for holy water in the south porch. There is a good peal of five bells. The font is of the twelfth century, and the base rests on a square grade ornamented with sculpture, resembling the font in Aylesbury Church. In the churchyard may be noticed the base of a large stone cross of fourteenth-century work. Close behind the church is a ravine called the Glyde, which with its gushing springs and fine growth of beech-trees presents a scene of great beauty.

From Bledlow the visitors proceeded to Prince's Risborough Church, which edifice may be dated early in the fourteenth century; it has a lofty, though not handsome spire. There are several curious features to be observed here, especially in the south aisle. The principal window has two lights, with a mullion, and lofty slender three-quarter circular columns, of red and white marble, on each side. Eastward of the window are a sedilia and a piscina, and no doubt there was an altar at the east end of the aisle. The steps to the roodloft are still remaining. In the wall of the south aisle are several niches for effigies, which, it has been suggested, were built in the original wall, but have perhaps never been used for the intended purpose. Nothing can be learnt from the mouldings as to the date of their construction. A double piscina is to be found on the south side of the chancel. The most curious feature of the church, however, consists in the two hagioscopes, or square openings on each side of the chancel arch. The font is of the twelfth century. At the east end of the north aisle is the tomb of Thomas Mead (1685). At the north-east corner of the churchyard is a small cottage, called "The Vicarage," having an ancient and curious circular chimney of stone. It has been supposed that the monks of Notley Abbey resided here when performing divine service in this church.

The visitors next proceeded to the field immediately on the west side of the church, where some mounds remain to indicate the site of an old castle which, tradition records, was once visited by Edward the Black Prince, from whom the parish derives its name of Prince's Risborough, and which, at any rate, belonged to the Prince. The foundations of the original walls may still be traced, and the original dyke is plainly to be discerned. Some Roman remains were found in a field at a short distance some time since. The next object visited was Whiteleaf Cross, which is cut in the side of a chalk hill, about a mile and a half north-east of Prince's Risborough, facing the country between the two Risboroughs. It is a Latin cross of about 100 ft. by 70 ft., with a triangular base of enormous size, being 340 ft. wide; the perpendicular from the centre of the base to the top of the cross is 230 ft. These dimensions (taken in 1848 by the Rev. A. Baker), are considerably larger than those given by Wise in 1742, so that the base must have been enlarged since then. It is "supposed" that the cross can be seen from White Horse Hill, in Berkshire, nearly thirty miles distant, and there is a tradition as to its having been seen from the windows of St. John's College, Oxford, before the intervening hills were covered with trees. Certain it is that one of the widest prospects to be found in this district is visible from the summit of the cross. The old Icknield Way—or, as locally styled, the Hackney Way—can be clearly traced, and the hamlet of Whiteleaf at the bottom of the hill doubtless

borrowed its name from the cross, from whatever source that name may have been derived. The slope of the hill is by no means an easy one for pedestrians, standing perhaps at an angle of 45 degrees, but there is a path to the top of the hill through Hampden wood, which presents no difficulty. A feat of horsemanship, which is stated on indisputable authority to have been performed some ninety years ago, seems to be incredible, unless we suppose that the slope was somewhat less precipitous than at present. Mr. Grace, the grandfather of the present Mr. James Grace, of Alscot Lodge, was following his own harriers, when, the hare taking down the cliff, the sportsman followed at full gallop, and horse and man arrived at the bottom without accident. The children of the neighbourhood are in the habit of making a descent seated on a faggot, a feat which it would seem certain destruction to attempt, but it is not known that any accident has arisen from this practice. The adjacent land was assigned under the Enclosure Act of 1839 to the Hampden Estate, subject to the condition of keeping the cross in repair, a duty which appears to be well and carefully performed.

From Whiteleaf Cross the party proceeded to inspect Monk's Risborough Church, which was most carefully restored and beautified about two years ago, chiefly by the munificence of the rector, the Rev. T. Evetts. The tower is of the date of about 1290, the ogee mouldings and the buttresses fixing the period as that of the transition from the Early English to the Decorated. There are indubitable proofs that there formerly existed another nave with high-pitched roof, probably without aisles. The mark of the roof is still plainly to be seen on the east side of the tower, inside the church. It is clear that this building must have undergone a more complete metamorphosis than usually happens in the case of Early English churches falling into the hands of Perpendicular architects. The restorers of the fifteenth century not only carried up the walls to get on the clerestory and flat roof, but converted the old Early English piers into Perpendicular ones. The font is Norman, an indication, though not a conclusive one, that there was an earlier building. The stonework employed in the building is supposed to have been taken from some earlier edifice—possibly one of the religious houses which existed in the immediate neighbourhood. The east window of the chancel was formerly a very inferior flat-headed one, and has been replaced by one more appropriate, filled with stained glass. In the south aisle is a beautiful window composed of stained glass of various descriptions, the bulk of the work being of the fifteenth century, but here and there are fragments of an earlier date. These would seem to have been collected by some early restorer, and arranged in the best order possible; they have recently been placed in the hands of Messrs. Clayton and Bell, who found it impossible to arrange them much more satisfactorily than had already been done. There are some specimens of old glass in the upper portion of a window on the south side of the chancel, which will repay the examination of the curious in those matters. On the chancel screen were twelve figures on panels, representing the twelve apostles, each wearing a head-dress somewhat resembling a turban. Three of these figures have perished, the remainder are in good preservation. The tiles which formerly paved the chancel, being very much broken, have been removed into the nave. They are of very simple pattern, not earlier than the fifteenth

century. To such an extent has the anxiety to avoid meddling with the old work been carried, that an ancient stone canopy at the end of the north aisle, the upper part of which is broken, has been left untouched, although nothing could be easier than to replace it as it undoubtedly stood. Some of the visitors were of opinion that the windows in the south aisle are interpolations, having perhaps been transferred from the old nave which formerly stood here. From the church the visitors went to visit the farm adjacent still known as "The Place." There was, almost within the memory of those now living, near the site of the modern brick house, a mansion with a stone staircase capable of holding eight persons abreast. In a building now used as a dovecote, there is a curious stone arch, which appears to have been transferred from some more important building. In several of the cottages of the neighbourhood were observed fragments of elaborately carved stone, which no doubt belonged to the religious house of the monks of Christ Church, Canterbury. One object of interest which was not forgotten is a fine specimen of the ilex or evergreen oak, which appears to have been riven in two at a very early period of its growth, and now forms, apparently, two magnificent trees.

The luncheon was provided in the Monk's Risborough National School-room. The Rev. T. Evetts presided, having hospitably sent an ample supply of wine for the refreshment of the guests.

In reply to the toast of "Success and Prosperity to the Archæological Society," Archdeacon Bickersteth remarked:—

"It is perfectly true that I take a deep interest in the success of the Architectural and Archæological Association, with which my name is coupled. I believe the cultivation of all these studies has a tendency to elevate and purify the mind. We are doing well, in these days of rapid progress, occasionally to pause and look back to other times, and correct our progress in some degree by such observations. I suppose that thoughtful, intellectual men may be divided into two classes, those who look always backwards, and those who look sometimes forwards. I believe, myself, the true and happy state for us is that which does look forward, with a due regard also to that which is past, and it is in that combination that we find the most happy and satisfactory result. A man who always looks to the past, and thinks nothing new worthy of consideration, becomes himself a sort of archæological specimen, to be consigned in due time to the limbo of antiquity. On the other hand, the man who is always looking forward, who has not information from the past to guide his steps, can never preserve a well-balanced course. The man who can bring the light of calm discussion to bear on the past, can eliminate that which is true for all time, and use that as the material out of which to build up the future, is the man best adapted for life in every age. That is the object of our Society. We are not mere dried specimens, continually looking back to the past. I flatter myself we have some power of looking forward into the future, and that we are able to apply what we have learnt to the purposes of which I have spoken, with success."

In conclusion the Ven. Archdeacon congratulated Mr. Evetts on the remarkable success which he has achieved:—

"He appears to have combined in a most wonderful manner the two qualities of mind which I have just now named. Evidently, looking at the noble restoration he has effected, he has an eye for the past; and I know that he can look forward to the future when I see how he has enlarged this schoolroom in order that he may bring the influence of his own cultivated mind to bear as far as possible on the young people of his flock. We should be wanting in kindness and in due regard towards him if we did not on this occasion congratulate him heartily on the great results he has achieved during the two or three years in which he has been present among us. If I am not out of order, I will venture, in the name of the

Society which I have the honour to represent to-day, to congratulate Mr. Evetts on what he has done here, to express as archaeologists our utmost approval of the work he has performed, and our earnest desire that it may please God to continue him to be a blessing to this neighbourhood, and that His choicest blessings may rest on himself, on Mrs. Evetts, and his family."

Mr. Evetts briefly returned thanks, after which the annual general meeting was held, the Ven. Archdeacon Bickersteth in the chair; when the Rev. C. Lowndes read the report of the Committee, which stated:—

"Your Committee have received an offer from Mrs. Roundell, widow of the late honorary secretary, to place in the Society's Museum, in Aylesbury, on loan, during her life, several articles of local antiquarian interest, a great many books, and a few cases of stuffed birds. They have gladly availed themselves of Mrs. Roundell's kind and generous offer, and given instructions to the Rev. C. Lowndes, to express their gratitude and thanks, and to communicate with her on the subject of their removal.

"Your Committee issued in January last a number of the Records, and hope shortly to issue another, which has been delayed in consequence of the printer resigning his post. The three last numbers which have been issued, and which form the commencement of Vol. iii., have well sustained the reputation already earned by the Society's Records—a reputation evidenced by the fact that the trade value of the two first volumes, when appearing in bookseller's catalogues, is double the original cost to members."

The report was adopted; after which the Committee for the past year was re-appointed, and the Rev. A. Baker, and the Rev. W. T. Sankey, were appointed secretaries in conjunction with the Rev. C. Lowndes, in place of the Rev. W. H. Kelke, and the Rev. H. Roundell, deceased. Sir A. de Rothschild, the Hon. Percy Barrington, and seventeen other gentlemen were elected members.

The Rev. C. Lowndes then read a letter from Admiral Smyth, on the subject of "Robberies in Sacred Edifices," referring especially to the figure of a Crusader in Messing Church, which the Vicar had given to the parish clerk to be burnt as lumber. The letter enclosed one from Mr. H. W. King*, an archaeologist in Essex, lamenting the destruction of monuments in Leigh Church, among them those of Captain Rogers and Admiral Haddock, which latter family had given two admirals and seven captains to the British navy. One of the tablets had been converted by the sexton into a cupboard door, and the writer found it still existing in that state in a cottage where "the wretch" once lived. The forcible expressions used by the writer caused some amusement, which was not diminished by his concluding assurance that he had not half expressed the indignation he felt.

Mr. Fowler, in proposing a vote of thanks to Admiral Smyth and Mr. King, said that in the course of a long experience he had seen a great many instances of the way in which monumental remains were dealt with in various churches. He recollected the restoration of the Abbey Church, Bath, the interior of which was almost plastered over with tablets. Naturally, since so many rich people came to die at Bath, their friends desired to have some memorial of them; so that even the shafts of the columns were covered with splashes of white marble commemorating people of whom nothing else was known. He believed that none of these monuments had perished, they were all disposed of

* See GENT. MAG., Sept. 1865, p. 355.

somehow or other, though some of the superfluous Cupids and genii were got rid of; and he pointed to this as one case in which the question had been judiciously dealt with. They had not stopped there, but had restored the church in a highly satisfactory manner. In this case the church gained by the course pursued, and while fully sympathizing with the feelings of Admiral Smyth, he felt there must be a certain degree of freedom exercised in some cases, and that they were not bound to retain all which want of judgment or more unworthy motives might have allowed to accumulate. It was a matter for discrimination how far the sacredness of memorials could be reconciled with the general interest of the church.

The Chairman said he quite concurred in what had fallen from Mr. Fowler, and he hardly thought even Admiral Smyth would wish all the Cupids and cherubs preserved. He quite agreed that if preserved they should be removed to some more appropriate place than the church. It must be admitted that very great depredations had been perpetrated, owing sometimes to the negligence of the authorities in the church. He was thankful that we lived in times of greater vigilance and discretion than were once observed, enabling us to preserve what is really important to be preserved, and let the rest pass away, if it can be done with the consent of the owners of existing memorials. The members would be pleased to hear that the Rev. A. Baker had undertaken to give some account of a very interesting discovery made at Addington Church during the restoration, about five years ago. While repairing the chancel, a small space was found carefully blocked up—whether an ambrey or not he could not say—in which was the book produced (a Primer of Henry VIII.), and a small altar-slab. At the time of the discovery he requested Mr. Perry, a gentlemen well versed in these matters, to write some notes on the discovery, but his notes have never been laid before the Society in a connected form.

The Rev. A. Baker then, from the notes of Mr. Perry, made some remarks on the discovery. The book which he held in his hand, with five more, and some other articles were discovered on the 5th of August, 1857, in the north wall of the church of St. Mary the Virgin, Addington. It was the last edition of Henry VIII's revised Primer (1540), the only other known copy being in the Roman Catholic college at Stonyhurst. It is remarkable as containing the words "and forgive them all their sins," from which it is clear that Maskell never saw this edition. The initials, T.A., on the fly-leaf of this copy, point to Thomas Andrews, installed as rector of Addington, August 9, 1559. In 1576, Grindell, then just translated from the Archbishopric of York to that of Canterbury, issued visitation articles, and among other questions was this: "whether there be any more parishes that useth to pray in any superstitious Primer," or any other than Edward the Sixth's published since. It is likely therefore that Thomas Andrews, having been alarmed by Grindell's enquiries, which apparently were not warranted by the then state of the law, took this means to protect himself and secure them. The motto in the fly-leaf "Yet trust in God," seems to indicate a hope of better times. He died in 1587, which accounts for their not being removed. These were not the only articles secreted, for Browne Willis, under date 1733, in his work published 1755, speaks of some missals as having been discovered in this church, but no one can now tell what has become of them. The books are in the original binding,

the time of Dunstan, who died 988, to that of Cranmer, and from thence to the recent interchange of benefices, by which it was transferred to the bishop of the diocese. At the taxation 1534, (26 Henry VIII.,) John Barlow was rector of Monk's Risborough; on his deprivation, John Pettes was made rector, no doubt by Queen Mary, and in 1559, Queen Elizabeth appointed William Barrobee. On a flat stone in the chancel is a monument to Robert Blundell, rector, who died in 1431.

The parishes of Risborough and Halton, with the chapelry of St. Peter's, Owlswick, were under the peculiar jurisdiction of the see of Canterbury, and until a recent period the churchwardens of these parishes did not attend the ordinary visitation, but a special one in one or other of these churches.

The most remarkable object in the neighbourhood of the Risboroughs is undoubtedly Whiteleaf Cross, concerning the date and purpose of which, many suggestions have been hazarded^b, the most probable one being that it was cut in the time of Edward the Elder (901—925) to commemorate a victory over the heathen Northmen; others take it merely as a religious symbol, or as a token that the land belonged to the monastery of Christ Church Canterbury. The cross is cut in the turf, on the western side of Green Holly hill, part of the range of the Chiltern hills, bordering the southern portion of the Vale of Aylesbury. Its elevation above the whole contiguous district, on the west and south-west, excepting Bledlow and Stokenchurch hills, and verging upon the latter, renders it visible to a great distance; and, as it has been frequently renewed by paring away the encroaching turf, and supplying defects on the surface of the green hill on which it is cut, the soil consisting of chalk, with but little intermixture of stone or earth of a darker colour, it has a very striking appearance.

"Though," says Wise, "the Cross is in no more danger of being obliterated than the Horse, yet the like custom prevails of scouring it up, with a Festival; but this has, of late years, observed no regular revolution. The common people preserve some imperfect traditions concerning contributions raised upon these occasions, and even from the colleges in Oxford; but, if any estates have been formerly charged with the expense, it is now borne by the neighbourhood, and never without a merry-making."

In 1826, George Robert, Earl of Buckinghamshire, who had then lately succeeded to the principal estates of the Hampdens in this county, caused the turf around the cross to be renewed, and its outlines to be accurately marked.

^b The late Lord Nugent, in his "Life of Hampden," shews a strange want of historical acumen in his remarks on the subject: "Whiteleaf Cross is supposed by Mr. Wise (in a learned letter to Browne Willis on the subject of Saxon antiquities), to have been designed in commemoration of a victory gained by Edward King of the West Saxons over the Danes early in the tenth century. It appears, however, with more probability, to have been intended as a memorial of the last battle of Hengist and Horsa with the Britons, which was fought over the extensive plain of Risborough and Saunderton, where, on this height and on the Bledlow-ridge which adjoins it, the Saxon princes planted their victorious standard to recall their troops from the pursuit." On this latter supposition we may remark (1) that the last battle of Hengist and Horsa was fought A.D. 455, not near Aylesbury, but near Aylesford, in Kent, where Horsa was slain, and near it, Bede says, his monument stood; (2) that it is not likely that the *heathen* Horsa and his men should have used the cross as their symbol of victory; (3) that it does not appear that Hengist and Horsa extended their conquests so far as this district.

Mr. Payne next read a paper "On the Roman Villa discovered some time since at Wycomb^c," the substance of which was as follows:—

"A Roman pavement, in a meadow called Penn's Mead, belonging to Lord Shelburne, was accidentally discovered in 1724, but the finders do not appear to have searched for further remains. The pavement, according to an entry in the borough register, was set in the patterns common to Roman pavements, with a figure like that of a dog in the centre. A draper named Bates employed John Kowell, the well-known painter on glass, to make a copy on a canvas foot-cloth. In the year 1862, the entry fell under my observation, and at length, in a deed of the date of Henry VIII., I found a clue to the field, described as Penn's Mead—an irregular triangle at the east end of the Rye, bounded on the north by a water-course flowing from Holywell Spring—which probably induced the settler to build his villa in this part. The proprietor, Lord Carington, caused the site to be excavated and surveyed at his own expense. The result has been the discovery of the remains in question. They compose a villa or country-house, situate near the middle of the field, consisting of a portico and sundry apartments. This appears to have been wholly or partially surrounded, at a distance of about 80 yards, by a main wall, fortified at intervals with towers. The only portions hitherto excavated are the site of the central villa, the eastern wall and tower, and certain remains at the southern angle, which seem to have belonged to another villa, of larger extent than that in the centre.

"In the central villa some of the apartments were paved with tesserae of red brick about an inch and a half square, set in mortar on a basis of rubble. Between the portico and the principal apartments a space occurs enclosed between two walls, forming a useful protection against the variableness of the atmosphere. The principal apartment is that at the north extremity, which was decorated with two mosaic pavements, one of which remains, though much mutilated. The design of the pavement consists of a square flanked by two oblongs, the whole being encompassed with hands of double and single guilloche ornament. The oblong compartments contain a series of sea monsters with twisted tails. The square is again resolved into a smaller central square, surrounded by four still smaller ones at the corners, and oblong compartments at the sides. The four corner squares are occupied by female busts, representing the Horæ, or goddesses of the seasons. The central or principal compartment is entirely destroyed, but probably consisted of a portraiture of Apollo or Orpheus. The whole of the mosaics are executed with very small tesserae of black, blue, red, and white pottery, on a solid basis of rubble and flints.

"The pavement of one apartment is entirely destroyed, disclosing the hypocaust, or heating apparatus. Three only of the *pila* were found in position, but the bases of the remaining ones were traceable.

"At the northern end of the eastern fortification-wall are two towers 18 ft. apart, between which was one of the entrances to the villa. Southward from these towers are remarkable remains of a series of apartments belonging to a distinct building of larger dimensions than these of the central villa. This portion of the work has been only partially explored. The principal apartment had a hypocaust, and the ruins of the *pila* were found with portions of guilloche pavement of superior workmanship.

"I must regard the work of exploration as only commenced, for the description of the pavement found in 1724 corresponds with nothing hitherto discovered. I believe this remarkable work of art is to be looked for in the vicinity of the excavation last described, and nearer the park wall. Few coins or other relics were found in the course of the excavation—a single Roman coin, and a groat of Edward I. An arrow-head, and a statera (a miniature steelyard) with leaden counterpoise were found near the central villa. Many of the stateræ found at Pompeii are in the museum at Naples, but they are far from common in England."

The Rev. B. Burgess mentioned the discovery, last year, of a villa at Latimers. One room had a margin of white tesserae, but the middle was gone. There were the remains of a large hypocaust. He found

^c GENT. MAG., Jan. 1864, p. 86; July, p. 85.

only two coins, one of Constantine, and the other a British imitation of a Roman coin; and an ivory hair-pin.

The Rev. W. J. Burgess said it was his fortune to walk over this part of the country with Mr. Akermann, than whom there was no more competent Saxon scholar. Mr. Akermann considered that the Whiteleaf Cross was a Saxon remain, from its being similar to the White Horse in the Vale of White Horse, and he seemed disposed to think that it belonged to the same year, and commemorated the same event. He (Mr. Burgess) would remark that there were a great many ancient barrows, probably Celtic, existing in this neighbourhood. Some of them had been examined, but nothing important had been found. He knew, however, of two or three which were in their original state, which might be tried with advantage when the Society's funds would admit.

It being now late, it was put to the meeting whether they should at once proceed to Kimble, and thence to Belinus's camp at Velvet Lawn, or abandon this part of the day's programme, and listen to another paper. A majority decided for the latter course, and Mr. E. J. Payne then proceeded to read a paper "On Buckinghamshire Local Etymology," a subject of much interest, but not admitting of a condensed report. This, with the customary votes of thanks, brought the proceedings to a close.

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

July 28. The annual meeting was held, under the presidency of the MARQUIS CAMDEN, K.G.

The meeting was on this occasion confined to one day only, the places visited being Hever, Chiddingstone, and Tunbridge. Among those present, beside the noble President and the Ladies Pratt, were Earl Stanhope, Sir Walter Stirling, Sir William Yardley, the Hon. Mrs. Talbot, Major Luard, the Abbé Haigneré, the Rev. Dr. Welldon, Revs. J. J. Saint, W. W. Battye, J. F. Thorpe, &c. By an arrangement with the South Eastern Railway Company, the early trains, both up and down, stopped at Bow Beach (near Edenbridge), where carriages were in attendance for the pleasant drive of two miles to Hever.

The proceedings of the day were commenced by holding the annual meeting in the hall of the Castle, when the Marquis Camden presided. The hon. secretary, Mr. G. T. Faussett, produced the report, which was read by Mr. Crosby, and upwards of twenty new members were elected, making the present number nearly one thousand. A statement of the accounts, as audited by Mr. Crosby and Mr. Howard, was allowed, by which it appeared that there was a balance of over £400 in hand, sufficient to cover the expense of the forthcoming volume; but it was also stated that many subscriptions were in arrear, sufficient, if paid, to add much to the usefulness of the Society. There is a rule that no volume shall be sent to subscribers in arrear, and a wish was very generally expressed that it should be put in force.

After the formal business was transacted the Rev. W. Wilberforce Battye, Rector of Hever, conducted the party round the Castle, giving as he went a brief description of each point of interest, but as the rooms generally are small and the passages narrow, no great number could profit by his labours. Previously, however, he mounted a chair in

the courtyard, and gave a lecture on "Hever Castle and its Possessors," of which the following is an outline:—

"Hever Castle is perhaps one of the most interesting specimens of the Domestic Architecture of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries existing in England.

"There was certainly a residence on this spot in the time of Edward I., and one too of ancient standing, for there exists a record of its having been rebuilt in the early part of the reign of Edward III., or soon after the year 1327.

"The family of Hevre or Hever came originally from Northfleet, near Gravesend. And it was William de Hevre who rebuilt and embattled the mansion at about the above-named date. This William of Hever left two daughters, Joan and Margaret. Joan married Reginald Cobham, a younger son of the Cobhams of Cobham, in this county; and Margaret, the other daughter, married a Sir Oliver Brocas—and the last farm in the parish on the road to Edenbridge still bears that name, and is known as Brocas Farm. Now as these two ladies were co-heirs of their father, William of Hever, their husbands in right of their wives became possessed each of a moiety of the Hever estate; the one moiety being called from its possessor 'Hever Cobham,' and the other 'Hever Brocas.'

"Two generations after, a Sir Thomas Cobham sold the estate to Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, a mercer of London, and Lord Mayor in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of Henry VI., or A.D. 1458. The Boleyns came originally from the village of Brie, near Paris, and there was a branch of the family flourishing at that place in the time of Henry VIII. This Sir Geoffrey Boleyn died in 1471, possessed of Hevers Cobham and Brocas. And it was only just before his death that he had begun the building which at present exists.

"The son of this lord mayor, Sir Geoffrey, was Sir William Boleyn, of Blickling, in Norfolk, and in Blickling Church are several interesting brasses in memory of various members of the Boleyn family. Sir William married the daughter of Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormonde, and his son and heir was Sir Thomas Boleyn, whose body lies in Hever Church. And except it were to maintain the connection of the narrative, it would be unnecessary to remark that this Sir Thomas was the father of that unfortunate lady, whose sad history lends a melancholy interest to a certain period of the annals of Hever Castle.

"Sir Thomas Boleyn had for his first wife Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the then Earl of Surrey, but afterwards Duke of Norfolk. But upon his contracting a second marriage with a woman of obscure origin, his daughter Anne was removed to Hever Castle, and it is said there received a thorough French education at the hands of a governess named Simonette. At the age of thirteen, having been appointed maid of honour to Mary, Henry's youngest sister, she was called to London to be presented to the king's first wife, the unhappy Katherine of Arragon. She accompanied her mistress to France, and remained there (after the death of Louis XII.) in the service, first, of the queen of Francis I., and afterwards in that of the Queen of Navarre, and on her return to England was appointed maid of honour to Queen Katherine. She was soon after sent to Hever on account of the king's jealousy of Lord Henry Percy, her professed admirer. She was at Hever also, at the time when a dreadful species of plague was raging in the country, and when Henry heard that she had caught the sickness, he sent his second physician to Hever, that she might be placed under his care. The king appears afterwards to have made frequent visits to the castle, and when he was detained in London, week by week, to have written letters to this lady whom he was afterwards so deeply to wrong. These letters, it is probable, are at the present time preserved in the Vatican.

"There is a room in the castle which is called the bedroom of Anne of Cleves; but although to this lady were granted the manors of Hever, Seal, and Kemsing (all in the county of Kent), it is very uncertain whether she ever visited Hever at all, i.e. ever resided there. From the family of Boleyn the manors passed in succession to that of the Waldegraves of Northamptonshire, Sir Edward Waldegrave being the first possessor of that name, and it was he who disparked the park which till then had surrounded the mansion.

"From the Waldegraves, in 1715, the property passed to the Humphreys, Barts., and citizens of London; and from the Humphreys, by sale in 1745, to Sir Timothy Waldo, Knt., and merchant of London. About twenty years since, a Mr. Mead—through some collateral connexion with the family—succeeded to the estate, and

assumed the family name. The castle is now the property of his son, Mr. Mead Wallo, who resides in the adjoining parish of Chiddingstone. Although Hever is strictly a castle of defence, it has never been attacked. It has simply been the peaceful residence of a succession of English gentlemen. It has no romance attaching to it, and no honour accrues from its royal associations.

"The architecture of the castle is, as I have already pointed out, that of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The style is uniform throughout, with the exception of that part of the building known as the gallery, as the peculiar form of the windows at either end and the finials on the gables testify. There is also a small shield on the outer wall bearing the date of 1584. This gallery was made out of the roof of the hall, and was evidently an after-thought. I should mention that the interior of the keep has within the last forty years, and, as it is said, at the expense of £3,000, been much disfigured, and its original character destroyed through the two guard-rooms being thrown into one, by the removal of the flooring of the upper room."

At the conclusion of this address the company repaired to the church, which is dedicated to St. Peter; it was once a handsome edifice, mainly of early Decorated character, but is now in much need of restoration, a fact to which Mr. Battye, who acted as guide, called attention, and, as we hope, not in vain. It stands on a rising ground, and has a good spire, which is a conspicuous object. There are a few good brasses; as of Margaret Cheyne, 1419^d; and of Sir Thomas Boleyn (the father of Anne), 1538, who is depicted in the collar and robes of the Order of the Garter.

From Hever the party proceeded to Chiddingstone, where, by the courtesy of the owner, H. D. Streatfeild, Esq., the castle (a modern edifice) and park were visited, the great object of attraction being the Chiding Stone; a mass of sandstone rock, about 18 ft. high, from which the village is said to have its name, the stone being considered as a "judgment seat" in early times. The day was very hot, and Mr. Streatfeild had considerably provided a supply of cider-cup, which was dispensed to all comers, and duly appreciated. Some timber-houses in the village, and the church, which contains several monuments of the Streatfeilds, were next visited, and then the party repaired to Tunbridge, where the remains of the castle, and the very handsome new school of the Skinners' Company were inspected with much interest. The former consist mainly of a noble gate-tower, to which a modern house has been added, now occupied by T. P. Fleming, Esq., as an academy for preparing young men for the public service. Mr. Fleming gave a brief sketch of the history of the castle, and then acted as guide, pointing out the architectural features in as much detail as the time would allow. The new school is a very striking edifice, and its noble hall and chapel were much admired. The dinner took place in the hall, the Marquis Camden presiding, but nothing calling for remark occurred, the entertainment being rather a hurried one, as most of the company had to leave by train at an early hour.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

July 28. The annual excursion of the members of this Society and their friends took place from Liverpool, the place selected for the occasion being Hawarden, the seat of Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart.,

^d See an engraving of this brass in *GENT. MAG.*, Sept. 1859, p. 242.

who threw open his park, woods, and pleasure-grounds to the party for the day.

After an inspection of the old churchyard and church, the party repaired to the village, where the Rev. Dr. HUME, Vice-President, took the chair at dinner. This concluded, the company proceeded on the main object of their excursion—namely, a visit to Hawarden Park and Castle.

The visitors having spent some time in enjoying themselves with the varied landscape, a very interesting paper on Hawarden and its antiquities was read by Mr. Evans. He stated that among the various additions to the ancient name Pennard, such as Pennard-y-las, was one of Pennard Halawg, which signifies the head of the salt-marsh, it lying to the north of an extensive flat, situated between it and Chester. Hawarden is considered to have been an early British post, which the inhabitants defended against the invading Romans. Its position, and proximity to the ancient city of Chester, then in the hands of the Romans, would cause it to be frequently the scene of bloodshed. Trueman Hill, with several ancient fortified heights, in the vicinity, affords corroboration to this conjecture. There are also the remains of what is supposed to have been a British encampment on the summit of Voel Gar, the highest of the Halkyn range. This hill is flat on the top, and is surrounded with an embankment, and what appears to be a kind of dry moat. Hawarden subsequently attracted the attention of the Saxons, who made it one of their strongholds. On the invasion of William the Conqueror it was in the possession of Edwin, the sovereign of Deira, a region in which the present Northumberland formed a park. After the Conquest, the place was included in a grant made to Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and was afterwards for some time held under the tenure of seneschalship under the Earls of Chester. When the survey contained in the Domesday Book was made, the territory appeared as a parcel of Chester, to which it was considered as an appendage by right of conquest. From these circumstances it is stated in old records, "The county of Flint appertaineth to the dignity and sword of Chester." It does not appear to have been made a distinct county, as part of Wales, until the reign of Edward I. There is some doubt as to when the castle was built. It is said to have been erected soon after the Conquest. Still the character appears to be Norman, and in further proof of its dating from the Conquest, we read of its being shortly after found in the possession of Fitz Valarine, the son of one of the Norman adventurers who accompanied William. Mr. Evans having traced the history of the place down to 1651, when it was purchased by Sergeant Glynne, stated that the foundations of the castle, discovered a short time ago, shew it to have been of pentagonal shape, with a strong entrance-gateway on its widest side, and on another side a kind of barbican. At one angle was placed the keep or citadel, consisting of a circular tower nearly entire, and the other part comprises fragments of walls and various buildings, particularly some artfully contrived subterranean rooms, supposed to have been appropriated as places of confinement for prisoners.

Having walked through the tastefully laid out grounds around the house, including the gardens, the party returned to the village, where they partook of refreshment, and then proceeded to Liverpool.

LINCOLN DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

July 5, 6. The annual meeting was held at Spilsby, under the presidency of J. L. FYTCH, Esq., of Thorpe Hall, Louth, the High Sheriff of the county.

The proceedings were commenced by a visit to the parish church, where after prayers, the Rev. Edward Trollope, F.S.A., described the edifice. The churches of Partney, Harrington, Bag Enderby, Somersby, Hagworthingham, Old Bolingbroke, East Kirkby, and West Keal, were afterwards visited, and the day was concluded by an evening meeting in the Court-house. A museum, containing many objects of much interest, was established at the town-hall, but unfortunately the room was hardly large enough for the purpose. The following is a summary of the first day's proceedings, the descriptions of the various edifices being in most cases those furnished on the spot by Mr. Trollope.

Spilsby.—This church is dedicated to St. James. Externally the fabric is not attractive, and from the dilapidated condition it is in, chiefly through the use of green sandstone in its construction, and from its manifold surface patchings of brickwork and stucco, its condition is not satisfactory. The tower (Perpendicular) is its best feature, and its composition generally satisfies the eye, except the angle pinnacles on its summit, which, though handsome, are relatively too small. In this respect there is a remarkable contrast between the towers of Halton and Spilsby churches, for while the pinnacles of the former are insufficient, those of the latter are redundant. Internally the church consists of a nave, north aisle, a secondary nave on the south side of the nave proper, and a monumental chapel opening into it on the north side by means of an arcade. Mr. Trollope thought these were Decorated. A Holy Trinity chapel had existed here prior to the middle of the 14th century, and he thought he saw a remaining feature in the arcade opening into the present Willoughby chapel. In 1348, John, the first Lord Willoughby de Eresby, endowed the chantry of the Holy Trinity in Spilsby with lands in Spilsby and several other parishes for the maintenance of a master and twelve chaplains to celebrate divine service in the chapel of the Holy Trinity for the good estate of himself, his wife, and children while living, and afterwards for the good of their souls. Here at one time probably stood his tomb and those of several of his successors, until they were removed prior to the time of James I., and the erection of the vast monument of Richard Bertie and his noble wife. The rev. gentleman then gave a description of the monuments of some of the most illustrious members of the noble house of Willoughby, whose remains rest in Spilsby Church. The interior of the church was re-seated in 1851, much to its advantage, but its exterior now demanded substantial repairs. Its present condition could scarcely be considered worthy of the town.

Partney.—The church both within and without had recently been extensively repaired, principally through the strenuous exertions of the present incumbent, the Rev. R. Giles. The chancel is still in a sad condition, but there is little doubt that ere long it will be remodelled and thoroughly restored.

Harrington.—Here, as soon as the excursionists had taken their seats in the church, which they approached through the beautiful

grounds of the Rectory, the Rev. R. Cracroft, the Rector, gave a short account of the families whose monuments form one of the chief attractions to the place. Harrington was the name of a family seated here in the twelfth century. The place afterwards passed into the family of Coppledike, and into that of Amcotts in 1689. The church, which contains many ancient monuments, has within the last few years been thoroughly restored, and the present state of the sacred edifice is highly creditable to the Rector and his family, by whom a large portion of the cost was borne.

Bag Enderby.—The church here was found to be in a very unsightly condition, having, together with the chancel, been deprived of its high-pitched roof. Several sepulchral slabs form part of the pavement. One is to the memory of a member of the Enderby family, and bears date MCCCXVII.

Somersby.—After a few minutes' drive through an avenue of remarkably fine trees, the church here was reached: on entering, it was impossible not to be struck with the complete restoration which in a few months has been effected. In the church there is little calling for remark, but in the burial-ground stands a fine mediæval cross in a singularly perfect condition. On one side is a figure of our Lord crucified, and on the other that of the Virgin Mary. In this village are two other objects worthy of notice. One is the fine old Hall, said to have been designed by Sir John Vanbrugh, the architect and dramatic writer, who died in 1726. It is a small brick mansion, having square towers, and the angles with embattled parapet. It is now occupied by Mr. John Baumber, whose wife and daughter afforded the company every facility for viewing the ancient rooms. The other place of interest is the Rectory, now occupied by the incumbent, the Rev. Langhorne Burton, and formerly by the late Rev. George Tennyson, D.D. Here the Poet Laureate was born.

Hagworthingham.—A pleasant drive through one of the most picturesque and beautiful parts of the county brought the company to Hagg, where the church, which a few years ago was in a sadly dilapidated condition, has, through the persistent efforts of the Rector, his family, and the parishioners, been completely restored. This being the place appointed for the halt, the company proceeded from the church to the lawn facing the Rectory, and there partook of refreshment.

Old Bolingbroke.—The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, had more the appearance of a chapel than a church, as it has neither chancel, aisles, nor visible connexion internally with the tower. The courts of the Duchy of Lancaster were formerly held here. Just above the communion-table is this inscription painted in offensively large letters:—"Sixpence in bread every Sunday for ever to poor women present at divine service, given by John Aland, M.A., Rector of Bolingbroke, A.D. MDCCCLXXX." As Edward III. granted the castle and manor of Bolingbroke to John Duke of Lancaster in 1363, it may be supposed that he rebuilt the church soon after the grant was made. Leaving the church the company ascended the hill on which formerly stood the castle, and in which Henry IV. was born. Here Chancellor Massingberd delivered an address on the history of the castle.

Eust Kirkby.—The church here is remarkable for the unusual position of its tower, which adjoins the south aisle towards its western end,

the lower stage serving for a porch. The church is of the thirteenth century, and during the prevalence of the Decorated style (fourteenth century) great additions were made to the tower.

West Keal.—The church was found to be stripped of its interior fittings preparatory to a thorough restoration. It was stated that the whole would be restored at the expense of Major Amcotts, of Hackthorn Hall. The Rev. E. Trollope expressed a hope that the incumbent would soon see it in its pristine beauty and purity. The party next returned to Spilsby.

The evening meeting was held in the Court-house. The company present comprised the High Sheriff, the Chancellor Massingberd, the Sub-dean of Lincoln, Prebendary Gilbert, Archdeacon Giles, Major Moore, Major Smyth, Rev. W. V. Turner, Prebendary Trollope, the Rev. J. H. Hill, F.G.H.S., and most of the parochial clergy of the neighbourhood, with many ladies and gentlemen from distant parts. An address from the inhabitants of Spilsby to the President of the Society was presented by the Rev. W. V. Turner, and an appropriate reply was read by the Honorary Secretary. The following papers were read, viz. "Bolingbroke Castle and Winceby Field," by the Rev. the Chancellor of Lincoln, and "Memoirs of Richard Bertie and Catherine Duchess of Suffolk," by the Rev. Prebendary Trollope.

July 6. The excursion for this day was carried out very nearly as originally proposed, in spite of unfavourable weather, and the company was much larger than could have been expected.

Halton Holegate was the first church visited. It is of the Perpendicular period, its principal external feature being the tower with its large belfry windows. At a distance it has the appearance of great solidity, but on examination it proved to be in a most unsound and dangerous condition. A great part of the fabric has been thoroughly restored, and from the loftiness of its aisle arcades, and the general spaciousness of the interior, it may be truly termed a handsome edifice.

Thorpe.—Leaving Halton the company proceeded to Thorpe St. Peter's, where they were received by William Hopkinson, Esq., F.S.A., of Stamford, the patron, and the Rev. T. Whitworth, the vicar. Here are the remains of an Early English church, incorporated with much work of the Decorated period. The chancel was restored a few years ago, and a restoration of the church westward of the chancel-arch is now about to be taken in hand.

Croft.—The remarkably fine old church at Croft was next visited; it is principally of the Decorated period, although considerable portions of it were rebuilt during the prevalence of the subsequent (Perpendicular) style. The whole of this church, including its fine Perpendicular screen, its brazen lectern, and its pulpit, with many other points, will well repay inspection.

Winthorpe.—Here many interesting objects were found. This was the place appointed for the luncheon, which it had been intended should take place on the adjoining shore, but the rain effectually prevented this, and the company therefore had recourse to the adjacent and newly-erected schoolroom.

Ingoldmells.—The church here is one of the finest in this part of the country, but much of the interior that was so deeply interesting to the ecclesiologist has, by the process of "restoration" to which it has lately

been subjected, been (as was expressed by Mr. Trollope) "swept away by the feat of its custodian."

Addlethorpe.—This church is of the Perpendicular style. The chancel was taken down in 1706, under the official guardianship of the churchwardens, who appear to have been proud of their destructive acts, as their names are cut upon a small stone in the brickwork with which they have filled up the chancel-arch.

The company now turned homewards, and on their way visited first the fine old church at Burgh, the lofty tower of which commands so extensive a prospect of the Lincolnshire marsh and fen districts; and then omitting Gunby for want of time, called at Bratoft, where among many other noteworthy objects is found a curious reminiscence of the Spanish Armada represented in the form of a dragon on the sea. This was the last place visited.

The public dinner was held in the Corn Exchange; after which there was an evening meeting at the Court-house. Here the Rev. Mr. Trollope read a Memoir of Peregrine, the eleventh Baron Willoughby de Eresby, through whom was acquired to the house of Willoughby, by his marriage, the hereditary office of Lord High Chamberlain of England. After a vote of thanks to Mr. Trollope, the High Sheriff stated that the contents of the museum would be explained. This duty was most ably performed by Mr. Trollope. He said he was highly gratified to learn that the museum had been inspected by a large number of persons. It was to him a matter of great regret that Spilsby did not possess a room more worthy of its inhabitants: the consequence was that he was now labouring under the disadvantage of being in one place while the numerous articles he had to describe were in another, but he would do the best he could; and he then entered into a minute description of the various articles exhibited. The Rev. H. Mackenzie (Sub-Dean of Lincoln) spoke at length on the importance of improving the cottages of the poor. It was further proposed and carried that the Duchy of Lancaster should be memorialized to request that some part of its funds be devoted to putting the church at Bolingbroke in a proper state. Thanks were then voted to the High Sheriff, and the meeting closed.

STONEHENGE.

July 26. The South of England Literary and Philosophical Society paid a visit to Salisbury and Stonehenge, at which latter place the Rev. E. Kell read a paper, of which the following is an outline.

After some remarks on the interesting character of the structure, he proceeded to describe it as consisting originally of a circle of thirty upright stones, with imposts placed on them, five great triliths, and some smaller stones, placed within them. The large stones are of Sarsen stone, a species of coarse freestone, while the small pillars are of the granite formation, and were probably added after the erection of the original structure. These small stones are of the primary geological formation, and could not have been found nearer than Devon or Cornwall. He then alluded to the numerous barrows which are found in the neighbourhood of Stonehenge, and briefly described the gigantic circles of Avebury, in North Wilts., about twenty miles distant.

As to the theories which had been advanced respecting the origin of Stonehenge, he noticed first the opinion of Inigo Jones, who in his

Essay on this structure, undertaken at the desire of King James I., and which was published in a folio volume by his son-in-law, John Webb, in 1655, endeavours to shew that Stonehenge was a temple of the Romans, of the Tuscan order, dedicated to the god Cœlus. Then came Dr. Charlton, who contended that it was erected by the Danes in the time of King Alfred, as a place for crowning their kings. In 1687 appeared a volume by Aylet Sammes, who remarks, "Why may not these giants (alluding to the title of *Chorea Gigantum* given to this monument) be the Phœnicians; and the art of erecting these stones, instead of the stones themselves, brought from the furthestmost part of Africa, the known habitations of the Phœnicians?" To this sage question one may reply, Why may not the stones have come from the moon, and dropped down in their present position? Bishop Gibson, in his edition of Camden's "Britannia," published in 1694, after opposing the theories of Jones and Charlton, concludes, "One need make no scruple to affirm that Stonehenge is a British monument, since it does not appear that any other nation had so much footing in this kingdom as to be authors of such a rude and yet magnificent pile." The Bishop thinks that some part of this temple may have been erected subsequently to the Roman invasion, a conclusion which seems to be very probable. With reference to its modern name, Gibson refers to a Saxon manuscript of good authority, printed by Dugdale, in the *Monasticon*, in which it is called *Stanhengist*, proving its traditional connection at an early period with Hengist. In 1720, Keysler, a learned German antiquary, published at Hanover "An Explication of the Anglo-Saxon Monument of Antiquity on Salisbury Plain, called Stonehenge." In 1740 Dr. Stukeley, after a careful examination of the site, published a work entitled "Stonehenge, a Temple restored to the British Druids," in which he attributes the work to those priests. The rev. gentleman strongly denounced this theory as perfectly untenable, although it was very generally believed in at the present day. He then alluded to other conjectures, and remarked that in 1747 Mr. Wood, an architect of Bath, published a work, in which he maintained that Stonehenge was a temple erected by the British Druids about one hundred years before the Christian era. In 1755 the Rev. William Cooke, in a treatise entitled "An Enquiry into the Patriarchal and Druidical Religion," supposes Stonehenge to have been held sacred by the Druids, and appropriated to the meetings of great assemblies on civil and religious occasions; for which, he adds, "the world does not afford a nobler spot." In 1771 Dr. Smith published a work called "Choir Gaur," in which he maintains that Stonehenge was of Druidical origin, and that it was a great orrery erected for the purposes of astronomical observation, as well as for religious ceremonies. Mr. Davies, the learned author of "Celtic Researches," supposes that this structure and Silbury Hill are two of the three works alluded to in a Welsh Triad as constituting the greatest labours of the island of Britain; that is, "lifting the stone of Keith," "building the work of Emrys," and "piling the Mount of Assemblies." That Stonehenge is really a Druidical structure, the same learned writer remarks "is evident, from the language in which it was held by the primitive bards, those immediate descendants and avowed disciples of the British Druids." Sir Richard Colt Hoare also attributed Stonehenge to the Druids, but he seems to have had some misgivings on the subject when he adds that the work is "incomprehensible."

Mr. Kell then entered at some length into a refutation of the theory of the Druidical origin of Stonehenge, and also argued most forcibly to shew that it could not have been erected by the Romans. He proposed to "unriddle the sphynx" by using the light of observation with regard to the structure itself. He believed that it was erected between the time of the departure of the Romans and the conquest of this country by the Saxons. He referred to an able article published in the "Quarterly Review" of July, 1860, the writer of which is of opinion that it was a Buddhist erection. He remarks,—

"There are few chapters in the history of the world at present so dark as that which treats of the doings of the Celtic races of Britain before the advent of the Saxons, and none to which the light of the new science of ethnology is likely to be of more value. All, however, which concerns us is to know Buddhism did exist in Britain before the conversion of its inhabitants to Christianity. If this has been made clear, a great step has been gained in the elucidation of the antiquities of this illiterate people. If we may venture to turn the lamp of Buddhism on these hitherto mysterious monuments, we see, at once, what was meant by the inner choir at Stonehenge by comparing it with the numerous examples of choirs in all Buddhist churches. . . . We are no longer puzzled by the small granite monoliths standing unsymmetrically between the two original groups and inside the principal, for we can assume them to be 'danams' of succeeding votaries, offered after the temple was finished, and we can see easily how it came to be a cenotaph, or memorial church, dedicated to those who died and were buried at Ambresbury. It would explain why Silbury Hill, erected on a Roman road, should not cover the remains of the dead, but be the attempt of a letterless race to perpetuate the memory of some event which nothing but a written record could really communicate to future ages."

Mr. Kell then alluded to the fact of Roman pottery having been found at Stonehenge, as a proof that it was not erected before the Roman occupation of Britain, and after many other observations, propounded his own theory. He observed that the earliest published notice of Stonehenge occurs in the writings of Nennius, who lived in the ninth century. This writer narrates the particulars of the murder of four hundred British nobles at a conference between King Vortigern and Hengist in the latter part of the fifth century, at or near the spot on which Stonehenge is situated, and attributes the erection of the monument to the surviving Britons, who thus endeavoured to perpetuate the memory of that tragical event. This theory he (Mr. Kell) entirely adopted, and believed that if the evidence was brought before any jury of twelve men of common sense, not antiquaries, they would decide in his favour.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Kell, after which the Rev. E. Duke remarked that whilst he fully admitted the force of many of that gentleman's observations, he at the same time was disposed to believe that Stonehenge was a work of much greater antiquity than the period fixed by Mr. Kell for its erection. He did not attach much weight to the statement that Roman pottery had been found at Stonehenge.

Mr. E. T. Stevens, with reference to the finding of Roman pottery, pointed out that tobacco-pipes were sometimes found mixed up with ancient relics much older than the period when tobacco was introduced into this country. He also observed, with reference to the statement that Silbury Hill was built on the Roman road from London to Bath, that Sir John Lubbock, the author of a very able work on pre-historic times, adheres to the opinion that the hill was thrown up long before the Roman road was laid out, and states that the *via* is diverted from its straight course and curves round the base of the hill.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

ON THE SITES OF ANCIENT TROY AND PERGAMUS.

SIR, — As several very good translations of the "Iliad" have been published within the last few years, the question of the site of the Trojan capital, the true Ὀμηρον Ἴλιον, and its citadel, has been revived with increased interest, and I think that strong evidence seems to have been now afforded as to where "Troja fuit," or where, at all events, Pergamus, that is to say, its lofty fortress or Acropolis, stood.

That accomplished scholar, the Earl of Carlisle, whose death we have but recently deplored, in his "Travels in Turkey," has fairly examined the question of the site of the Homeric Ilion. Indeed he has placed it where some able travellers, as Sandys, Morritt, and Gell, among our own countrymen, as also Le Chevalier, Forchhammer, and Von Hahn, natives of continental Europe, have agreed in their separate views.

Lord Carlisle regards the site of Troy, the Poet's Ilion, as having been placed on the hill above the Turkish village called Bounar Bachi, which words mean, 'head of the springs.'

In fact, the thermal spring near that village—of fresh and "most transparent" water—being doubtless the one thus described by Homer, (xxii. 149),—

Ἦ μὲν γὰρ θ' ὕδατι λιπαρῷ ῥέει, ἀμφὶ δὲ
καπνός

Γίγνεται ἐξ αὐτῆς, ὡς εἰ πυρὸς αἰθομένοιο,

induced very naturally our English travellers to identify that immediate vicinity with the ancient Trojan city. So our late noble traveller has justly remarked: "the crowning proof, however, of this whole undying geography is the position

of the sources of the Scamander, one of which is of warmer temperature (about 68° Fahrenheit) than the others."

The second, or cold source of the Scamander, which in the time of Dallaway was a collection of small springs partly hid in a morass, is poetically mentioned in these lines:—

Ἦ δ' ἐτέρη θέρεϊ προρέει εἰκόνα χαλᾶζῃ
Ἦ χιόνι ψυχρῇ, ἥ ἐξ ὕδατος κρυστάλλῳ.

Having had occasion, ten years ago, in my official capacity, to examine this topographical question, I then wrote, "Our own countryman, the faithful George Sandys, was, I believe, the first of modern travellers who, in 1612, re-discovered these thermal springs, about 'half-a-mile off and west of the ruins'" (of the "seat of old Troy," which clearly from his little sketch-map agrees with the vicinity of the present Bounar Bachi) "opposing Tenedos." He describes them as "hot-water baths," and adds, "two baths there be." But Strabo writes^b "that the thermal spring of the Scamander was not in his day to be found in that spot where Homer describes it, and remarks that it was 'probable that the hot waters had ceased'; τὰ μὲν οὖν θερμὰ ἐκλελεῖσθαι εἰκός."^c

These hot waters might either have ceased to flow for a time, or they might have been covered with rubbish and overgrown with brushwood; and then, after the building of houses at Bounar Bachi, the inhabitants probably cleansed

^a See Travels, p. 22, bk. i., Lond. 1615.

^b Geogr., lib. xiii. cap. i.

^c Address of the President of the Royal Society of Literature for 1855, p. 33.

them out, and restored the warm spring to day, and for their own use.

Now, however, they are still to be seen after the long space of many centuries, and no other thermal waters have as yet been detected near the Trojan plain.

Hence Nature herself would seem to indicate the immediate vicinity of Bounar Bachi on the slope of the hill, which, according to Dallaway, rises rapidly and soon becomes an insulated mountain, as the true spot where Homer's renowned city had flourished. Ilium being termed the 'Windy,' *ἠνεμόεν*, proves that it was placed on high ground, or on the ascent of a hill, and this is confirmed by the following verse:—

*οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ οὖν πόλις κατέβαν, πεδίων
δ' ἀφίκοντο*⁴.

A few months ago, Mr. Finlay, who has long been resident in Athens, communicated the account of certain excavations which the Imperial Consul of Austria at Syra, Herr Von Hahn, had successfully carried on in the summit of the high hill to the east of Bounar Bachi village. There Von Hahn brought to light many archaic walls, quite cyclopean in their structure, and was able to identify their positions as some of those which had doubtless formed the strong walls of the Trojan Pergamus, or the high and famous Acropolis, *ἐξ ἄκρης πόλις*⁵.

This important discovery, I must remark, fully confirms Professor Forchhammer's opinion of the site of that citadel, because on referring to his large map entitled *Ebene von Troia*, or the 'Plain' of Troy, which is taken from Captain Spratt's survey, and was published in 1850, Ilios, or Troy, will be seen to be situated on rising ground, where Le Chevalier had nearly fixed it, and Pergamus to be laid down on the top of the hill, *Περγάμῃ ἄκρῃ*⁶, to the north-east of the city.

Moreover, the same beautifully executed map gives, in the right-hand corner, a sketch of ancient Hellenic walls observed at Pergamus, which Professor Forchhammer describes as, "alte mauer . . . an der nord seite von Pergamus,"—"ancient walls . . . on the north side of Pergamus."

I have not yet seen any plan of Consul Von Hahn's excavations, nor learnt all the details of his discovery, but they appear evidently to prove the accuracy of the views of our before-mentioned travellers, as well as those of Le Chevalier, and to negative the statements and opinions of the geographer Strabo, and of Drs. E. D. Clarke, Von Eckenbrecher, and Professor Ulrichs.—I am, &c.,

JOHN HOGG.

Norton House, Stockton-on-Tees.

Aug. 15, 1865.

ROMAN GLASS BOTTLES.

SIR,—In the month of March of this year, some labourers were excavating on the site of an artificial mound in the township of Kippax, and in the course of their labours one of them turned up a remarkably perfect Roman glass bottle. When first discovered, the exterior shewed that it had been completely gilded externally, but the discoverer foolishly removed what gilding remained by scrubbing it well with water and coarse sand. The scratches of the sand are still left upon the bottle, but in every other respect it is as perfect as upon

the day when the Roman artizan turned it out of his hands as a finished specimen of his handiwork. Its dimensions are 1½ in. at the top, neck 5½ in. long, greatest circumference 17½ in., and total height 8½ in.

I am unacquainted with the Roman mode of making glass bottles, but from the appearance of this it is quite clear that it has not been *blown*. The orifice is not circular, and the sides of the bottle do not appear to be of uniform thickness. Its shape has not that regularity which it would have if it had

⁴ *Iliad*, xxiv. 329.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vi. 237.

⁶ *Ibid.*, v. 460.

been produced from a mould, and blown according to the method of the present day; it seems rather to have been cast. At the bottom of the bottle there is an indentation, wherein lies an unfinished knob of glass, similar in every respect to that now found in the centre of sheets of glass, and known by the somewhat technical name of "bulls'-eyes." The material of the bottle is of a greenish hue. It is now in the custody of Mr. John Holmes, of Mithley, who kindly allowed me to take the accompanying sketch.



Roman Glass Bottle.

The spot where it was found is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Castleford, and near the famous Roman Road locally called the Roman Ridge. Castleford is gene-

rally admitted to be the ancient *Leogodium*; and Horsley remarks, "Perhaps the most ancient part of the name is retained in Olerton." This Olerton is now known as Allerton. Bywater, and the township of Kippax, in which the bottle was found, is immediately north of Allerton. Its eastern boundary is formed by the Roman Ridge. Horsley says the Roman Ridge "seems to have gone directly cross Olerton meadows. . . . Not far from these meadows begins a lane about a mile in length. This, by its straightness, and some doubtful remains, I concluded to be a continuance of the old Roman way, which soon after becomes very visible." Kippax and Allerton are both places of great antiquity, and the latter is in the parish of Kippax, which is said to have derived its name from a large mound erected by the Saxons for the double purpose of observation and defence, and near to which stood a distinguishing ash. This may or may not be so, but it is nothing to our present purpose.

Mr. Holmes informs me that in the mound were found ashes and such *debris* as are generally found in the vicinity of furnaces. Is it probable that the Romans ever practised the making of glass at Castleford? There is a great quantity of glass bottles made at Castleford at the present day, and perhaps some of your correspondents could tell us whether there is any reason to suppose the trade has been long established in the neighbourhood.

I am, &c., A. E. W.

ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY, TEMP. EDWARD VI.

SIR,—As far as we can gather from the notices given by Matthew Paris, and the Survey of Edward VI., illustrated by later information, there was on the south side of the nave of St. Alban's a large "quadrant court," 150 ft. square, having on its west side the new dormitory; on the east a slype, 29 ft. 6 in. by 9 ft. 11 in., still remaining, and the Chapter-house, built by Abbot Robert de Gorham; and on the south the re-

fectory, with lavatories and a kitchen adjoining. The eastern alley was built by Abbot Robert, from the slype to the south side of the court, the northern portion being completed by Abbot Trumpington 1214-35; the north and west alleys were added by Abbot Roger 1260-90. Abbot Trumpington built (1) a cloister between the Chapter-house and St. Cuthbert's Chapel, rebuilt in the reign of Edward III.; (2) one of

three sides, apparently for the guests, from the kitchen, one to the entrance of the regular cloister, another extending on the other side of it to the door of the guest-house, and the third alley from that doorway to the alley towards the tailors' shop, with a shrubbery in the centre; and (3) a cloister of four sides leading to the infirmary. This little cloister (of the infirmary), with chambers over it, adjoined the new dormitory, and at the other end abutted on the oriel (the porch to the principal guest-house, which stood over cellarage built by Abbot John of Hertford 1235-60,) and on the other on the frater or refectory. The new dormitory was built (over cellarage) by Abbot Trumpington on the west side, the stairs into the south nave-aisle partly remaining, the former, or long dortor, having been, we may assume, on the east side, as the old monks' door opened into the south arm of the transept. Abbot Geoffrey, 1119-46, built, according to the usual arrangement, a hall and chapel on the east for the infirmary; and also another hall, with the chamber allotted to the Queen. Abbot Robert, 1151-66, erected the royal parlour, with St. Nicholas Chapel [? Guesthouse Chapel], the cloister in front of the Chapter-house, the long stable, and bath-house or laundry, and the granary and larder, with two upper rooms. The infirmary, as at Worcester and Durham, adjoined the dormitory, and occupied the vacant space alongside the western part of the nave opposite the great gate. Abbot Roger built a large house, the lower part forming the larder, and the upper floor the lodging of the Abbot's servants. This great gateway, still existing, opened into a "quadrant court," about 400 ft. square, and covering an acre of ground. On the south side was the king's granary, adjoining the old hall; on the west side were the king's stables, and at the end the almonry; on the east side were other buildings. In the outer court was Hames' Gate. On the north of the transept was St. Andrew's Church, for the use of the

servants, and a great bell-tower still remaining. Towards the west of the base court were the grange and mill, and to the south the orchards, extending over ten acres, and near the ordnance orchard the barn and brewhouse. The sites of the Abbot's, the Bursar's, the Cellarer's, and the Prior's lodgings cannot be ascertained; or those of the subordinate officers.

The general arrangement of Durham and Worcester, which so strikingly resemble each other, may offer a clue to that of St. Alban's. There, eastward of the Chapter-house, stood the Prior's lodging, with the great guesten-hall and entrance porch or oriel, (at St. Alban's westward of the great cloisters). On the west side of the church was the infirmary; the cellarer's lodging was on the west of the kitchen, which stood south-west of the refectory; and the kitchener's lodging was again south of the kitchen; the Almonry adjoined the great gate-house; and the bakehouse stood on the south side of the great court. At Durham the prior's lodging and chapel stood on the south-east side of the great cloister; the bursar's chequer joined the cole-garth of the kitchen; at the west end of the latter was the cellarer's chequer. The garner, after the suppression, formed the eighth and ninth prebendal houses, and the bakehouse was attached to the eleventh stall.

I have thus endeavoured to sketch a bold outline of the conventual arrangement, in order to illustrate the accompanying document, and also as far as possible rectify the erroneous plan laid down by Mr. Newcome. When shall we have a new edition of the *Monasticon*, with all the additions which now could readily be made?

Survey of the site of the Abbey of St. Alban's, 2 Edw. VI.

The fermory [infirmary] with the Chapel.

The new Ordnance and the Library.

The Longe Dormitory.

Thabbotts lodgings and the hall called thabbots hall.

Thabbots Kitchin.

The Spicery and the surveying place between the abbots hall and his Kitchin.

The Barcers [Bursar's] and the cellars lodgings.

The Old Hall.

The Quadrant Cloyster.

The Chapter Howse.

The lavatories in the said Cloyster.

The well house.

The Priors lodging with all the edifices belonging therto, and the walks about the Prior's orchard.

The newe Dorter and the lodging both above and beneath the same.

A little cloyster with certain chambers over the same cloisters adjoining to the said dorter, and abutting on the one end upon the Oryall*, and on the other part upon the frayer.

The office in the Laundry.

The office in the bakehouse and brew-house and the boylynghouse.

The Convent Kychen.

The Oryell with one entry adjoining (timber 40*, terne 20*, stone 20*, pavyng tyle 6*. 8*).

The Kitchener lodging adjoynynge to the Oryell.

The Fraitre.

A mudde wall belonging to the new ordinance* orchard, a mudde wall on the s. of the newe ordinance orchard, the mudde wall abowghte the launde and garden, with a lytle house adjoynynge to the same.

A Barne and a brewhouse adjoynynge to the same, situate between the barne reserved for the King's majestys stable and the ryver.

Marble Pase, by estimation ⁱⁱⁱ fote, valued at 6* 8*, the whole valuation is 205ⁱⁱ 7* 4*.

The orchards and gardens, which were in the hands of Sir Francis Bryan, keeper of the site of the s^d monastery, contain 10 acres, and 2 acres whereon the edifices do still remain, worth to us 66* 8* per ann.

The parcel underwritten to be reserved to the officers of the Kgs. stable.

A quadrant court, 1 acre.

On the south part in the s^d court Garners called the King's Garnery adjoining the Old Hall.

Next to them Sir Andrew Dudley hath a lodging in the garden.

Alexander Zenzan, one of the Nites, has a lodging.

Mr. Palmer, one of the surveyors of the stable, hath a lodging.

A square gate house, called Hames gates, where Mr. Parker, one of the Queene lyeth.

On the west side of the s^d Court are the Kgs. stables, and the end of which stables is the Purveyor's lodging called the Almery.

On the north part is the great gate-house, where is the master of the heron's lodging; in the lower part is the Kings gaol for the liberty of St. Albans, covered with lead 10 fother.

The Purveyor's lodgeynge.

At the east side of the s^d court another lodging, where lieth Mr. Justice and Mr. Leonard, two of the Riders of the Kgs. house. (*Add. MS.* 24,514, fol. 80-2.)

A few hints of the position of the ancient buildings may be gleaned from the Cottonian MSS. quoted in the *Monasticon*. Abbot Wheathampstede, 1420-40, built the new Infirmary chambers and chapel; and a notable chamber, 95 ft. long, for the Abbot's hospitality at royal visits, and the Library near it. (ii. 242, 247.)

Abbot Mote, who died 1400, built the Abbot's chamber near the transept (p. 198), and Wheathampstede repaired a chamber between the Abbot's Chapel and hall, and a pentice or gallery leading to it (p. 242) from the hall, enlarging the study, and restoring the clock chamber (p. 201; *Newcome*, p. 388). The 'chamber' was improved by Abbot Heyworth (*Monast.*, p. 199). Abbot Wallingford, 1326-34, laid the first stone of the new cloister, and the work of the church, from the wall of the Abbot's chapel towards the cloister. De la Mote also rebuilt two parts of the cloister, with the carols, the library, and St. Nicholas' [? Guest-house] Chapel, under which was to have been the muniment chamber (p. 198; *Newcome*, p. 281). Heyworth completed his works in the cloister (*Monast.*, p. 199). Abbot de la Mare, 1350-96, built the water gate, (destroyed 1722), the almonry gate, and the kitchen, and roofed the refectory (p. 198). The cloister was 129 ft.

* Palatio regio adiacet atrium nobilissimum in introitu quod porticus vel oriolum appellatur. (*Matt. Par. Vit. Abb.*, p. 142, ed. Wats.)

* Thos. Albon, Custos novæ ordinationis 1451 (*Newcome*, 353).

square, each alley being 21 ft. broad (p. 213).

The New Ordinance was the office of master of the works, founded 1429 (*Newcome*, 379). Stubbard built the seats in the cloisters near the doors,

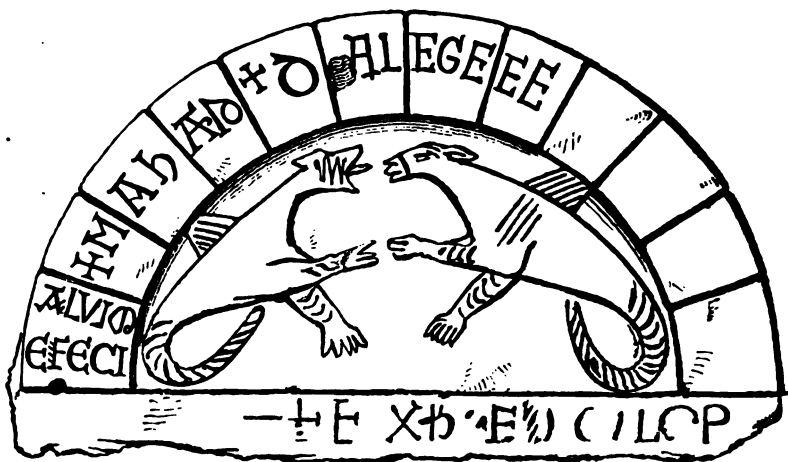
either a bench-table, or seats for the Maunday (p. 316). The parlour opened upon the west alley of the cloister (p. 317). St. Cuthbert's altar adjoined the cloister door (p. 320).—I am, &c.

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, B.D., F.S.A.

CARVED STONE FROM WINFORD EAGLE.

SIR,—I forward a tracing from a sketch of an old tympanum of a doorway built into the exterior of the west wall of the church of Winford Eagle, in Dorset. Perhaps some of your readers

would be kind enough to give me information relative to the persons (I suppose the clergy present at the consecration) mentioned on it. As was, and unfortunately is the habit in Dorset still, the



Tympanum of Doorway, Winford Eagle.

church was rebuilt some twenty or thirty years ago, and everything old destroyed, saving only this stone and the chancel arch, together with a piscina.

A fine old manor-house, built by the Sydenhams, with a carved oak fireplace in one of the bedrooms, is close by the church; and a short way higher up the valley, at Shutcoome Farm-house,

lately built by Lord Winford, remain very large Roman pavements never yet uncovered. (See notes prepared for the use of the Congress of the Archaeological Institute at Dorchester.)

I am, &c. J. I. IRVINE.

Coombe Down, near Bath,

Aug. 12, 1865.

ELING CHURCH.

SIR,—Mr. Ferrey in reply to my strictures upon his restoration of Eling Church begins by appealing to you in support of his assertion that in no instance had he ever wantonly mutilated

or destroyed any architectural object of historic interest; but how far this is borne out by his own statement I will proceed to shew. Having known Eling Church for many years I affirm that it

is erroneous to say that the east window of the south chapel was decayed beyond the power of preservation; and I cannot admit that the necessity for rebuilding the wall affords any additional reason for the destruction of the window, an act which I confidently say was needless. With respect to the font, does Mr. Ferrey intend to imply that it was actually in fragments? If so, how could it have been used so recently? Surely these "fragments" could have been restored, and any missing pieces replaced by new ones. Again, why was the font moved from its situation, which I shewed in my last letter was both original and appropriate?

To his own sketches and measurements Mr. Ferrey appeals in proof of the new font and window being exact reproductions of the old. Probably his intentions were good; but I object to the way in which they are carried out, and I adhere to the opinion formerly expressed.

No doubt the contractor may be to blame for this, as he would find it much easier to make a new font and window than to repair the old ones. He would know that if he destroyed the old work there would be no evidence for comparison with the slovenly execution of the new.

Mr. Ferrey's argument amounts to this, that a new copy of an old font or window is quite equal to the original in interest and execution. Imitation of course is possible, reproduction is impossible. You cannot infuse the spirit of the original into the copy. The statue may be an admirable copy of the work of Phidias, but the hand and mind of Phidias are not there, and the critic knows it is not the work of the master. But the distinction between the work of Mr. Ferrey and the original is too broad to be mistaken even by an uneducated eye.

A singular remark must not be passed over. Mr. Ferrey says that timber is

plentiful in the Forest: I should have imagined that this would have suggested a wooden porch, but perhaps its construction would have been too much trouble for the architect to design and the contractor to carry out.

I am glad to find that my informant was in error respecting the roof, and regret having made this a subject of remark.

Mr. Ferrey takes great credit for having brought the church to its present condition, but any builder, for aught I can see, might have done what he did.

I did not defend the galleries or pews, and Mr. Ferrey in his glowing description of his work evidently intends to raise a cloud of dust through which he may escape censure.

As to the destruction of the great beam, the fact that an ancient relic is unsightly to modern eyes is no reason why an architect should order its removal, especially when it had a curious traditional legend (whatever its worth) attached to it.

Upon the burial of the gravestones Mr. Ferrey preserves a judicious silence. He knows that the statement is true, and he knows too, perhaps, that it is indefensible. Some time ago the Society of Antiquaries proposed the collection of the monumental inscriptions from every church in England, and now, *mirabile dictu!* there is a member of its Council who covers them over with a new pavement, thus effectually frustrating the object of the Society of which he is a conspicuous and governing officer. It is questionable whether a faculty for such an act was granted, and if it were whether it would stand. The churchwardens may yet be open to legal proceedings consequent upon allowing an architect and F.S.A. to make the floor neat by the interment of sepulchral slabs.—I am, &c.,

W. WARWICK KING.

14, South Grove West,
Mildmay Park, N.

THOMAS WARD.

SIR,—The following charges occur in the Privy Purse Expences of Henry VIII. :—

"Itm. the same daye [19 June, 1530] paid to Thomas Warde for so moche money by him employed about divers necessaryes at wyndesore, xliij^s. vi^d."

"Itm. the same daye [30 Nov. 1530] paid to Thom's Warde for divers necessaryes by him done at Wyndesore by the kinge com'aunderment, xxiiij^s. vi^d."

"Itm. the same day [10 July, 1531] paid to Thomas Warde for making of a payer of new buttes Roundes and pryckes, li^s. ij^d."

"Itm. the same day [22 July, 1531] paid to Thom's warde for making of new buttes and pryckes at Wyndesore, liij^s. ij^d."

"Itm. the vij day [Nov. 1532] paid to Thomas warde for the charges of the making of the buttes at Wynsore, xxxj^s."

With reference to this person, the editor makes the subjoined note :—

"It is evident that he was an artizan of some kind, probably a builder, as many of these entries relate to repairs at Windsor; and the others to payments made to him for new butts, rounds, and pricks."

The surmise as to his position, although plausible, is not accurate. He was a gentleman by descent, who held the responsible office of keeper of the outer gate of Windsor Castle.

He was son of Thomas Ward, (third son of Sir Christopher Ward, of Yorkshire^k), by Elizabeth, daughter of William Cunnington, of Huntingdonshire. It is said that his father had fourteen sons, but that he was the only one of them who attained manhood^l.

He held the office of yeoman her-binger on Feb. 12, 1510-11, when Hen. VIII. granted to him thirteen tene-

ments, with gardens, of the yearly value of £5, situate on the south side of Holborn, opposite the Bishop of Ely's mansion, and abutting on Fetter-lane, being parcel of the lands of Sir Richard Charlton attainted^m.

By a privy seal, dated Greenwich, May 28, 1511, the King granted to him and William Norborough, and the survivor of them, the office of porter of the castle of Wallingfordⁿ, and by another privy seal, dated Greenwich, Oct. 31, 1514, he had a grant of £5 per annum out of the lordship of Denbigh^o. On June 17, 1515, the King appointed him keeper of the outer gate of Windsor Castle^p. He occurs as her-binger in 1520, 1521, and 1522^q. In 13 Hen. VIII., the King granted to him, George Dudworth, and Robert Cely, lands in the parish of Agmondesham, Bucks., lately belonging to Thomas Barnard, and other heretics^r. He was escheator of Oxfordshire and Berkshire, in 24 Hen. VIII.^s

We make no doubt that he was the "old Master Ward," who is mentioned in Fox's narrative of the troubles of Robert Testwood, who was burnt at Windsor under the Act of the Six Articles.

Testwood had dehorted the pilgrims from offering candles and images of wax to good King Henry of Windsor, and had broken the nose off a white lady made of alabaster mortised in a wall behind the high altar, a proceeding which gave grievous offence to William

^m Brewer's Letters and Papers of Hen. VIII., i. 224.

ⁿ Brewer, i. 262. See another grant to him only, Aug. 18, 1517, in Brewer, ii. 1317.

^o Brewer, i. 916. See another grant to the same effect in 1516, in Brewer, ii. 556.

^p Brewer, ii. 165.

^q Rutland Papers, 59, 77; Hall's Chronicle, ed. 1809, p. 622.

^r Origination, 13 Hen. VIII., rot. 45. See Tenth Rep. Dep. Keeper of Records, App., ii. 5.

^s Tenth Report Dep. Keeper of Records, App., ii. 158.

^k Privy Purse Expences, Hen. VIII., ed. Nicolas, 53, 90, 145, 148, 250, 360.

^l A Sir Christopher Ward, of Givendale, Yorkshire, who died Dec. 30, 1521, is repeatedly mentioned in the Plumpton Correspondence. See also Test. Ebor., ii. 165. He could not have been the person above named, as his heirs were his daughter and grand-daughters.

¹ Ashmole's Berks., iii. 309.

Simonds, a lawyer. The narrative proceeds as follows:—

"Now were many offended with Testwood; the canons, for speaking against their profit; the wax-sellers, for hindering their market; and Simons, for the image's nose. And, more than that, there were of the canons' men that threatened to kill him. Hereupon Testwood kept his house, and durst not come forth, minding to send the whole matter in writing by his wife to Master Cromwell, the King's Secretary, who was his special friend. The canons, hearing that Testwood would send to Cromwell, sent the verger unto him, to will him to come to the church; who sent them word again, that he was in fear of his life, and therefore would not come. Then sent they two of the eldest petty canons to entreat him, and to assure him that no man should do him harm. He made them a plain answer, that he had no such trust in their promises, but would complain to his friends. Then wist they not what shift to make, for of all men they feared Cromwell; but sent, in post haste, for old Master Ward, a justice of peace, dwelling three or four miles off, who being come, and hearing the matter, was very loath to meddle in it. But notwithstanding, through their entreaty, he went to Testwood, and had much ado to persuade him; but, at last, he did faithfully promise him, by the oath he had made to God and the King, to defend him from all danger and harms, so that Testwood was content to go with him.

"And when Master Ward, and Testwood, were come into the church, and were going toward the chapter-house, where the canons abode their coming, one of the canons' men drew his dagger at Testwood, and would have been upon him, but Master Ward with his man resisted, and got Testwood into the chapter-house, causing the serving-man to be called in, and sharply rebuked by their masters, who straitly commanded him, upon pain of losing their service, and further displeasure, not to touch him, nor to give him an evil word. Now Testwood, being alone in the chapter-house with the canons and Mr. Ward, was gently treated, and the matter so pacified, that Testwood might quietly come and go to the church, and do his duty as he had done before."

Thomas Ward obtained a grant of the manor of Windsor Underoure, which had been the property of the abbey of Reading. He was, it seems, designated in this grant as of Lawrence Waltham.

His death occurred about 1538².

His arms were, Argent, on a chevron sable three wolf's heads erased or, on a chief azure, a cross patonce between two martlets of the third. Crest: A wolf's head erased or.

He married Maud, daughter of More, of Burton, Bucks.³

Richard Ward, his son, born at Winkfield, was sometime a scholar of King's College, Cambridge, and ultimately cofferer of the royal household. He died about 1580, and will be noticed in *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*.

This Richard Ward had a numerous family. His estates were inherited by his second son Richard, elected from Westminster School to Christ Church, Oxford, 1563, who was knighted at Reading in 1601, and died without issue in or about 1606⁴.

We are, &c.

C. H. AND THOMPSON COOPER.

Cambridge.

468. Fox states that Testwood became a member of the choir at Windsor in 1543, but this is quite inconsistent with the narrative. Dr. Sampson is mentioned as dean at the time of Testwood's admission. Richard Sampson, LL.D., was installed dean Nov. 14, 1523, and avoided the dignity in 1536, when he became Bishop of Chichester. Mention is also made of Dr. Tate and Dr. Clifton. William Tate, LL.D., was installed a canon in 1522, and died before Oct. 15, 1540; and Gamaliel Clifton, LL.D., was appointed a canon by patent, Aug. 8, 1522, and died before Nov. 30, 1541. (Le Neve's *Fasti*, ed. Hardy, iii. 373, 392, 393). The act declaring the King's supremacy is also alluded to. This act passed in 1534, and Cromwell is referred to as Secretary of State. He probably relinquished that office in 1536, and he was beheaded July 23, 1540.

¹ Tighe and Davis's *Annals of Windsor*, i. 564.

² Tenth Rep. of Dep. Keeper of Records, App., ii. 158.

³ Ashmole's *Berks.*, iii. 309.

⁴ As to Sir Richard Ward, see *Alumni Westmon.*, 45; Ashmole's *Berks.*, iii. 309; Lysons' *Berks.*, 457, 472; Coke's *Entries*, 70 b; Lemon's *Cal. Dom. State Papers*, ii. 386, 689.

¹ Fox's *Acts and Mon.*, ed. Cattle, v. 467.

Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

The Poetical Works of William Cowper; with Notes and a Memoir by JOHN BRUCE. 3 vols.—This is substantially a reprint of Mitford's edition of Cowper, but Mr. Bruce has substituted a memoir of his own, in which he has incorporated several new facts that have recently become known, and he has added many brief notes on passages which contain allusions to persons or circumstances that have faded out of general knowledge. The present work, however, by no means includes all Mr. Bruce's researches concerning the bard of Olney, and he intends shortly to publish a more detailed biography, in which various letters and papers relating to Cowper will be made public for the first time. The present Memoir is very agreeably written, and will suit the purpose of most readers; but, from the well-known industry of Mr. Bruce in collecting materials, his sound judgment in assigning their due weight and no more to each of them, and his skill in working all up into a readable whole, we are well assured that his new work will be very far from superfluous; on the contrary, it must become the standard biography of Cowper, and will leave very little to reward the labour of any future investigator.

The History of the Borough, Castle, and Barony of Alnwick, with Notices of the Abbays, Chantries, and Churches of the Parish, and of the Antiquities, Geology, Botany, and Zoology of the District, and numerous Illustrations. By GEORGE TATE, F.G.S., &c. Parts I. and II. (Alnwick: H. H. Blair.)—More than three years ago Mr. Tate issued a prospectus of his intended work, but, judging from the specimen before us, we should say that he has since deemed it expedient to extend its range

very considerably, particularly as regards its antiquarian portion, which forms a legitimate ground of recommendation to our readers. For instance, the entire Cartulary of Alnwick Abbey will be incorporated in the work, and many of the Chronicles (the Northern ones especially) will be laid under contribution, as well as the public and the corporation records. From its frontier position, the history of Alnwick during the Middle Ages is, in effect, the history of the Borders, and as we come nearer to modern times, the muniments of the borough will illustrate the condition of the people of Northumberland in general. In the same way the geology, botany, and zoology of the whole county, its folk-lore, manners and customs, peculiarities of speech, &c., will be illustrated by examples drawn from this one town. We have only to add that the work is well printed, and each Part has some good illustrations. The History is to be completed in about fourteen shilling parts, and as the work will evidently be one of more than local interest, we trust that its laborious author will receive far more than local support in the way of subscription.

Concise Historical Proofs respecting the Gael of Alban, or Highlanders of Scotland, as descended of the Caledonian Picts, with the Origin of the Irish Scots, or Dalriads, in North Britain, and their supposed Conquest over the Caledonian Picts Examined and Refuted. Also the Language of the Caledonian Picts, short Notices regarding the Highland Clans, with Explanatory Notes, Map, Illustrations, and Descriptions of the Country of the Gael. By JAMES A. ROBERTSON, F.S.A. Scot. (Edinburgh: Nimmo.)—This ample title-page, in its confused wording, gives a just measure of the

whole book, for a little more system in each would effect a great improvement. Mr. Robertson has devoted a large amount of labour to investigate a subject of real historical interest, and which has often been debated with all the heat of national animosity, viz. "Was Scotland peopled from Ireland, or no?" and to this sufficiently wide inquiry he adds a theory about the Picts. He, as might be expected, disclaims any obligation of North Britain to the sister island for its population, and also conceives that he has proved that the Highlanders of the present day are the lineal descendants of the Picts, and that therefore the alleged extirpation of the latter people by the Scots is a mere fable. Whether he will gain acceptance for his bold theory it is not for us to say; but independently of any difference of opinion on that point, the reader will find a good deal of curious information about the Highland clans, their badges, war-cries, &c., which will repay the perusal; and the descriptions of the illustrations, which are really very spirited, are well written. The whole work is evidently a labour of love with its author, and his earnestness on the subject leads to a strong prepossession in his favour, though it is to be wished that his materials had been more systematically arranged.

Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. New Series. Vol. IV.—This volume contains eleven papers, and they are on such various subjects that whatever the reader's taste may be, he will find something to interest him. Among them we may particularize one on the Early History of the Cathedrals and Abbeys of England, by Mr. Waterhouse, in which the scheme for the remodelling of those establishments at the time of the Reformation is detailed, with especial reference to the foundation charter of the new see of Chester. The Medallie History of Napoleon I. has a considerable number of illustrations, and Notes of Expeditions in Central Africa, by three

Dutch Ladies, beside being very readable as the record of a remarkable adventure, have two large maps, which are calculated to throw some light on the geography of the countries of the Upper Nile. Sir Edward Cust, under the title of "The Prehistoric Man of Cheshire," relates the finding, in Jan., 1864, of a human skeleton, under some 3 ft. of peat on the Leasome shore in Wirral; and Mr. Ecroyd Smith having expressed doubts as to the depth of the peat, on which, of course, the importance of the discovery depends, Sir Edward has fortified his statement by the formal affidavits of the discoverers; and he closes his paper with some well-timed remarks on the geological evidences of the antiquity of man.

The East Anglian, No. LV. (Lowestoft: Tymms), has the commencement of a biography of William Anderson, of Norwich, originally an exciseman, but so ardent a lover of nature that he is by Mr. Woodward (author of the "Norfolk Tour, 1829,") esteemed the superior of Gilbert White, and who became a F.R.S. In the Visitation, the families of Martin of Melford, and Poley of Acton, come under notice, and information respecting them, or the Daniels of Acton, is solicited by the editors.

The Reliquary, No. 21. (J.R. Smith.)—In this, the first number of a new volume, the editor, Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt, has collected several valuable articles, which shew that he is as indefatigable as ever in sustaining the character of his work. In proof of this we may refer to a paper on Baschurch, Salop, and its Registers; a Charters of the Gresleys of Derbyshire, by Mr. Harland; and the Derbyshire Armory, by Mr. Sleigh; but we would particularly mention Dr. J. Barnard Davis' Notice of the Opening of a Barrow at Scale House, West Riding of Yorkshire, and a comparison of this barrow with certain others in Jutland, which is very fully illustrated.

Monthly Intelligence.

Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.

THE tranquillity that has so long prevailed at home has in the past month been suddenly broken by the arrest of several persons, some few in England but more in Ireland, who have assumed the name of Fenians, and whose language at least has been of the most violent description. They profess to expect help from America in establishing an Irish Republic, and large numbers of them, it appears, have been practising illegal drilling; but it is quite evident that the necessary steps have been taken by the Government to save Ireland from the miseries of a rebellion.

In the dearth of Continental news, a Convention recently signed at Gastein by Austria and Prussia, whereby their conquests from the Danes are divided between them, without any regard to the wishes of the German Diet, in whose name the war was ostensibly begun, has provoked much unfavourable comment both in England and in France.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Sept. 19. The Rev. Robert Payne Smith, M.A., to have the office and place of Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, together with the place and dignity of a Canon of the Cathedral Church of Christ, in the said University, properly belonging to the Regius Professor of Divinity in the said University, void by the promotion of Dr. William Jacobson to the see of Chester.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

Aug. 23. The Queen, anxious to mark her sense of the exemplary manner in which Major John Clayton Cowell, C.B., of the Royal Engineers, as, for nine years, discharged the duties of his important and responsible situation of Governor to his Royal Highness the Prince Alfred, has been graciously pleased, on the termination of those duties, in consequence of his Royal Highness having, on the 6th inst., attained his majority, to give orders for the appointment of that officer to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Her Majesty, equally anxious to shew her appreciation of the zeal and devotion of which Major Howard Craufurd Elphinstone, V.C., of the Royal Engineers, has for many years given proof as the Governor to his Royal Highness

the Prince Arthur, has also been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of that officer to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order.

Edward St. John Neale, esq., C.B., now Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Athens, to be H.M.'s Chargé-d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Republic of the Equator.

Sept. 1. 83rd Regt. of Foot.—Lieut.-Gen. Edward Percy Buckley, to be Col. *vice* Gen. Sir Frederick Stovin, G.C.B., deceased.

Sept. 15. Admiral Sir Thomas John Cochrane, G.C.B., to be Admiral of the Fleet.

James Robert Longden, esq., to be Lieut.-Governor of the Island of Dominica.

William Henry Doyle, esq., to be Chief Justice of the Bahama Islands.

Joseph King Wattle, esq., to be one of H.M.'s Counsel for the Island of Nevis.

Sept. 19. 32nd Regt. of Foot.—Major-Gen. William George Gold, to be Col., *vice* Gen. the Right Hon. Sir George Brown, G.C.B., deceased.

43rd Regt. of Foot.—Gen. Sir James Frederick Love, G.C.B., from the 57th Foot, to be Col., *vice* Gen. Sir James Fergusson, G.C.B., deceased.

57th Regt. of Foot.—Gen. Charles Richard Fox, to be Col., *vice* Gen. Sir James Frederick Love, G.C.B., transferred to the 43rd Foot.

Rifle Brigade.—Field-Marshal the Right Hon. Sir Edward Blakeney, G.C.B., to be Colonel-in-Chief, *vice* Gen. the Right Hon. Sir George Brown, G.C.B., deceased.

The Hon. Thomas George Grosvenor, now Attaché to H.M.'s Legation at Washington, to be a Third Secretary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service.

Sept. 22. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the city and garrison of Gibraltar.

Sept. 22. Frank Cavendish Lascelles, esq., now Attaché to H.M.'s Embassy at Paris, to be a Third Secretary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service.

WHITEHALL, AUGUST 25, 1865.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Thomas Davies, of the city of

Chester, Doctor in Medicine, son of John Davies, of the same city, Surgeon, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Robert Colley, of Churton Heath, in the county palatine of Chester, and sister of Hugh Colley, of the said city of Chester, and of Holme Bank, near Tarvin, in the said county palatine, Esquire, deceased, Her Royal licence and authority that he may, in compliance with the conditions contained in the last will and testament of his maternal uncle, the said Hugh Colley, henceforth take, use, and bear the surname of Colley, in addition to and after that of Davies, and that the said surname of Colley may, in like manner, be taken, used, and borne by his issue: And also to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be recorded in H.M.'s College of Arms, otherwise to be void and of none effect.—*London Gazette*, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1865.

BIRTHS.

May 29. At Auckland, New Zealand, the wife of Capt. F. Betty, R.A., a son.

June 5. At Ahmedabad, the wife of Henry Nicholas Reeves, esq., H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, a son.

June 15. At Mhow, the wife of Capt. Preston, 28th Regt., Inspector of Musketry, a dau.

July 1. At Bath, the wife of Col. George Carmichael-Smyth, a dau.

July 2. At Allahabad, the wife of Capt. E. T. Thackeray, R.E., V.C., a dau.

July 5. At Tipperah, the wife of Capt. W. T. Fagan, H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, a son.

July 7. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, the wife of C. Elphinstone Holloway, esq., H.M.'s Military Store Staff, a son.

July 9. At Malligam, the wife of Capt. P. A. Elphinstone, Staff Corps, a son.

July 10. At Bangalore, the wife of Capt. Raynsford, Madras Staff Corps, a dau.

July 12. At Colombo, Ceylon, the wife of Lieut.-Col. H. Torrens Walker, the King's Own Borderers, a son.

July 14. At Debroghur, Upper Assam, the wife of Major Frederick J. Davies, Executive Engineer, a dau.

July 20. At Sandy Hills Estate, near Ootacamund, Neilgherry Hills, India, the wife of J. O. Kemmis, esq., late Capt. H.M.'s 15th Regt., a son.

At Kussowlie, N.W. Provinces, the wife of Lieut. C. E. Farquharson, 21st Hussars, a son.

July 28. At Bolarum, Nizam's Dominions, the wife of Major Geoffrey Nightingale, Commandant 3rd Regt. Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, a son.

July 30. At Fredericton, New Brunswick, the wife of Capt. Allhusen, 15th Regt., a dau.

At Jalundhar, Punjab, the wife of Lieut. James Knox, Adjutant 1st Battn. 19th Regt., a son.

July 31. At Secunderabad, Deccan, the Hon. Mrs. Bonar Deane, a dau.

Aug. 2. At Edinburgh, the wife of Major R. H. M. Aitken, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, a dau.

Aug. 3. At St. Thomas' Mount, Madras, the wife of Major Prendergast, V.C., R.E., a dau.

At Doveton College, Madras, the wife of the Rev. J. Bamforth, a son.

At Berhampore, Bengal, the wife of Capt. Wm. Raffles Tucker, R.E., a son.

Aug. 7. At Allertree Parsonage, near Derby, the wife of the Rev. M. K. S. Prith, a dau.

Aug. 11. At Murree, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Agg, 51st Light Infantry, a son.

Aug. 14. At Monkstown, Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Somerset Ward, a son.

At the Grammar School, Alford, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. Chas. U. Dasent, a dau.

Aug. 15. In Cleveland-sq., Hyde-pk., the wife of Lieut.-Col. E. Y. W. Henderson, R.E., a dau.

At Ty Graig, Swansea, the wife of Comm. Hatchard, R.N., a son.

At Sliema, Malta, the wife of Capt. Farmer, R.A., a son.

At Little Stukeley Rectory, Huntingdon, the wife of the Rev. James Stewart, a son.

Aug. 16. In Gloucester-terr., Hyde-park, the wife of Marmaduke Constable, esq., a son.

Aug. 18. At Ribston Hall, the wife of John Dent Dent, esq., M.P., a son.

At Torquay, the wife of Major W. F. Hutton, Indian Army, a son.

At Cordangan Manor, Tipperary, the wife of Leopold Cust, esq., a son.

Aug. 19. At Portishead, Somerset, the wife of Major Shuldham, H.M.'s 108th Regt., a dau.

At the residence of her father, Hen. Vickers,

esq., Holmwood, near Sheffield, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Pettitt, Filey, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. W. Manners-Sutton, a son.

At Shirenewton Rectory, the wife of the Rev. C. H. Parez, one of H.M.'s Inspectors of Schools, a son.

At Ballyheigue Castle, co. Kerry, the wife of James Crosbie, esq., a son.

Aug. 20. In Bruton-st., the Lady Emily Galsford, a dau.

At Millfield, Tamworth, the wife of the Rev. T. A. Nash, of St. Aldate's, Oxford, a dau.

At Gretford Hall, Stamford, the wife of Gilbert Peacock, esq., a son.

Aug. 21. At Colchester, the wife of Brevet-Major G. D. D. Cleveland, 98th Regt., a dau.

At New Brompton, Kent, the wife of Capt. Kittoe, a dau.

At Eastbourne, Sussex, the wife of Myles George O'Reilly, esq., a dau.

Aug. 22. At Malton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Godfrey Beaumont, Scots Fusilier Guards, a son.

At Leigh Court, the wife of W. A. Ferguson Davie, esq., a son.

At Moyglare Glebe, co. Meath, the wife of the Rev. Richard Dixie Maunsell, a son.

At Anstey Manor, Alton, the wife of Capt. Milligan, 39th Regt. a dau.

At Oxford, the wife of Professor Rolleston, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. George Elton, Incumbent of Iver Heath, Bucks., a son.

At Hartham Parsonage, Wilts., the wife of the Rev. A. G. Atherley, a dau.

Aug. 23. At Dublin, the wife of Major E. T. Wickham, 61st Regt. a dau.

At Stradbally Hall, Queen's County, the wife of Robert G. Cosby, esq., a dau.

At Newnham Rectory, Hants., the wife of the Rev. Theodore C. Wilks, a son.

Aug. 24. At Hanworth Parsonage, Norfolk, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. John Harbord, a son.

In William-st., Albert-gate, the wife of Col. Spencer Clifford, a dau.

At St. Germain's, East Lothian, the wife of Col. Anderson, 22nd Regt., a dau.

At the Royal Barracks, Dublin, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Redmond, 61st Regt., a dau.

At Podymore Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Alfred Highton, a son.

At Aldershot, the wife of F. N. Woodall, esq., 74th Highlanders, a dau.

At Highworth, the wife of the Rev. Ernest Bristow, a son.

Aug. 25. At Plymouth, the wife of Captain Preedy, C.B., H.M.S. "Hector," a dau.

Aug. 26. At Maidstone, the wife of Major C. W. Bannister, a dau.

At Waldershare Vicarage, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Arthur H. R. Hebdon, a dau.

At Stanford Dingley, Berks., the wife of the Rev. A. B. Valpy, a dau.

At Donyland Lodge, Colchester, the wife of the Rev. William Derrington Ikin, a son.

At Richmond Barracks, Dublin, the wife of Capt. J. C. Cooper, 8th (the King's) Regt., a son.

At the Rectory, Danehill, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. R. J. Shaw, Incumbent, a son.

Aug. 27. At the British Embassy, Paris, Viscountess Royston, a dau.

At Aldershot, the wife of Major George Bagot, 69th Foot, a son.

At Stirkoke House, Caithness-shire, the wife of Major Horne, of Stirkoke, a dau.

In Highgate-road, the wife of the Rev. H. Whitehead, a dau.

At Bennington Rectory, Stevenage, Herts., the wife of the Rev. John E. Pryor, M.A., a son.

At Kelston Lodge, near Bath, the wife of Capt. C. W. Ford, a dau.

At the Rectory, Pontesbury, Salop, the wife of the Rev. Loftus Gray, a dau.

Aug. 28. At Pentre House, Leighton, near Welshpool, the wife of Major-Gen. Sir Charles S. Stuart, K.C.B., Bombay Army, a son.

At Cagebrook, near Hereford, the wife of Admiral Reginald Yorke, a son.

At Wanstead, the wife of the Rev. W. Norman, a dau.

At Cork, the wife of Major Henry Wotton Campbell, late 79th Highlanders, a son.

At Steeple Claydon, Bucks., the wife of the Rev. A. Evill, a dau.

At Chedburgh Rectory, the wife of the Rev. H. K. Creed, a son.

At Anglesey, near Gosport, the wife of Capt. Every, 75th Regt., a son.

At the Parsonage, Tideford, the wife of the Rev. F. Barnes, a dau.

At Glanmire, co. Cork, the wife of the Rev. Horace T. Fleming, a dau.

Aug. 29. At the Vicarage, Felstead, Essex, the wife of the Rev. R. R. P. Stanley, M.A., a son.

At Southsea, the wife of Walter Raleigh, esq., Trevelyan, a son.

The wife of the Rev. I. W. North, Trinity Church, Greenwich, a son.

At Berners Roding Hall, Essex, Mrs. George Frederick Josling, a son.

At Cottingham Rectory, Northants., the wife of the Rev. Arthur Starkey, Rector of Bygrave, Herts., a dau.

Aug. 30. At the Willows, Plaistow, the wife of Capt. Pelly, R.N., a dau.

At Montreal, Canada, the wife of Lieut.-Col. William Earle, Grenadier Guards, a dau.

On board the P. and O. Company's steamship "Pera," the wife of Lieut.-Col. J. P. Coode, Madras Army, of twins, a son and dau.

At the Vicarage, Gringley-on-the-Hill, the wife of the Rev. G. Hopton Scott, a dau.

In Westmoreland-pl., Westbourne-grove, the widow of W. Coleridge Bovell, esq., of H.M.'s Bengal C.S., a dau.

Aug. 31. At Niddry Lodge, Campden-hill, Lady Mackenzie, of Gairloch, a son.

At Fledborough Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Charles Neville, a son.

At Oxendon, Northants., the widow of the Rev. Roberts Gibbings, Vicar of Radley, near Oxford, a dau.

At Blackheath, the wife of the Rev. H. Thompson, a son.

Sept. 1. At Southsea, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Alison, C.B., a dau.

At Hemel Hempstead, the wife of the Rev. H. C. Leonard, M.A., a son.

At Chichester, the wife of Carr Stuart-Glyn, esq., Capt. of the Royal Dragoons, a dau.

At the Chaplain's Lodge, Hawkstone Park, Shropshire, the wife of the Rev. F. P. Girdlestone, Domestic Chaplain to Viscount Hill, a son.

At Whitney, Herefordshire, the wife of Frederick Napleton Dew, esq., H.M.'s Connaught Rangers, a dau.

At Stanley Grange, Plaxtol, the wife of the Rev. William Champion Streatfield, a son.

Sept. 2. In Great Cumberland-pl., Hyde-pk., the Hon. Mrs. Milles, a son.

At Cliffville, Stoke-upon-Trent, Lady Stamer, a son.

At the residence of J. Burder, esq., Manchester, the wife of Capt. G. G. Hannon, R.A., a son.

At Castle Dobbs, co. Antrim, the wife of Capt. G. W. Bulkeley Hughes, a son.

At Bath, the wife of T. C. Cholmeley, esq., Comm. R.N., a dau.

At Magdalene College School, Oxford, the wife of the Rev. Canon Hill, D.C.L., a dau.

At Heytesbury, the wife of the Rev. R. G. Mead, a son.

At Southsea, the wife of Chas. R. Godfrey, esq., H.M.S. "Victory," a dau.

At Heidelberg, the wife of Robert Smith, esq., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, a dau.

Sept. 3. At Newbury, the wife of the Rev. William Milton, a son.

At Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. M. Hamilton Begbie, a son.

Sept. 4. In Queen's-gate-terr., the Hon. Mrs. Wingfield Fiennes, a son.

At Fyvie Castle, Aberdeenshire, N.B., the wife of Sir Edwin Hare Dashwood, bart., a dau.

At Malvern Wells, the wife of J. E. Riley, esq., Major (late) 88th Connaught Rangers, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. Richard J. Newby, Vicar of Enderby-cum-Whetstone, Leicestershire, a son.

At St. John's Parsonage, Portland, the wife of Lieut. Hunter Kent, R.N., commanding H.M.'s gunboat "Hind," a son.

Sept. 5. At the Chantry, Suffolk, Lady Kelly, a dau.

At York Town, Frimley, Surrey, the wife of Lieut. Richard Chambers, 8th (the King's Royal Irish) Hussars, a dau.

At Kildare, the wife of Capt. G. W. Savage, 37th Regt., a dau.

In Queen's-gate-terr., the wife of the Rev. Fredk. Bagot, a son.

At the Grammar School, Gainsborough, the wife of the Rev. R. H. Charters, prematurely, a son.

Sept. 6. At Putney, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Robert Henley, a dau.

At Fort Brockhurst, Gosport, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Connell, R.A., a son.

At Ashbottle Rectory, Somerset, Mrs. Chas. Penrose Quicke, a son.

At Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Hen. S. Palmer, esq., R.E., a dau.

At Lilleshall, Newport, Salop, the wife of the Rev. Percy Andrews, a dau.

Sept. 7. At the residence of her mother, Oxford-sq., Hyde-pk., the wife of Sir A. C. Weldon, bart., a dau.

At Rochester, the wife of Col. R. C. Moody, R.E., a dau.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the wife of Capt. Wm. Carey, R.A., a son.

At Cheam, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. R. S. Tabor, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. A. H. Fairbairn, Incumbent of Knowl Hill, Berks., a dau.

In Harewood-sq., Regent's-pk., the wife of Major J. H. Champion, H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, a son.

Sept. 8. At Congresbury, Somerset, the wife of Col. Nedham, R.H.A., a son.

At Walmer, the wife of Col. Fowler Burton, a dau.

At Carringtons, Lymington, the wife of Capt. Darrab, R.E., a son.

At Cromer, Norfolk, the wife of Benjamin Blekley Rogers, esq., barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's Inn, a dau.

At Lancaster-gate, Hyde-pk., the wife of Leader C. Stevenson, a son.

In Inverness-terr., Bayswater, the wife of Capt. German, a dau.

At St. Paul's School, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Shepard, a son.

Sept. 9. At Stuston Rectory, Scole, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Paget, a son.

At Campden House, Gloucestershire, the Lady Gwendoline Petre, a dau.

The wife of Col. S. E. Gordon, R.A., a son.

At Montys Court, Taunton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Burton, C.B., a dau.

In Hill-st., Knightsbridge, the wife of the Rev. Walter Hill, a son.

In Eccleston-sq., the wife of the Rev. G. W. Kitchen, a son.

At Weggis, Canton Lucerne, the wife of the Rev. R. E. R. Watts, a son.

At Tunbridge Wells, the wife of the Rev. E. Milner Barry, Vicar of Scothorne, Lincolnshire, a dau.

At the Parsonage, Grange-in-Cartmel, the wife of the Rev. H. R. Smith, a son.

Sept. 10. At the Falls, Kenmare, co. Kerry, the wife of Lieut.-Col. G. W. Boileau, a dau.

At Clifton, the wife of W. Wreford Brown, esq., of Over Worton House, Oxfordshire, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Chas. F. Baker, Rector of Tellisford, Somerset, a son.

At Clifton, York, the wife of the Rev. W. Greenwell, a son.

At Colchester, the wife of Capt. Daniell, a son.

At Langford Budville, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. Geo. FitzClarence Slade, a son.

At Templemore, the wife of Capt. Lea, 1st Battalion 16th Regt., a dau.

At Melville Hospital, Chatham, the wife of Dr. Nelson, Staff-Surgeon, a son and dau.

Sept. 11. At Folkestone, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Edw. Bray, 4th (the King's Own) Regt., a son.

At Richmond, Surrey, the wife of Edward Hertalet, esq., a son.

In Belgrave-sq., the wife of the Rev. Newton J. Spicer, Rector of Byfleet, a dau.

At Gilling Vicarage, Richmond, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. James Charles Wharton, a son.

At Clifton, the wife of Charles Newton Biggs, esq., late Capt. 69th Regt., a dau.

At Stoulton Parsonage, near Worcester, the wife of the Rev. G. Edmund Walker, a son.

Sept. 12. In Hamilton-pl., the Lady Selina Bond, a son.

At Hanbury Hall, Worcestershire, the Lady Georgina Vernon, a son.

At Baconsthorpe Rectory, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. J. R. Feilden, a son.

At Talke Parsonage, Staffordshire, the wife of the Rev. M. W. McHutchin, a son.

At the Rectory, Church Stretton, the wife of the Rev. H. O. Wilson, a son.

Sept. 13. At Oakley Hall, Hants., the wife of W. Beach, Esq., M.P., a dau.

At Bideford, North Devon, the wife of Capt. Twynam, late Indian Navy, a dau.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. Cozens, 85th (King's) Light Infantry, of Peelwalls, N.B., a son and heir.

At the Rectory, Limsfield, the wife of the Rev. S. Charlesworth, a dau.

At Southsea, the wife of Col. F. Carey, a son.

At St. Andrew's, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Kinloch, R.A., a dau.

At Youghal, co. Cork, the wife of Comm. Thos. D. Williams, R.N., Inspecting Commander of Coast Guard, a dau.

At Iver Parsonage, Bucks., the wife of the Rev. W. S. Ward, a son.

Sept. 14. At Felton Grange, Shrewsbury, the Lady Frances Lloyd, a dau.

At Littlehampton, Lady Victoria Hope Scott, a dau.

At Loddington, Northants., the wife of Capt. T. Wetherall, late 8th Dragoons, a son.

At Maiden Newton, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. Fredk. T. Salmon, a dau.

At Westbrook, Tamerton Folliott, Devon, the wife of Henry Prideaux, esq., a dau.

At the Vicarage, Compton Bishop, Weston-super-Mare, the wife of H. A. Barker, esq., R.A., a dau.

Sept. 15. At Cheltenham, the wife of Capt. Benwell, 100th Regt., a son.

At East Winch Hall, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Leach, a son.

In Duke-st., Edinburgh, the wife of Henry A. Crane, esq., 72nd Highlanders, a dau.

At Preston, Rutland, the wife of the Rev. Robert G. Anderson, a son.

At Rochetts, Brentwood, the wife of Octavius E. Coope, esq., a dau.

In Montagu-sq., the wife of the Rev. C. Dallas Marston, a dau.

At the Grammar School, Chard, the wife of the Rev. Geo. Phillips, a dau.

Sept. 16. At the residence of her father, Lowestoft, the wife of Capt. Hanwell, R.A., a son.

Sept. 17. At Aldershot, the wife of Major Geo. Bagot, a son.

At St. Mary's, Ramsey, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Collins, a son.

At Walmer, the wife of Capt. Hen. Douglas, Bengal Army, a dau.

In Burlington-rd., Westbourne-pk., the wife of the Rev. Wm. A. Newton, a son.

At Weston Vicarage, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. T. Maylin Theed, a dau.

Sept. 18. At Stable-yard, St. James's, the Lady Southampton, a dau.

In Onslow-sq., South Kensington, the Lady Selina Bidwell, a son.

At Puttenham Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. W. Arthur Duckworth, a dau.

At Bury St. Edmund's, the wife of Major Reveley, a son.

At Slaney Park, co. Wicklow, the wife of Wm. Grogan, esq., a son.

At St. John's Parsonage, Bury St. Edmund's, the wife of the Rev. Robert Rashdall, a son.

In Trafalgar-st., Woolwich, the wife of Geo. Christie, esq., R.N., H.M.S. "Sparrowhawk," a son.

The wife of W. Pitt Butts, esq., late of the Buffs, a dau.

At Star Hill, Rochester, the wife of G. Brindley Acworth, esq., a dau.

At Bakewell, the wife of T. P. Jones Parry, esq., of Llwyn Onn, Denbighshire, a dau.

At Cambridge Villa, Woolston, near Southampton, the wife of Capt. Oliver Hoare, 2nd Royal Lanark Militia, a son.

Sept. 19. At Chislehurst, Lady Lubbock, a son.

The wife of E. S. Alderson, esq., of Bury St. Edmund's, and King's Bench-walk, Temple, a son.

Sept. 20. In Great Cumberland-pl., Hyde-park, the Lady Mary Powys, a dau.

In Dawson-st., Bayswater, the wife of Capt. Turner, 39th Regt., a son.

At Rushbury Rectory, Shropshire, the wife of the Rev. Frederick H. Hotham, a son.

At Northam Parsonage, Southampton, the wife of the Rev. G. S. Barrow, M.A., a dau.

At Dover, the wife of Capt. Allan Sievwright, R.A., a son.

In Victoria-road, Hampstead, the wife of the Rev. G. W. Farrer, LL.B., a dau.

MARRIAGES.

June 6. At Balmain, Sydney, Philip Sellheim, esq., of Strathmore, Port Denison, to Laura, fourth dau. of the late Col. Morisset, and grandda. of the late John Vaux, esq., of Ryde.

June 15. At Roorkee, N.W. Provinces, Lieut. W. J. Engledue, R.E., to Eliza Melver, youngest dau. of the late Capt. G. Forrest, V.C.

June 20. At Auckland, New Zealand, H. B. B. Leveson-Gower, esq., Capt. 63th Regt., to Janet Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rev. H. C. Cherry, and niece of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Duncan Cameron, K.C.B., commanding the Forces in New Zealand.

July 12. At Nynsee Tal, Capt. William Alexander Patrick Wyllie, R.A., to Marion Christian, dau. of the late Capt. George Keith Erskine, Bombay Lancers, and grandda. of the late David Erskine, esq., of Cardross, Stirling-shire.

July 25. At Ootacamund, Hugh Richard Hope, esq., Lieut. Madras Light Cavalry, and eldest son of Major A. H. Hope, Madras Staff Corps, to Frances Georgiana, second dau. of Thomas Pycroft, esq., Madras C.S.

At Christ Church, Mussoorie, William Blunt Barwell, esq., 16th Bengal Cavalry, to Marianne Ross, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. Prescott, Madras Army.

July 26. At Kidderpore, Calcutta, Charles Arthur Roe, esq., B.A. Oxon., H.M.'s Bengal C.S., third surviving son of John Banister Roe, esq., Blandford, Dorset, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Frederick Gaskell, esq., and grandda. of the late Lieut.-Col. James Williamson, Commandant of the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea.

July 27. At Calcutta, Brevet-Major John George Dartnell, 27th Inniskillings, to Clara Alice, second dau. of the Hon. C. Steer.

Aug. 9. At the British Embassy, Paris, R. Emslie Henry, esq., late of H.M.'s 49th Regt., to Charlotte Jane, youngest dau. of the late Robert Augustus Naghtencox, esq., of Demerara.

At Lucton, Herefordshire, the Rev. Charles John Abbey, Rector of Checkendon, Oxfordshire, eldest son of John Abbey, esq., the Grange, Wellingborough, to Mary, third dau. of the Rev. Charles Collins Walkey, Head Master of Lucton Grammar School, and incumbent of Lucton.

Aug. 10. At the British Legation, Florence, Robert Beresford Smyth, esq., Surgeon 102nd Regt., to Eliza Laura, eldest dau. of William Henry Wood, esq., banker, Florence.

Aug. 15. At Road, Somerset, Major F. L. Magniac, Madras Staff Corps, to Maude Clara, dau. of the late Capt. C. W. Prother, Bombay Rifles.

Aug. 16. At All Saints, Knightsbridge, Gen. Charles Richard Fox, to Katharine, second dau. of the late John Maberly, esq., M.P.

At Upper Walmer, Kent, George Brooke Meares, esq., Lieut. Royal Fusiliers, of Dollys Hall, Montgomeryshire, to Augusta Mary, only dau. of Lord and Lady George Townshend.

At St. Budeaux, Devon, Charles Hensman Heycock, esq., 75th Regt., eldest son of the Rev. Charles Heycock, of Pytchley House, Northants., to Mary Jane, second dau. of William Wheaton Chard, esq., of Mount Tamar, Devon.

Aug. 17. At Tidenham, the Rev. Robert Stevenson Ellis, M.A., Chaplain to the British Legation at Copenhagen, to Emma, second dau. of Major Lindam, K.H.

At Dalkey, William Henry Newenham, esq., late Capt. 63rd Regt., to Emily, only dau. of Robert James Berkeley, esq., Q.C., of Upper Mount-street, Dublin.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Robert, third son of Robert Hillier Rickards, esq., of Clifton, Gloucestershire, to Isabella, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Edw. Windsor Rickards, Rector of St. Andrew's, Glamorganshire.

At Monkstown, Dublin, William Bellingham, esq., of Fansey House, Howth, son of William Bellingham, esq., of Ravensdale, co. Kildare, to Grace Marianne Burceoe, dau. of the late George Folliott, esq., of Vicars' Cross, near Chester.

Aug. 19. At Christ Church, Winchester, Harry Barrington Tuttle, esq., of Ventnor, Isle of Wight, to Louisa Julia, youngest dau. of the Hon. and Right Rev. Hugh Percy, late Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

At the British Embassy, Paris, Joseph Bray, esq., of Pyrgo Park, Essex, to Annie Young, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Archibald Bennie, D.D., Dean of the Chapel Royal, and Minister of Lady Yester's Church, Edinburgh.

At St. Thomas's, Stamford-hill, the Rev. David Long, Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, to Clara Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late John Poole, esq., of Avenue House, Upper Clapton.

Aug. 21. At Brecon, the Rev. D. G. Clarke, Government Chaplain, Madras Presidency, to Julia Catherine, eldest dau. of D. Thomas, esq., of The Priory, Brecon.

Aug. 22. At Dysart House, Fife, George Herbert, Count Munster, Marshal Hereditary of the Kingdom of Hanover, to Lady Harriett Elizabeth St. Clair Erskine, only dau. of Lieut.-Gen. the Earl of Rosslyn, Col. 7th Hussars.

At the Cathedral, Salisbury, the Hon. and Rev. Lewis William Denman, Vicar of Willian, Herts., to Frances Starkie Mary, eldest dau. of the late Col. Henry Armytage, late Coldstream Guards.

At St. Mary's, Hampton, Berkeley Paget, esq., to Gertude Fauny, second dau. of the late Hon. and Right Rev. Henry Montagu Villiers, D.D., Bishop of Durham.

At St. Marylebone parish church, the Rev.

John Alleyne Beckles, second son of the Bishop of Sierra Leone, to Harriot, eldest dau. of Edmund Harrison, esq.

At Gittisham, Devon., Henry Albert Fuller, esq., 83rd Regt., eldest son of Charles Fuller, esq., late of Philberds, Bray, Berks., to Louisa Mary Beaumont, only dau. of the late Edward Lloyd Kenyon, esq., late of Pen-y-lan, Denbighshire.

At Woodhorn, Northumberland, the Rev. William Henry Cave-Browne, M.A., Incumbent of Dunmore, Stirlingshire, to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late George Munday, esq., of Kennington, Surrey.

At Roesett, Denbighshire, John Vaughan, eldest son of the Rev. John C. Miller, D.D., Rector of St. Martin's Birmingham, and Hon. Canon of Worcester, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Francis Boydell, esq., of Hoole Hall, near Chester.

At Thornham Magna, Suffolk, the Rev. Frederick John Rameden, Rector of Uffington, Lincolnshire, to Anna Cassandra, youngest dau. of the late Rear-Admiral the Hon. M. Henniker.

At Heavitree Church, Exeter, William, eldest son of William Kennaway, esq., of The Shrubbery, Exeter, to Lucy Georgiana Jane, eldest dau. of the late Col. Henry Vincent, of H.M.'s Indian Army, Bombay.

At Wimbledon, William Frederic Bourne Brundreth, esq., Christ Church, Oxford, to Caroline Bridgewater, eldest dau. of William Williams, esq., Parkside, Wimbledon.

At Alderbury, Wilts., Samuel Harvey, only son of Harvey Gem, esq., of Woolverley, Worcestershire, to Louisa de Berniere, dau. of the Rev. Newton Smart, Prebendary of Salisbury, and Rector of Wittersham, Kent.

At Cleyhanger, Devon, the Rev. Edmund Wyndham, second son of the late W. Wyndham, esq., of Dinton, Wilts., to Augusta Margaret, third surviving dau. of the Rev. William Moore Harrison, Rector of Cleyhanger.

Aug. 23. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Major Hugh Stewart Cochrane, V.C., 7th Royal Fusiliers, son of the late Col. Cochrane, Fort William, to Amy, eldest dau. of John Bell, esq., of Rushpool Hall, Yorkshire.

At St. Martin's, Canterbury, George T. Tomlin, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, and of Barton-fields, Canterbury, to Alice, seventh surviving dau. of the late Rev. W. J. Cheshire, of Barton Court, Kent, and Canon of Canterbury.

At Woolhampton, Berks., Capt. A. W. Cobham, late 44th Regt., of Leighton Park, Berks., eldest son of A. Cobham Cobham, esq., of Shinfield, to Celina Kate, fifth dau. of James Blyth, esq., of Woolhampton House and Hyde-park-gardens.

At Allesley, Warwickshire, William Henry Burch Rosher, esq., of Lincoln's Inn and the Home Circuit, barrister-at-law, only son of William Rosher, esq., of Northfleet, Kent, to Henrietta, only dau. of Richard Griffiths Wel-

ford, esq., of Parkfields, near Coventry, Judge of the Warwickshire County Court, at Birmingham.

At St. George's, Ramsgate, Edmund Bower, esq., M.D., of Windsor, to Amelia Thomasina, second dau. of Capt. Henry Wilson, late of the 18th Hussars.

Aug. 24. At Kildown, West Kent, the Hon. Hallyburton G. Campbell, second son of the late Lord Campbell and Baroness Stratheden, to Louisa Mary, eldest dau. of Mr. and Lady Mildred Boreford Hope.

At Witton, the Rev. George Ramsay Feilden, Rector of Bebington, Cheshire, to Margaretta Priscilla, third dau. of Joseph Feilden, esq., M.P., of Witton Park, Lancashire.

At Beckenham, Charles Armstrong, esq., Major, Bengal Army, second son of the late James Armstrong, esq., Bengal C.S., to Amelia, second dau. of the late William Davis, esq., of Warminster, Wilts.

At Englefield-green, Staines, Wm. Blackett, son of the Rev. James Bewsher, of Boulogne, to Katharine Mary, widow of George Welstead Colledge, esq., Bengal C.S., and eldest dau. of William Dent, esq., of Cooper's Hill, Englefield-green.

At Eccles, Manchester, the Rev. Percival S. Ward, eldest son of S. C. Ward, esq., of Maidenhead, Berks., to Annie, only dau. of Thomas R. Trueman, esq., of Eccles.

At Cefn, Philip William Godsal, esq., of Iscoyd Park, Flintshire, to Helen Jane, second dau. of the late Edward Lloyd, esq., of Cefn.

At Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Hyde-pk., John Edward Cox, esq., of Hereford-st., Park-lane, to Frances Helen, youngest dau. of the Rev. Richard Marter, of Leinster-terr., Hyde-park, and Rector of Brightwaltham, Berks.

At Clifton, Cornelius Henderickson Kortright, esq., Lieut.-Governor of the Island of Tobago, to Theresa, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Charles Forbes, H.M.'s 17th Regt.

Aug. 25. At St. Mark's, Regent's-pk., James Good, esq., Staff Assistant-Surgeon, to Laura Mary, dau. of Commissary-Gen. W. H. Drake, C.B., K.L.H., &c.

Aug. 29. At Pembroke, Capt. William Loring, R.N., C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, second son of the late Adm. Sir J. Wentworth Loring, K.C.B., K.C.H., to Frances Louisa, second dau. of John Adams, esq., of Hollyland, near Pembroke.

Charles R. Bradstreet, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s 15th Regt. Madras N.I., eldest son of the late Major Bradstreet, Madras Army, to Helen Charlotte, second dau. of the Rev. P. Nursey, Rector of Crostwich, near Norwich.

At Weston-super-Mare, the Rev. William Hunt, to Emma Fanny, dau. of the late Rev. Alexander Ramsay, Incumbent of Crewkerne, Somerset.

At Clapham, Edward, third son of Richard Till, esq., of Clapham-common, to Fanny Emily, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wentworth Bowyer.

Aug. 30. At St. George's, Dublin, Sir William H. Cope, bart., of Bramshill, Hants., to Henriette Margaret, second dau. of Robert Jaffray Hautenville, esq., of Vesey Place, Monkstown, co. Dublin.

At Doynton, Gloucestershire, Capt. Cecil W. Buckley, R.N., V.C., to Catharine Senhouse, only dau. of Henry Falcon, esq., of Doynton House.

At Trinity Church, Boulogne, Lieut. Paul Storr, R.N., to Louisa Garde, dau. of Jonathan Charles Roose, esq., and granddau. of the late Sir David Roose, of Dublin.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Wm. Henry, son of the late Edmund Lloyd, esq., of Norfolk-st., Park-lane, and Barham, Kent, to Helena Parker, dau. of the late Henry Parker Collet, esq., of Yately Hall, Hants.

At South Mimms, the Rev. Stephen Frederick Williams, of Charterhouse, only son of Stephen Williams, esq., of Clapham-common, to Caroline Sydney, dau. of the Rev. Alfred Jenour, Rector of Blackpool, Lancashire.

At St. Peter's, Belsize-pk., Hampstead, G. A. L. A. Whitmore, esq., Lieut. R.E., eldest son of Wm. Lechmere Whitmore, esq., to Gina, fourth surviving dau. of the late Frederic Beckford Long, esq., Inspector-Gen. of Prisons in Ireland.

Aug. 31. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Right Hon. Wm., Earl of Listowel, to Ernestine Mary, younger dau. of the Right Hon. Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P.

At Hove, Brighton, Vice-Adm. John Lyons, of Worthing, to Anna Maria, widow of Col. John L. Mowatt, of the Bengal Horse Artillery.

At Pulborough, Sussex, Wm. Augustus, seventh son of Robert Tooth, esq., of Swift's Park, Cranbrook, Kent, to Eliza, only dau. of the late Chas. Petar, esq., of Pulborough.

At Wayford, Somerset, the Rev. Thomas Barnes, M.A., Rector of Loxton, to Emily Augusta, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. Court Gazeley, Rector of Wayford.

Sept. 2. At Crayford, Kent, Major John Underwood Champain, R.E., only surviving son of Col. Agnew Champain, late of H.M.'s 9th Foot, to Harriet Sophia, dau. of Sir Frederick Currie, bart., of Manor House, Crayford.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Francis Bramley, son of Francis Baker, esq., of Hampton Court, to Maria Georgina, eldest dau. of Edw. Bouchier Hartopp, esq., M.P., of Dalby Hall, Melton Mowbray.

At Mountain Ash, the Rev. Chas. Turrell, M.A., to Charlotte Wilhelmina, second dau. of Dr. Gustav Schilling, of Stuttgart.

Sept. 4. At St. James's, Devonport, the Rev. Horace Stone Wilcocks, M.A., second son of Jas. B. Wilcocks, esq., of Stoke, to Caroline Elizabeth, only dau. of Francis F. Jemmett, esq., of Home Park, Stoke Damerel.

At Dublin, Francis Lorenzo Comyn, esq., J.P., eldest son of Francis Comyn, esq., J.P., of Woodstock, co. Galway, and Lisnarde, co. Clare, to Cecilia Gertrude, only child of Walter Bourke, esq., Q.C., of Carrow Keel, co. Mayo.

Sept. 5. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Wm. Willoughby, Earl of Enniskillen, to the Hon. Mary Emma Brodrick, eldest dau. of Chas., late Viscount Midleton.

At All Saints', Knightsbridge, the Hon. Ralph Harbord, brother of Lord Suffield, to Lily, second dau. of Edw. W. H. Schenley, esq.

At Wimbledon, Wm. Bentinck Cumberland, esq., Capt. R.A., to Louisa Anna, youngest dau. of the late Brigadier-Gen. Manson, C.B., Bombay Artillery.

At Heigham-next-Norwich, Francis Gostling, youngest son of Sir Wm. Foster, bart., to Bertha, youngest dau. of the late Timothy Steward, esq., of Heigham Lodge.

At Iwerne Minster, Dorset, Arthur Moseley Channell, esq., M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, and of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, only son of the Hon. Sir Wm. Fry Channell, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, to Beatrice Ernestine, third surviving dau. of Alexander Wadham Wyndham, esq., of West Lodge, Blandford, Dorset, and Borishoole, co. Mayo.

At St. James's, Dover, the Rev. I. W. Trow, only son of Isaac Trow, esq., of Balsall Heath, Warwickshire, to Charlotte Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Girardot, Coldstream Guards.

At St. Stephen's, Paddington, Netterville John Barron, esq., Lieut. 5th Fusiliers, son of the late J. N. Barron, esq., Magistrate of the county of Limerick, to Louisa Bridget, only dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Twiss, R.E.

At Bournemouth, Hen. Brush, esq., of Brohatna, co. Louth, to Edwina Eliza Eastwood, younger dau. of the late John Keatinge Taylor, esq., Capt. 8th Hussars.

At Woolborough, the Rev. Fitzwilliam John Taylor, Rector of East and West Ogwell and Haccombe, Devon, to Alice Lisle, youngest dau. of Geo. Frederick Fortescue, esq., of Newton Abbot.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, F. Octavius Crump, esq., of the Middle Temple, to Isabel Teresa, youngest dau. of the Rev. Chas. Woodward, B.C.L.

At St. David's, Exeter, John Kelly, esq., of Plymouth, to Sarah Dorothea, widow of Herbert Phillis, esq., and dau. of the late Thomas King, esq., of the Manor House, North Huish, Devon.

Sept. 6. At St. Mark's, Kennington, Philip Thomas Wyatt, esq., of Hollington, Hants., to Flora Sophia, youngest dau. of Maj. Burslem, of Woodhay House, Hants.

At Bishopstoke, Fletcher Moor, esq., of Ventnor, Isle of Wight, to Ann Jane, youngest dau. of the late Rev. William Wilson, of Kingston-upon-Hull.

At Great Bealings, Suffolk, Anthony Wood Freeland, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, to Emily, only dau. of the late Rev. Joseph Green Round, Rector of Woodham Mortimer.

At Torquay, Charles Digby, eldest son of

Major Thomas Digby Roberts, to Emily, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. F. Minchin, Retired List Madras Army.

Sept. 7. At Whitbury, Hants., Edw. H. Gage Lambert, esq., Capt. R.N., third son of the late Sir Henry John Lambert, bart., to Renira Anne, younger dau. of the Rev. Rd. Fortescue Purvis, Vicar of Whitbury.

At St. Thomas', Ryde, Capt. Frederic Stansfield Herries, H.M.'s 65th Regt., second son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Lewis Herries, K.C.H., and C.B., to Louisa Wilmot, third dau. of J. B. Daubuz, esq., of Leyton, Essex, and Buckingham Villa, Ryde.

At the Abbey Church, Bath, Capt. Matthew Connolly, R.N., H.M.S. "Pallas," to Harriet, eldest dau. of the Rev. Charles Kemble, M.A., Rector of Bath.

At Streatham, Alfred George Foot, esq., R.E., youngest son of the late Lundy Edward Foot, esq., of Dublin, to Jessie, only surviving dau. of W. Senhouse Gaitskell, esq.

At St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey, Wm. Harrison Pounds, esq., to Marian Priscilla, second dau. of Capt. William Fitzgerald, and granddau. of the late Capt. William Borough, R.N., of Querin House, co. Clare.

At Sandridge, Herts., Temple Corrie, third son of the late Edgumbe Chevallier, esq., of Ipswich, to Anna Maria Chevallier, eldest dau. of Thos. Kinder, esq., Sandridge, Bury, Herts.

At Riddlesworth, Norfolk, Sydney, youngest son of Thomas Alers Hankey, esq., of Fenchurch-st., London, and Epsom, Surrey, to Louisa Fanny, second dau. of Thos. Thornhill, esq., of Riddlesworth Hall.

At St. Giles, Camberwell, George William Hewitt Fletcher, esq., LL.B., of the Civil Service Commission, and Inner Temple, to Emily, youngest dau. of the late Robert Heming, esq., of Banbury.

At Middleton, near Pickering, Yorkshire, Edward Marriott, second son of the Rev. Horatio Maunsell, Rector of Drumbo, co. Down, to Ellen Margaret, only child of the Rev. Charles Mackereth, Vicar of Middleton.

At St. James', Paddington, Alfred George Field, esq., of Brighton, to Elizabeth Wroughton, widow of the Rev. Andrew Nugee, Vicar of Wymering, Hants.

Sept. 9. At the Catholic Chapel, Warwick-street, Maj. Henry Darrell, of Caleshill, Kent, to Isabella Mary, eldest dau. of Vincent Anthony Eyre, esq., of Lindley Hall, Leicestershire.

At St. Mary's, West Brompton, George Willdrige, esq., of Rood-lane and Brompton, to Maude, eldest dau. of Capt. Sibbald, R.N., of the Falkland Islands.

At Wokingham, Charles Hall, esq., Capt. Royal Dragoons, eldest son of the late Rev. Charles Hall, of Terrington, York, to Julia Ann, only dau. of the late Charles Lec, esq., of Grosvenor-place, Hyde-park.

Sept. 12. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Chas. Brandling, esq., of Middleton, to Julia, Countess of Jersey.

At Pittheadie, Maj. Walter Fergus Anderson, H.M.'s Bombay Army, to Isabella, second dau. of Geo. Prentice, esq., of Strathore, Fifeshire.

At Holy Trinity, Paddington, Robert Durie Osborn, esq., 12th Bengal Cavalry, son of the late Col. Roche Osborn, H.E.I.C.S., to Edith, second dau. of the Rev. George Rhodes, of Gloucester-crescent, Hyde-park.

At Hopesay, Salop, the Rev. Robert Evered Haymes, M.A. of Hopesay Rectory, eldest son of Arthur Haymes, esq., of Great Glenn, Leicestershire, and Leamington Spa, to Jane Henrietta Martha, eldest dau. of Maj.-Gen. T. L. Green, of Aston Hall, Shropshire.

At Trinity Church, Westbourne-terr., Wm. Henry Cooke, esq., Q.C., to Annie, second dau. of J. Grestorex, esq., of Cleveland-square.

At St. Nicholas', Great Yarmouth, Reginald Starling, youngest son of the Rev. Louis Augustus Norgate, Rector of Foxley, Norfolk, Rural Dean, to Louisa Ellen, only dau. of the late William Norgate, esq., of Heacham.

At Wellshot House, Lanarkshire, A. B. A. Boyd, esq., 92nd Gordon Highlanders, eldest son of the late David Boyd, esq., Surgeon-Gen. Madras Army, to Mary Rowand, second dau. of Thomas Gray Buchanan, esq., of Scotstown.

At Puttenham, the Rev. Frederick Young, Rector of Pett, Sussex, to Caroline Maria, eldest dau. of the late Rev. R. W. Close, Incumbent of Woodhouse Eaves, Leicestershire.

At Holy Trinity, Westminster, William H. B. Payn, esq., 35th Regt., to Emily, widow of Capt. Robert Selby, 89th Regt., and dau. of the late Rev. Robert B. Jelly, Portarlington, Queen's County.

At Ducklington, the Rev. J. E. B. Welburn, eldest son of the late Rev. M. Welburn, Vicar of Nether Poppleton, York, to Harriet, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Farley, D.D., Rector of Ducklington, Oxfordshire.

At Shelton, Notts., Havard Holden, esq., of Southport, to Frances Philippa, eldest dau.; and at the same time and place, the Rev. R. A. L. Nunns, Incumbent of Apuldrum, Sussex, to Eliza Philippa, youngest dau. of Robert Hall, esq., of Shelton Manor.

At Kinlough, Lieut. James N. Croke, R.N., youngest son of the late Comm. Wentworth Parsons Croke, R.N., to Ida Frances, eldest dau. of John R. Dickson, esq., of Woodville, co. Leitrim.

At St. Stephen's, Dublin, T. W. McLaughlin, esq., of Valparaiso, to Annie Catherine, third dau. of the late Rev. Cosby Stopford Mangan, Rector of Derry-Noose, Archdiocese of Armagh.

Sept. 13. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Robert William Francis Holt, esq., R.M.L.I., only son of Robert Hughtrede Holt, esq., of Rochdale, and of West Cliff, Dawlish, to Louisa Mary Henrietta, eldest dau. of Col. E. R. King (late 36th Regt.), son of the late Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Henry King, K.C.B.

At the parish church, Brighton, Reginald C. W. Mitford, esq., H.M.'s Bengal Cavalry, youngest son of the late John Mitford, esq., of

Exbury, Hants., to Margaret, second dau. of the late Henry Moore, esq., of Abercrombie-square, Liverpool.

At Skynes, the Hon. Alfred, eldest son of Lord Stourton, of Stourton, Yorkshire, to Mary Margaret, only child of M. E. Corbally, esq., M.P., of Corbalton Hall, co. Meath.

The Rev. T. R. Musselwhite, Vicar of West Mersea, Essex, to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. S. Farman, Rector of Laver Marney.

Sept. 14. At Grove, Notts., Sir Henry G. Cotterell, bart., to Katherine Margaret, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. and the Hon. Lady Airey.

At St. Mary's, Welshpool, Frederick Calvert, esq., Q.C., second son of the late Gen. Sir Harry Calvert, bart., G.C.B., G.C.H., to the Lady Lucy Caroline Herbert, eldest dau. of the late Earl of Powis, K.G.

At Littlehampton, Sussex, Henry Holland Burne, esq., of the Vineyards, Bath, younger son of John Burne, esq., of Richmond Lodge, Bath, to Elizabeth Mary, widow of William Hawkins, esq., and dau. of Gen. Sir Richard England, G.C.B.

At Hove, Brighton, Robert Barclay, eldest son of the late Robert F. Reynolds, esq., of Upton, Essex, to Evelyn, youngest dau. of John Davidson, esq., late Capt. H.M.'s 2nd Life Guards.

At St. Mark's, Albert-road, Regent's-park, Joseph Parker, esq., of the India Office, son of the late Rev. Joseph Parker, Rector of Wyton, near Huntingdon, to Bessie, second dau. of John M. Clabon, esq., of St. George's-terrace, Regent's-park, and Great George-street, Westminster.

At Witney, Gregory William Eccles, esq., to Ann Hyde, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Gregory, M.A., Vicar of Asthall, Oxfordshire.

At Christ Church, Forest Hill, Thos. Julian, youngest son of the late Col. Pablo Francisco Rubido, to Mary Amelia, widow of Richard Appleford, esq., and youngest dau. of the late Capt. James Pearce, R.N.

At Edgbaston, Capt. Robert Moore Peel, eldest son of the late Right Hon. William Yates Peel, to Ann Augusta, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Welch, esq., of Merlin's Grove, Carmarthenshire.

At Aghour, Freshford, Ireland, Otway W. Cuffe, Capt. Royal Marine Artillery, second son of the late Sir J. D. Wheeler Cuffe, bart., of Leyrath, co. Kilkenny, to Louisa Frances Florence, only dau. of the Rev. Luke Fowler, Prebendary of Aghour.

At Newcastle, co. Wicklow, Capt. J. Graham, H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy-Ass't. Commissary-Gen., to Louisa Maria, second dau. of the late George Joy, esq., of Woodtown House, co. Dublin.

At Monkstown, William Charles Frederick Madden, esq., Lieut. 13th (Prince Albert's) Light Infantry, third surviving son of John Travers Madden, esq., Inch House, co. Dublin, to Mary Stuart, youngest dau. of the late J.

Henry Davidson, esq., M.D., of Edinburgh, H.M.'s Physician in Ordinary for Scotland.

At the parish church, Brighton, the Rev. Thomas Henry Fitzpatrick, M.A., Vicar of Dalston, Cumberland, to Anne, eldest dau. of the late John Barton, esq., of East Leigh, Hants.

At Hindolveston, Norfolk, the Rev. Newnham George Philpott, to Marian, eldest dau. of the Rev. Arthur Gifford Durnford, Vicar of Hindolveston.

At the parish church, Effingham, Surrey, Francis Stevenson Scott, esq., R.N., only son of Walter Scott, esq., of H.M.'s Dockyard, Woolwich, to Anne, second dau. of John Morley, esq., of Effingham-hill Lodge.

At St. Michael's, Limerick, Aylmer Vivian, esq., Bengal Staff Corps, younger son of the late Rev. C. P. Vivian, to Margaret Agnes, eldest dau. of James Duff Paterson, esq., of Queenstown, Ireland.

At Ennis, co. Clare, John Pyne, esq., 16th Regt., to Rebecca, third dau. of James Menzies, esq., of Ennis.

Sept. 16. At St. Pancras, James Theobald, esq., of Shrewsbury-terrace, Bayswater, to Marian, only dau. of the late Rev. Ellis Anwyl Owen, Rector of Llanystyndwy, Carnarvonshire.

Sept. 19. At St. Mark's, Bath, Francis Chas. Annesley, esq., first cousin of the present Earl Annesley, and son of James Annesley, esq., H.M.'s British Consul-General at Amsterdam, and Clementine, Baronnesse Brockhausen, to Matilda Caroline, only dau. of Brevet-Col. Cowper Rochfort, Madras Army.

At Gillingham, Dorset, the Rev. Spencer Fellows, Incumbent of Zeals, Wilts., youngest son of the late Thomas Fellows, esq., of Moneyhill House, Herts., to Amelia St. George, third and twin dau. of the late Rev. Henry Turton, Incumbent of Betley, Staffordshire; and at the same time and place, the Rev. Charles Edward Hornby, M.A., youngest son of the late Joseph Hornby, esq., of Druid's Cross, near Liverpool, to Harriet Catherine, fourth and twin dau. of the late Rev. Henry Turton.

At Trinity Church, Marylebone, the Rev. Anthony W. Thorold, M.A., Rector of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, second son of the late Rev. Edw. Thorold, M.A., Rector of Hougham-cum-Marston, Lincolnshire, to Emily, second dau. of the late John Labouchere, esq., of Portland-pl., and Broom Hall, Surrey.

At Royston, Robert Lesley Parker, late Capt. in the 15th Hussars, eldest son of Samuel Parker, esq., of Firby Hall, Yorkshire, to Amelia, second dau. of John Phillips, esq., Royston.

Sept. 20. At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, the Hon. Arthur Hamilton Gordon, Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick, youngest son of George, fourth Earl of Aberdeen, K.G., K.T., to Rachael Emily, eldest dau. of Sir John G. Shaw Lefevre, K.C.B.

Obituary.

[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

**ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET SIR F. W.
AUSTEN, G.C.B.**

Aug. 10. At his seat, Portsdown Lodge, near Portsmouth, aged 91, Admiral Sir Francis William Austen, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet, and the senior officer on the list of the British Navy.

The deceased, who was the fourth son of the Rev. George Austen, Rector of Steventon and Dean, Hants., and brother of Miss Jane Austen, the novelist, was born April 23, 1774, and entered the Royal Naval Academy in 1786. In 1788 he embarked, as a volunteer, in the "*Perseverance*," and proceeded to the East Indies, on which station he continued to be employed until he obtained his first commission, Dec. 28, 1792. He then served, mainly on the home station, until he was promoted to the command of the "*Peterel*," Feb. 3, 1799, and during his charge effected the capture and destruction of upwards of forty vessels of various descriptions, and on June 19 participated in Lord Keith's capture of a French squadron under Rear-Admiral Perrée. On March 21, 1800, in an encounter off Marseilles with three French vessels, he drove two on the rocks, and captured the third, "*La Ligurienne*," 16. For this affair he received the war medal and clasp, and was posted May 13, 1800. He was next at the blockade of Genoa, and received the thanks of Lord Keith for his valuable services. He shortly afterwards joined Sir Sidney's Smith's squadron on the coast of Egypt, and on August 13 prevented a Turkish line-of-battle ship, of 30 guns, aground near the Island of Aboukir, and dismasted, from falling into the hands

of the French, for which the Capitan Pascha presented him with a handsome sabre and pelisse. In 1803 he was employed at Ramsgate in raising a body of Sea Fencibles, and in 1804, in the "*Leopard*," off Boulogne. He next shared in Lord Nelson's celebrated pursuit of the combined squadron to the West Indies, and for his services in the action off St. Domingo was presented with a gold medal, the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and a vase worth £100 from the Patriotic Society at Lloyd's. In March, 1807, he joined the "*St. Alban*," and escorted a division of transports, with a reinforcement of 2,000 troops, to the coast of Portugal, where they arrived on the eve of the battle of Vimeira; afterwards superintended the debarkation at Portsmouth of the remains of Sir John Moore's army, and afforded protection to and from the East to several large convoys of Indiamen. For his exertions in the autumn of 1809 in bringing to a successful issue a dispute with the Chinese, he received the thanks of the Admiralty, and 1,000 guineas from the East India Company. After next serving as flag-captain to Lord Gambier off the coast of France, he commanded the "*Elephant*," 70, from July, 1811, to May, 1814, employed with Admiral Young's fleet in the North Sea; also in cruising off the western islands, and finally on the Baltic station.

At the close of the war Capt. Austen was made a C.B., June 4, 1815; appointed colonel of marines May 27, 1825; became rear-admiral, July 22, 1830; made a K.C.B., Feb. 28, 1837, and vice-admiral, June 28, 1838. He was com-

mander-in-chief on the North America and West India station, with his flag in the "*Vindictive*," from December, 1844, to June, 1848, and became full admiral August 1 following. He was awarded the good service pension of £300, July 5, 1855, which he relinquished on becoming rear-admiral of the United Kingdom, June 5, 1862, and on December 11 following he succeeded to vice-admiral of the United Kingdom. He became a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath, May 18, 1860, and admiral of the fleet, April 27, 1863.

He married first, in July, 1806, Mary, eldest daughter of John Gibson, esq., of Ramsgate; and secondly, in 1828, Martha, eldest daughter of the Rev. Noyes Lloyd, formerly Rector of Enborne, Berks., but was again left a widower in 1843. He has left a family of three daughters and five sons, three of whom are in the Royal Navy; his youngest son, the Rev. E. T. Austen, M.A., of St. John's College, Oxford, is Rector of Barfreton, Kent.

GENERAL SIR FREDERICK STOVIN,
G.C.B.

Aug. 16. At St. James's Palace, aged 82, Gen. Sir Frederick Stovin, G.C.B., Colonel of the 83rd Regiment, and Extra Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

The deceased, who was the son of James Stovin, Esq., of Whitgift, near Howden, in Yorkshire, was born at that place in 1783. He entered the army as ensign in the 52nd Regiment, March 22, 1800, accompanied it to the coast of Spain, and landed with it at Ferrol, where it was almost the only corps engaged. He returned to England, after remaining some weeks at Lisbon, in Jan. 1801, obtained a lieutenantcy Jan. 7, 1801, a company in the 62nd Regiment June 24, 1802; but at the peace he was placed on half-pay. In July, 1803, he was appointed to a company in the 28th Regiment, and in 1805 brigade-major in Ireland. At the latter end of 1805 he went to Bremen with Lord Cathcart; and in 1807 was at the siege

and capture of Copenhagen. In 1808 he served with the force under Sir J. Moore up the Baltic to Gottenburg; returned in July, and proceeded to Portugal, and landed two days after the battle of Vimieiro. In October he marched into Spain, and was present during the retreat to, and battle of Corunna. In June following he was appointed aide-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. Mackenzie Fraser; he served with that officer in the expedition to Walcheren, and was at the capture of Flushing. In Jan. 1810, he proceeded to Gibraltar, and in April was sent, as second in command, to Tarifa, at its first occupation by the British; in May he was recalled, and appointed brigade-major at Gibraltar; in September he returned to England on account of health, and was ordered to command the *dépôt* of his regiment. In July, 1811, he was sent to Portugal, and on his arrival was appointed aide-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Picton; he served as such at the captures of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, immediately after which he was appointed Assistant-Adjutant-General to the third Division, Sir T. Picton's, and Brevet-Major. He was present at the battle of Salamanca, thence proceeded to Madrid, and was at the surrender of the Retiro; at the retreat from Madrid and Salamanca; at the battle of Vittoria; and at the battle and operations in the Pyrenees; he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel Aug. 26, 1813; he was afterwards present at the battles of Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse. He was never absent a day from the third Division after being appointed aide-de-camp to Sir T. Picton, until it was broken up at Bordeaux and embarked. He returned, in July, 1814, to England; and in September was appointed head of the Adjutant-General's Department to a force destined for a particular service in America. In December he landed near New Orleans, and was severely wounded. Sir E. Pakenham coming out to take the chief command, brought with him Lieut.-Col. Stovin's appointment as Deputy-Adjutant-General to the Forces. On the

peace with America he returned home, and on his arrival was ordered to prosecute Lieut.-Col. Mullins of the 44th Regiment at Dublin, which prevented his being at the battle of Waterloo. He was afterwards employed in the Ionian Islands, which was the close of his active service, and in April, 1829, he was placed on half-pay. In 1830 he became colonel, but continued unemployed. In 1837 he received the appointment of one of Her Majesty's Grooms in Waiting, and his connexion with the Court continued till his death, he being made an Extra Groom in Waiting in 1860. He became major-general in 1841, received the colonelcy of the 83rd Regiment in 1848, attained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1851, and that of general in 1859. He was made a Knight of St. Michael and St. George in 1820, and a G.C.B. in 1860. For his war services he received the gold cross and two clasps for the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, and the silver medal with three clasps for Corunna, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Badajoz. In 1815 he married Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Sitwell Sitwell, Bart., of Renishaw, Derbyshire, who died in 1858.

SIR WILLIAM JACKSON HOOKER,
F.R.S., &c.

Aug. 12. At Kew, aged 80, Sir William Jackson Hooker, F.R.S., &c., Director of the Royal Gardens.

The deceased was the son of Joseph Hooker, Esq., of Exeter, a gentleman who claimed to be a member of the same family as Richard Hooker, the author of "Ecclesiastical Polity," but who had removed to Norwich, where his son was born early in 1785. From innate taste William devoted himself to botanical studies, and these he pursued with so much success that he was eventually appointed Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow, where he greatly endeared himself to the students, not only by his ability as

a lecturer, but by his kind and genial disposition. Among these young men were many who have since achieved distinction in science, and one of their number thus writes of him in the "Naval and Military Gazette:"—

"Many medical men of both services look back to some of their brightest days as those spent some thirty years ago, in company with their congenial companion, preceptor, and friend, the Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow, over the rugged hills in the West of Scotland or the still more rugged mountains of Connemara, when, with knapsack on back and collecting case at side, he practically taught his pupils the science which he loved, guiding, directing, and cheering them to exertion, and ever ready to help them in all their difficulties, and with his lithe step and upright figure at the age of fifty making himself young for the sake of the young, never allowing himself to be beaten on the mountain side by his more youthful associates. There are many, we say, of our medical men of both services who will be pleased to see this notice in a professional paper, and will vividly call to mind the figure and even the dress of their favourite professor, and who have proved, by many a valuable addition to his unrivalled herbarium from all parts of the world, the full remembrance and love they bore him."

In 1832 he was removed to a wider sphere of usefulness, being appointed Curator of Kew Gardens, which, in their present state, he may almost be said to have created. On the recommendation of Viscount Melbourne, then Prime Minister, he received the honour of knighthood in 1835, and in 1845 received the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, on the nomination of the Duke of Wellington, the Chancellor. In 1815 he married a daughter of Dawson Turner, Esq., of Norwich, by whom he leaves a family, his only surviving son being Dr. Joseph Dalton Hooker, the well-known botanist and traveller.

Sir William was the author of "*The British Flora*," *Flora Borealis Americana*, *Icones Filicum*, *Genera Filicum*, *Musci Exotici*, *Flora Exotica*, *Muscu-*

logia Britannica, &c., and he contributed the botanical portion of the work to Admiral Beechey's account of his voyage of discovery in the Arctic regions; he was beside a constant writer in botanical periodicals. He was a member of nearly all the learned and scientific societies both upon the Continent and in America, and a Knight of the Legion of Honour.

THE VEN. R. C. COXE, M.A.

Aug. 25. At Eglington Vicarage, Northumberland, aged 65, the Venerable Richard Charles Cox, M.A., Archdeacon of Lindisfarne, Canon of Durham, and Vicar of Eglington.

The deceased was educated under the Rev. Dr. Valpy, at the Norwich Grammar School; from whence, in 1818, he was elected Scholar of Worcester College, Oxford, and afterwards became Fellow. Here, after taking a second class in *Literis Humanioribus*, he graduated B.A. in 1821, and M.A. in 1824. He was ordained Deacon in 1823, and Priest in 1824. He was sometime Chaplain of Archbishop Tension's chapel, in Regent-street, London, and in 1841, on the death of the Rev. J. Dodd, was presented by Dr. Percy, then Bishop of Carlisle, to the Vicarage of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He preached his first sermon on the 28th of March, and was formally inducted into the living on the 12th of April. In 1843 he was appointed Honorary Canon of Durham, and during his residence in Newcastle he was also chosen one of the select preachers before the University of Oxford. The income of the living was very inadequate; and after fruitless efforts to obtain an augmentation in a more legitimate way, it was proposed, with the sanction of the Diocesan, who headed the list with a subscription of £50, to supplement the endowment with an annual Easter offering. In 1845, on Easter Tuesday, the sum of five hundred guineas was presented to the Vicar, and as long as Mr. Cox remained in Newcastle the like acknowledgment

of his services was continued. In 1853, Bishop Maltby preferred him to the Archdeaconry of Lindisfarne, with the vicarage of Eglington annexed, when the inhabitants of Newcastle, to mark their sense of his character and professional career amongst them, presented him with a handsome piece of plate and £220, the late Mr. Commissioner Ellison making the speech on the occasion. Bishop Longley, in 1857, gave him the Canonry at Durham, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Townshend. Archdeacon Cox was an eloquent preacher, and his sermons were not only graceful in style and delivery, but weighty in matter and sound in doctrine. He was conscientiously opposed to the latitudinarian indifference which now so extensively prevails, and was a bold and uncompromising advocate for the rights and privileges, as well as for the distinctive faith and doctrine of the Anglican branch of the Catholic Church. Notwithstanding, however, his unflinching orthodoxy and decided Churchmanship, he was so gentlemanly in demeanour and conciliatory in manner, that he was universally respected and beloved by all who had the privilege of his friendship or acquaintance. He was an accomplished scholar, and earned no mean distinction as a poet, being alike happy in his original compositions as in his translations.

Archdeacon Cox was the author of the following works, published by Rivingtons, London.

"Lectures on the Evidence from the Miracles."

"Practical Sermons."

"Death disarmed of its Sting," a course of Lectures preached in Lent 1836.

"The Symmetry of Divine Revelation, a Witness to the Divinity of Christ," an argument in three consecutive series of Advent Lectures, 1845.

"Thoughts on Important Church Subjects," originally printed at the request and cost of the churchwardens of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, 1850.

"Remorse: Remorse for Intellectual and Literary Offences: Retribution," three sermons preached in the cathedral

church of Durham, 1864, and published in compliance with a request from members of the university.

He was also the author of several sermons preached on different occasions; a Sermon preached at St. James's, Piccadilly, for the Burlington Schools; a Sermon at Newcastle, at the Visitation of Bishop Maltby in 1841; another, also at Newcastle, at the Visitation of Archdeacon Raymond, in 1842; "The Pleasures of Taste," an incentive to devotion, 1842; "A Plea for the House of God," in aid of the building fund of St. Peter's, Newcastle, 1843; "Brotherly Love, the Lesson of the Liturgy," on the reopening of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, 1844; a Sermon preached before the University of Oxford, on Whit Sunday, 1850; "Cathedral Worship," at Durham, 1858; "Free Inquiry, its Claims and Tendencies," a charge delivered to the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Lindisfarne, 1863.

And in addition to these more strictly professional publications, we have to notice the Archdeacon's poetical compositions, some of which have been deservedly admired for the elegant taste and genuine feeling displayed in them.

"Poems, Scriptural, Classical, and Miscellaneous," beautifully printed, with illuminated titles and ornamental initials designed by G. B. Richardson.

"The Mercy at Marsdon Rock," a tale in verse.

"The Snow Shroud, or The Lost Bairn o' Biddlestone Edge."

"Leda Tanah, the Martyr's Child; Derwent Bank."

"Ballads from the Portuguese," in the second part of Mr. Adamson's *Lusitania Illustrata*.

"Woodnotes; The *Silvitudia* of M. Casimir Surbivius, with a translation in English Verse. Musings at Tynemouth. Ten Sonnets. North and South, ten Sonnets," all in one volume, dedicated to Bishop Maltby.

Lines on the Amateur Concert for the Infirmary at Newcastle, in 1853. (Privately printed.)

Archdeacon Coxe married Louisa, daughter of the Rev. J. Maule, of Dover, by whom he leaves a daughter and two sons, the eldest of whom is Captain

Coxe of the Northumberland Militia, and the younger Seymour Coxe, Esq., of Brasenose College, Oxford. His mortal remains were interred on Thursday, Aug. 31, in a spot selected by himself under a wide-spreading lime-tree in the churchyard of his own parish of Eglington. Besides his own immediate friends and relatives, numbers of the parishioners and many of the clergy of the archdeaconry were in attendance, and by their visible emotion declared their sense of the loss they had sustained. On the following Sunday, suitable discourses were delivered by the Venerable Archdeacon Bland, in Durham Cathedral, and by the Rev. C. Moody, M.A., in St. Nicholas, Newcastle. There is an engraving of Archdeacon Coxe, from a portrait of him, taken by Elliott, soon after his preferment to the vicarage of Newcastle, which was presented by friends to Mrs. Coxe.

HENRY CHRISTY, ESQ., F.S.A., &c.

May 4. At La Palisse, Allier, France, aged 54, Henry Christy, Esq., F.S.A., F.L.S., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., &c.

The deceased, who was the second but eldest surviving son of the late William Miller Christy, Esq., of Woodbines, Kingston-upon-Thames, and a gentleman of great commercial importance, one of the founders and a director of the London Joint Stock Bank, was born July 26, 1810. His early years were devoted to business as a partner in the very extensive manufactories of the Messrs. Christys of Bermondsey and Stockport, and he succeeded his father in the direction of the Bank; but he also undertook extensive voyages, for the purpose of studying the antiquarian remains of various districts, and the primitive customs of the more remote tribes of men; being anxious to observe those customs, and collect the arms, implements, and dresses of such tribes, before the influence of European civilization had obliterated their distinctive characteristics. He explored, in company with Mr. Edward

Tylor, all parts of Mexico, and the results of the journey are given in Mr. Tylor's *Anahuac* (Lond. 1861). He also visited the United States, Canada, and British Columbia. The East, Algeria, and the north of Africa, Spain, Italy, France, and the Scandinavian kingdoms, were also carefully explored by him. The fine museum of northern antiquities and ethnography brought together at Copenhagen excited his warm interest, and he became a foundation member of the Society of Northern Antiquaries. With the various scientific men with whom he became acquainted on his travels he established close and intimate relations, assisting them as far as he could in prosecuting their studies, and receiving them with hospitality when they visited England.

To many of the foreign collections, as well as to those of his own country, he was a liberal donor. To the College of Surgeons he gave, a short time since, a skeleton of a manatee, which he had obtained at a considerable expense, and which, from its exceptionally perfect state, has excited much interest. To the various departments of the British Museum he also contributed liberally. In 1852, he presented to that institution a series of votive figures of a somewhat Phœnician character, found in Cyprus, on the site of a temple of Venus; and he subsequently gave many relics illustrating the earlier periods of British history.

Of late years, Mr. Christy had turned his attention with great interest and zeal to the discoveries that have been made in many quarters, tending to prove the antiquity of man's presence on the earth. The excavations at Abbeville and Amiens were followed by him with special attention, and he decided on attacking new ground not hitherto explored. In conjunction, therefore, with his friend M. Lartet, the distinguished French palæontologist, he explored, at a considerable sacrifice both of money and time, the caves and rock shelters that line the banks of the Vézère, in Dordogne. His

investigations were carried on in the most liberal and disinterested manner, the choicest specimens being selected to form a principal collection to remain in France. From the duplicates some were taken for his own collection, and all the remainder were distributed as presents among public museums and private collections in all parts of Europe. The results of these discoveries were to be embodied in a work of considerable extent, for which a number of plates had been prepared, and it is to be hoped that M. Lartet may be able to carry it to completion. It was noon at La Palisse, Département de L'Allier, that he was stopped by illness when on his way from the field of his interesting labours towards Switzerland. He was at the time travelling with his attached friend and fellow-labourer, M. Lartet, whose wife was also of the party. An eminent physician from Paris was summoned without delay; but every effort to arrest the disease—which was inflammation of the lungs—proved unavailing, and he died shortly after the arrival of his brother, Joseph Fell, who had hastened to the scene. His remains were brought to England, and interred with those of his father and other members of his family at Wandsworth.

The late Mr. Christy's life was consecrated to works of beneficence. During the Irish famine he devoted himself personally to the mitigation of the disease and suffering which had awakened his benevolent sympathy, and his own life nearly fell a sacrifice to his efforts in this good cause. He was a man of singularly varied endowments, and took as much pleasure in dispensing knowledge as he did in its acquisition. There were few parts of the world which he had not visited, some of them again and again; and the Arabs of Algeria, the negroes of Western Africa and America, the Indians of the British North American colonies, and the oppressed in Syria, have reason to bless him as a benefactor no less than the poor of his own country. The distress caused in Denmark by the recent war also excited his sym-

pathies, and he gave considerable sums to the relief of the wounded Danes. His loss will be greatly felt, not only among his own personal friends, but by many who, unacquainted with his person, only knew him through the assistance which he gave to them through others.

Mr. Christy was a Fellow of most of the metropolitan scientific societies, and had been also selected by the council of the Royal Society as one of the fifteen candidates to be elected on the 1st of June, an honour he well merited. He had a very valuable museum of antiquities in his London residence, and by his will this collection is left to the care of four trustees, (including his esteemed friend Sir John Lubbock, Bart., F.R.S.,) who are directed to dispose of it in such manner as will make it most conducive to the cause of archaeological science and ethnology. A portion of the collection is described in an excellent printed catalogue, compiled two or three years ago by Mr. Steinhauer, of Copenhagen. This portion is not to be divided, but much liberty is left for the disposal of the remainder.

Among the books presented to the Society of Antiquaries in Nov. 1863 by Mr. Christy is a copy of Mr. Steinhauer's work entitled "A Catalogue of a Collection of Ancient and Modern Stone Implements in the possession of Henry Christy, F.G.S., &c., printed for private distribution." (8vo., London, 1862.)

Mr. Christy's elder brother William, F.L.S. and F.Z.S., distinguished himself as a botanist, and died unmarried, July 24, 1839. One of his first cousins is Samuel Christy, Esq., (now Christy-Miller,) M.P. several times for Newcastle-under-Lyne, who changed his name by royal license on succeeding to the estates of his kinsman, the late William Henry Miller, Esq., F.S.A., of Britwell Court, Burnham, Bucks., and of Craigentinnie, co. Mid Lothian, the well-known book-collector, who also represented Newcastle-under-Lyne in more than one Parliament. Mr. Christy-Miller obtained with Mr. Miller's estates his very extensive and curious library.

MR. EDWARD PRETTY, F.S.A.

Aug. 4. At Chillington House, Maidstone, aged 74, Mr. Edward Pretty, F.S.A.

Mr. Pretty was born at Hollingbourne, in Kent, March 5, 1792. In 1809, at the early age of seventeen, he was appointed Drawing Master to Rugby School; and for a long series of years he held this situation with credit to himself and to the advantage of generations of pupils by whom he was respected and beloved. He had previously prepared for Ackerman a copy-book of flowers, which was published and obtained much favour for the careful and correct drawing of the young artist. Subsequently he painted miniatures at Northampton, where he resided, with such success that one of the most eminent metropolitan painters urged him to make London his residence, but in vain. When he left Northampton he took up his abode, in 1858, at the late residence of his old friend Mr. Charles, who had left him a legacy. Mr. Charles's fine old dwelling, Chillington House, was bequeathed with his antiquarian and geological collections to the town of Maidstone. The Corporation consequently established a public institution (including a reading-room), which they appropriately named the Charles Museum, and to this Mr. Pretty was solicited to become Curator. He accepted the office, more influenced by early attachments than by pecuniary emolument, and he discharged the duties of the post with such urbanity, cheerfulness, and intelligence as to secure the esteem of the people of Maidstone, and of all who had occasion to visit the Museum, which is also the temporary home of the collections of the Kent Archaeological Society. His knowledge of the local antiquities and of their history rendered him peculiarly fitted for his post, and he was never tired of explaining them day after day. His gentlemanly demeanour and engaging manners gave the information he was ever ready to afford an additional charm; and the large and sombre rooms of Chil-

lington House will to many long wear a gloomy air, deprived as they now are of the animated and handsome countenance of the conservator and explainer of their contents. In the picture gallery Mr. Pretty was particularly at home, and it is to be regretted he did not print a descriptive catalogue of the paintings with the history and merits of which he was so well acquainted. The same remark may be made on the local antiquities; with many of them and their history no one was so conversant as Mr. Pretty, and to him the compilation of a catalogue would have been a comparatively easy task. We hope his valuable sketches, many of them being of places and buildings now altered or destroyed, are prepared for arrangement. They are, together with his books and paintings, left to the Museum. The sketches will be of great use for reference to the archæologist and antiquarian architect, for they are all remarkable for truthfulness as well as artistic finish.

Mr. Pretty communicated several papers to various antiquarian societies, and he was the author of an excellent illustrated Guide to Northampton, published by Whetton of that town. He held the office of Assistant Secretary to the Kent Archaeological Society, and was ever among the foremost to aid all archaeological researches, both with his purse and with his personal experience; though not rich he was in all things liberal and generous. His collection of coins he has bequeathed to the Rev. Beale Poste, and he has appointed Mr. De Wilde of Northampton, and Mr. Randall of Maidstone, executors to his will.

HUGH CUMING, ESQ.

Aug. 10. At his residence, in Gower-street, aged 74, Hugh Cuming, Esq.

Mr. Cuming was born at West Alvington, Kingsbridge, Devonshire, on Feb. 14, 1791. As a child his love of plants and shells displayed itself in a remarkable manner; and under the friendly patronage and encouragement of Colonel

Montagu, the author of *Testacea Britannica*, who resided in the neighbourhood, it was largely fostered and developed. Apprenticed to a sail-maker, he was brought into contact with seafaring men, and in the year 1819 he made a voyage to South America, and settled in business at Valparaiso. Here his passion for collecting shells found an ample field for its development, and was greatly stimulated and assisted by the English consul, Mr. Nugent, and by several officers of the British navy; among others by Lieutenant Fremby and the officers of the surveying ships under the command of Captains King and Fitzroy.

In 1826 he gave up his business in order to devote himself wholly to his favourite pursuit. With this object he built a yacht, expressly fitted for the collection and stowage of objects of natural history; and a cruise of upwards of twelve months among the islands of the South Pacific amply rewarded him for his toils in dredging and collecting by sea and shore. On his return to Valparaiso, he prepared for a voyage of more extended duration along the western coast of America, and his reputation being now widely extended, he started under peculiar advantages. The Chilean Government granted him the privilege of anchoring in its ports free of charges, and of purchasing stores free of duty, and he was furnished with letters to the authorities of all the states which he visited, who, in consequence, received him with marked attention, and gave him every possible facility. After two years spent in exploring the coast from the Island of Chiloe, in lat. 44° S., to the Gulf of Conchagua, in lat. 13° N., dredging while under sail and at anchor in the bays and inlets, searching among the rocks, turning over the stones at low water, and rambling inland over the plains, river banks, and woods, Mr. Cuming returned with all his accumulated stores of plants and animals to his native land. The Zoological Society had just previously been established, and it was in 1831 that its evening

scientific meetings began to be enlivened by the brilliant displays of new shells from his cabinet, which were described by the late Mr. Broderip and the late Mr. G. B. Sowerby; while the anatomy of some of the more interesting molluscs formed the subject of papers by Professor Owen. For four-and-thirty years his unrivalled collection has continued to supply fresh novelties for these meetings, and the supply is still far from being exhausted.

In 1835 he determined to undertake a new expedition, and fixed upon the Philippine Islands, rich in natural productions, little explored, and where his knowledge of Spanish would be of great advantage, as the scene of his labours. Letters of recommendation from the authorities of Madrid to the Governor-General at Manilla, to the governors of the various provinces into which the islands are divided, and to the Archbishop of Manilla, procured him a hospitable welcome among all ranks, but especially among the clergy, wherever he presented himself. Although his dredgings and wanderings by the sea-shore were by no means inconsiderable, his attention was now more particularly directed to the woods and forests of those luxuriant islands, and in them he reaped a most abundant harvest of plants, and filled his store-chests with innumerable specimens of such a magnificent series of land-shells as had never before rewarded the exertions of a collector. In every locality Mr. Cuming became the guest of the *padre* or priest, always the chief personage of the district in the interior of these islands; their houses and their equipages were placed at his disposal, and, what was of still greater importance, the services of the school-children, educated at the expense of the Spanish Government, and numbering in some places as many as four or five hundred, were secured to scour the woods for snails and plants. Small bribes of money were the most effectual in directing the eyes of these youthful collectors to the detection of such as were especially pointed out to

their notice, and shells which gladdened his eyes by their exceeding novelty and beauty were brought to him from day to day in quantities which seemed prodigious. After four years spent among the islands of the Philippine group, and short visits to Malacca, Singapore, and St. Helena, Mr. Cuming returned to England with the richest booty that had ever been collected by a single man. His dried plants, which numbered 130,000 specimens, were immediately distributed, as well as his living orchids, which were numerous and of great beauty. Large numbers of birds and reptiles, quadrupeds and insects, were also added to the museums at home and abroad. But his collection of shells formed by far the most important part of the spoils which he had secured. Before leaving England he had brought together, through his Pacific and South American collections, and by means of purchase and exchange, the largest and most valuable private collection then in existence. His vast Philippine collections enabled him to increase this to an enormous extent; and during the five-and-twenty years that have since elapsed he has been untiringly engaged in its arrangement and completion, in adding to it by purchase and exchange, and in getting the species described and figured by conchologists, both at home and abroad. It is stated by Mr. Reeve that it contains not fewer than 30,000 species and varieties, and in most cases several specimens of each.

Mr. Cuming had long been subjected to chronic bronchitis and an asthmatic affection, each successive paroxysm of which afforded his friends more and more serious grounds of alarm. His last attack came on the 26th of July, after a visit to the Crystal Palace; dropsical symptoms, to which he had before been subject, reappeared, and he died, a fortnight after, at his residence in Gower-st., surrounded by the collections which had been the object and solace of his life, and in the contemplation of which he had continued to occupy himself until within a few hours of his death. He

had from time to time disposed of his duplicate specimens to the various public and private collections of Europe and America, and always took pleasure in acknowledging that his expenses and his labours had been amply repaid. "The great object of my ambition," he writes of himself in the year 1858, "is to place my collection in the British Museum, so that it may be accessible to all the scientific world, and where it would afford to the public eye a striking example of what has been done by the personal industry and means of one man." Sincerely do we echo the wish of the world of science that this object may ere long be accomplished.—*Athenæum*.

MR. JOHN WINDELE.

Aug. 28. At his residence, Blair's-hill, Cork, aged 64, Mr. John Windele, the historian of Cork.

The deceased was born at Cork in 1801. Early in life he evinced an intense love for antiquarian pursuits, particularly those in connection with his own country, for he was an enthusiastic Irishman, and a sterling patriot; his patriotism was however of the right stamp, not dissipating itself, like that of too many of his countrymen, in frothy declamation, or Utopian schemes of national glory impossible of realization. He loved his native land, and everything connected with her ancient history, language, literature, and arts became the leading passion of his life. While yet a boy, he visited all the ancient remains within his reach, churches, abbeys, castles, &c., sketching and making notes of all that interested him.

Early in life he became a contributor to "Bolster's Magazine," which introduced him to the society of a number of gentlemen who made Irish archaeology their special study; among whom we may mention the late Abraham Abell, M.R.I.A.; William Willes, an accomplished artist and archaeologist, and uncle of the present Baron Willes; the Rev. Mathew Horgan, the hospitable

and facetious parish priest of Blarney, and a well-known Irish scholar; Father Prout, &c. It was the custom of these gentlemen to make periodical excursions through the country, sketching military and ecclesiastical ruins, cromlechs, stone-circles, pillar-stones, and digging into round towers, tumuli, raths, &c. With such companions Mr. Windele was in his element; he entered into their pursuits with all the enthusiasm of his ardent nature, and after these associates of his early antiquarian labours had passed away from earth, he still continued the same course with unabated ardour.

His favourite pursuit was Ogham hunting. These mysterious monuments of his country's early civilisation had for him an indescribable charm; away on the lofty mountain, the rugged glen, the wild moorland, or buried in the recesses of the lonely rath cave, his unwearied spirit sought out those rock-cut records, whose mysterious characters have puzzled posterity. He was the original discoverer of a considerable number of those now known to exist, and saved many from destruction by removing them to his own residence, where they formed what he termed his megalithic library.

His ardour in this pursuit was something astonishing; the smallest hint of the existence of marks upon a stone in any locality, no matter how remote or inaccessible, sent him off at once in search. The information conveyed to him, often by the farmers or peasantry, was very frequently incorrect, and many a weary pilgrimage ended in his finding the supposed Ogham inscription to be nothing more than weather marks or plough scratches. These disappointments never however damped his enthusiasm; as he often informed the writer, when he did not find an Ogham, he very generally bagged a stone-circle, a cromlech or two, or some other object of antiquarian interest. Several thick quarto volumes of sketches and notes attest the extent of his labours in this department.

Mr. Windle's attention was also directed to the ancient language and literature of Ireland. He was himself a good Irish scholar, and had made a considerable collection of MSS. in that language. He was a constant patron of the poor Irish scribes; he not only employed them himself to the full extent of his moderate means, but he canvassed his friends for commissions for them to execute, in transcribing ancient MSS. Mr. Windle, though almost a self-taught man, was possessed of a highly cultivated intellect, and fine literary tastes; his information upon general subjects was varied and extensive, and the philology and antiquities of the other ancient peoples of Europe occupied his attention as well as those of his own; he was a good Latin and French scholar, and spoke and wrote the almost obsolete language of his native land with fluency and correctness.

He was an indefatigable contributor to periodicals, newspapers, and antiquarian publications. In 1839 he published his "*Cork and the South of Ireland*," a work full of correct information and valuable antiquarian lore, and which reached a second edition; he was a large contributor to the "*Dublin Penny Journal*," which in its day was the great repository of Irish antiquarian and topographical information. His papers enriched the pages of the *Ulster Journal of Archæology*, and the *Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society*. He was from the commencement a member of the *Cork Cuvierian Society*, whose records contain many of his valuable papers. At the time of his death, he was engaged in editing a valuable Irish MS. for publication by the *Ossianic Society**; this work was nearly completed, and as it contains a mass of valuable notes on Irish topography, history, and folk-lore, the writer trusts it will be completed and published.

Independently of his own personal contributions to antiquarian literature, Mr. Windle was a most generous and disinterested helper to every person requiring information on subjects coming within the sphere of his pursuits; he spared neither time nor trouble in answering all queries addressed to him by such, and that in the fullest and most complete manner. To every student of, or writer on, Irish topography or archæology, his valuable library, his MSS., and his collection of notes and drawings made at great labour and expense, were freely accessible, we regret to say, often without acknowledgment. We could name more than one writer, the most valuable portion of whose work was contributed by the deceased, without the slightest notice of the obligation; he was indeed the most unselfish of men, and cared little about personal fame, or popular applause; the grand passion of his life being, to diffuse and spread around him a taste for cultivating the ancient literature and archæology of his native land.

In person, Mr. Windle was slightly below the middle size, strongly built; he was a famous pedestrian, and in the heyday of his vigour would think nothing of walking thirty or forty miles while engaged in his favourite pursuits. He was of a kindly, genial, social temperament; fond of the society of kindred spirits, full of quiet fun, and sly wit, which however was always harmless, and carried no sting; he never spoke an uncharitable word of any, and would shrink from wounding the prejudices or susceptibilities of the humblest. These qualities endeared him to a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who seldom considered their social board complete without him. The writer of this obituary feels deeply the loss of his old friend and fellow-worker, who for the last twenty years encouraged, stimulated, and assisted him in the study of Irish archæology, and was the companion of many a delightful antiquarian tour. Mr. Windle's last contribution to archæology was a paper "*On Ancient*

* *Agallamh na Seanoraidhe* (Dialogues of the Sages), containing much information on the mythology and topography of Ancient Ireland.

Irish Medical Practice," which is in course of publication by the Kilkenny Archaeological Society. R. R. B.

To the above account, for which we are indebted to an Irish antiquary whose initials will be readily recognised, we subjoin a few particulars from the "Cork Examiner."

"Mr. Windele was one of the very small remnant of a once numerous band of citizens who, by their own cultivation and taste, influenced to a considerable extent the intellectual character of our city. Even when there was no collegiate institution in this city, and when education was not, as it is now, diffused through the entire community, so that the very humblest can drink from the full fountain of human knowledge—even then, when John Windele was a young man just beginning life, there seemed to be a higher cultivation and a more generous aim in its attainment than there is at this day. Young men now study for professions—to live—to push their way in the world—to rise to eminence and realise fortunes; but in those days there were many, many citizens of the middle class who cultivated literature for the pleasure which its culture afforded, who loved art from an instinctive craving after the beautiful; and the respectable shopkeeper who served his customers in the day, or the clerk who had been nailed to his employer's desk from an early hour in the morning to a late hour in the evening, devoted the remaining hours to pursuits which elevated the mind, and refreshed the spirit after its dreary monotony of business; and these men, amongst themselves, or before the public, could treat learnedly and well of subjects with which none but chartered philosophers and great college dons are generally supposed to be acquainted. Engaged in the dullest routine of official life—that of the sheriff's office—the mind of John Windele was not allowed to stagnate in the monotony of his daily drudgery. . . .

"What a collector our departed friend was! There is no eminent man of whom he had not some valuable record in his scrap-book. Whatever was curious or interesting, or could possibly be turned to future account, was snipped from newspaper or pamphlet with ready scissors. Many a time and oft has his keen search for scraps disturbed the

arrangements of our editor's table, for John Windele, we believe, had 'the run' of more than one newspaper office in this city; but whatever the trifling inconvenience caused by his literary explorations, and they were as eager as they were frequent, they were readily overlooked—for a kinder or better-hearted man than he was did not exist. Years, and the loss of dear friends and cherished companions, worked their effect on John Windele, imparting to his manner and tone of thought a gravity not natural to him; for we can remember the time when he was the life and soul of the country ramble and social entertainment, and the promoter of pleasant fun and harmless joke;—that is, when Father Mat Horgan, of Blarney, and Abraham Abell, and William Keleher, were alive. But these days are gone, and the list of that genial band has followed those by whom he was loved. . . .

"There are few, indeed, who knew him that will not think kindly of his memory; as not only was he a man of gentle manners and blameless life, but he was one of those who assisted, and in no mean degree either, to uphold the literary taste and intellectual repute of his native city."

WILLIAM HOPKINSON, ESQ., F.S.A.

Sept. 1. At his house in All Saints' place, Stamford, aged 81, William Hopkinson, Esq., F.S.A., solicitor.

Mr. Hopkinson was so familiar with genealogy, and so faithful a son of "the purified Church of England," that it will be quite in accordance with his character if we commence this biographical notice by describing in how many ways he was descended from clergymen.

He was the eldest son of the Rev. Samuel Edmund Hopkinson, B.D., for forty-six years Rector of Morton-cum-Hacconby, Lincolnshire, by Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Portington, of Northampton. His maternal grandmother was Judith, daughter of the Rev. Richard Greene, Rector of Caster-ton Parva, Rutland, by Judith, daughter of the Rev. Humphrey Hyde, Rector of Dowsby, Lincolnshire, whose wife Judith was daughter of Redmayne Burrell, Esq., also of Dowsby. His paternal grandfather was the Rev. William

Hopkinson, Minor Canon of Peterborough, who was the only son of Wm. Hopkinson, of Upton, by Susanna, daughter of the Rev. W. Parkyn, or Perkins, Rector of Colsterworth, and of his wife Faith, daughter of the Rev. James Adamson, Rector of Teigh, Rutland, and sister to the Rev. James Adamson, Rector of Burton Coggles.

His father, who was the author of a volume of "Essays; Religious, Moral, and Practical," reviewed in the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* for March, 1826, and of other professional and occasional publications, died in the year 1841, at the age of eighty-seven. There is a memoir of him in the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE* for November, 1841; and in the Number for March following, a plate of the sepulchral monument erected to his memory in Haconby church by the subject of this memoir, from a design by A. W. Pugin.

Mr. Hopkinson was born at Islip, in Northamptonshire (where his father was then curate), on the 17th of May, 1784. He was educated partly at the grammar school of Peterborough (where his grandfather had been a Minor Canon), and for a short period at Eton. Having served his articles with Francis Thirkill, Esq., Town Clerk of Boston, he was admitted to practice at Easter term, 1805, and commenced business at Bourn. At the time of his death he was Clerk to the magistrates for the parts of Kesteven acting at Bourn, Clerk to the Commissioners of Taxes for the Hundred of Beltisloe, Clerk to the Trustees of the Bourn district of the Lincoln Heath and Market Deeping Turnpike-road, Clerk to the Stamford and St. Martin's Association for Prosecuting Felons, Clerk to the Bourn Association for Prosecuting Felons, Coroner for the Liberty of the Hundred of Nassaburgh, Northamptonshire, &c. He had held the first of these offices for nearly sixty years; and to the clerkship of the Lincoln Heath, &c., Road he was elected after a sharp contest in 1808. In 1812 he succeeded to Mr. W. A. Judd's practice at Stamford; whence, after residing for a short

time in Mr. Judd's house, he thence removed to the venerable mansion opposite All Saints' Church, the freehold of which he purchased in 1827, and in which he died.

In 1813 he was appointed a Captain in the Stamford Regiment of Lincolnshire Local Militia.

Remaining a bachelor, and with careful habits of domestic expenditure, Mr. Hopkinson considerably increased his property, and made some valuable investments. He was patron of the Rectory of Fishtoft and the Vicarage of Thorpe St. Peter, in the Fens of Lincolnshire. The church lease of Sutton by Castor^b, in Northamptonshire, had descended to him from his grandfather, and he enfranchised it by purchasing the freehold from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. He rebuilt the house at Sutton in the year 1859, retaining, with his characteristic conservative taste, some remarkable features of its previous (stone) architecture^c.

But the spot upon which he bestowed his most partial regard was the manor of Little Gidding, the place rendered celebrated as the religious retreat, or Protestant Nunnery as it was called, of the family of Ferrar in the reign of Charles I. It happened that in early life he had perused with an interest of which he never lost the impression, the well-known biography of Nicholas Ferrar, written by Dr. Peckard, Dean of Peterborough. In the year 1848, detained one evening in London by miss-

^b The sepulchral memorials of the Hopkinson family are to be found in Gough's "History of Castor." In the note at p. 139 of the second edition, 1819, the father of the deceased is incorrectly styled an only son. He had a brother, father of the present Dr. Hopkinson of Stamford.

^c "Between the west end of the church and the river Nen, an old residence has been recently taken down, and a fine building erected on its site, by an early and kind friend to the Institute, William Hopkinson, Esq., F.S.A., who has carefully preserved a double lancet from the old house, the hollow of the hood-mould of which is enriched with the tooth-ornament. This thirteenth-century fragment now lights the staircase of the new residence." "Archæological Journal," 1861, xviii. 391.

ing the Edinburgh mail, he returned to his hotel (which was always the Gray's Inn Coffeehouse), and while reading the evening paper observed an advertisement offering for sale the estate of Little Gidding. On the following morning he inquired the price, and at once became the purchaser. He immediately set to work to drain and improve the estate, a manor of seven hundred acres; and it was not long before he felt pained, as Madam Ferrar had done in days long departed, at the condition of the church, which he resolved to repair. With the advice of three gentlemen well known for their ecclesiological taste, he determined to restore it in the style in which Nicholas Ferrar had left it, rejecting certain innovations that had been made in the reign of George I. In a letter addressed soon after to one of those friends, Mr. Hopkinson wrote:—

"As to the dear little church, I am resolved, through the Divine grace and help, to do my utmost. The possession of this spot was through an extraordinary impulse, and I feel a solemn duty is to be performed towards it. Let me unfold my heart, and express to you how sweet it was to my soul to join with five of God's own servants (his brother and the Rector of Little Gidding had also been present) in prayer in that holy temple. May the remembrance cheer me in my dying hour!"

Mr. Hopkinson carried out his resolution, and thoroughly repaired the fabric, adding a vestry on the south side of the chancel, and adorning the windows with painted glass. The building is an interesting example of the peculiar taste of the Caroline period, and somewhat resembles a college chapel. Mr. Hopkinson's expenses were more than £1,000. His architect was Mr. Clutton; the glass-painter Mr. Miller, of Brower-street. One of the windows displays the arms of Charles I., another those of Archbishop Williams, a third those of Nicholas Ferrar the founder, and a fourth those of the restorer. In the last are the following inscriptions:—

"DILIGO HABITACULUM DOMUS TUE.

"INSIGNIA GULIELMI HOPKINSON, DO-

MINI MANERII DE GIDDING PARVA, QUI HANC ECCLESIAM RESTAURAVIT, ET HAS FENESTRAS (SACRUM MUNUS) DICAVIT. A.D. 1853."

In the very interesting work upon Nicholas Ferrar, consisting of the two Lives by his brother John and by Dr. Jebb, edited with various illustrative materials in 1855 by the Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, M.A., of Cambridge, we find an acknowledgment of Mr. Hopkinson's assistance, accompanied by a very just tribute to the excellence of his character. It is as follows:—

"To William Hopkinson, Esq., of Stamford, my thanks are pre-eminently due. If Gidding Church now reflects the image of days which have thrown a saintly halo around it, and if the estate once more presents a smiling contrast to the neighbouring parishes, all is owing to the impression made on his boyish sympathies some sixty years ago by a perusal of Ferrar's life. Thenceforth Gidding was to him a hallowed name, though many years elapsed before he could call it his own. This zeal for the subject of my inquiries, with his active habits, large acquaintance, unparalleled memory, and great antiquarian knowledge, rendered Mr. Hopkinson's co-operation indispensable to my success. And most freely have the trustworthy evidences of title-deeds, registers, inscriptions, pedigrees, letters, been placed at my disposal; while my own search has been profitably directed to quarters to which, without such introduction, I might never have applied, or might have applied in vain."

When Mr. Hopkinson visited Little Gidding it was his delight to gather round him a circle of his friends. On one of these occasions, the 8th of October, 1856, the party consisted of the Revs. Thomas James (Theddingworth), G. Wingfield (Glatton), J. Darby (Denton), D. Ash (Barnwell), W. Bree (Polebrook), J. V. Theed (Great Gidding), G. Gilbert (Grantham), H. Freeman (Folksworth), and Captain G. W. Oakes, — the last an amateur photographer, who was able to supply his friends with some excellent views of the locality. This visit produced from the pen of the late lamented Canon James a remark-

ably clever *jeu d'esprit*, (in imitation of Drunken Barnaby's Journal,) entitled "A Fragment of a Journey to Little Gidding, not yet published," of which there was a private impression. Mr. Hopkinson was with the most genial humour thus described:—

" . . . Dominus, rotundus,
Doctus, comis, perjuvundus,
Dei domus restorator,
Terræ cultor, pomi sator."

The last party of this character assembled on the 22nd of February last, the birthday of Nicholas Ferrar.

Mr. Hopkinson was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries on the 26th of January, 1860. We are not aware that he was an author further than having made some communications at various times to our own pages. The little he wrote was marked by singular accuracy, in which his legal knowledge and his remarkably retentive memory alike assisted him. No family of any distinction in his neighbourhood could be mentioned of whom he could not relate the history and connections. We fear that much of this information must have departed with him; but we have no doubt that many of the genealogical and topographical works in his library, of which he had formed a considerable collection, are enriched with manuscript notes well worthy of preservation and regard. Mr. Hopkinson also possessed some valuable pictures, not only of his own ancestors, but including others of more general interest,—as Holbein's portrait of Lady Butts; a very interesting portrait of Katharine of Arragon, æt. 47, 1531, attributed to Hieron. de Bie; a contemporary portrait of the Regent Murray; and one of Elizabeth, formerly in Ducarel's collection. The three last thus mentioned in the catalogue of the temporary museum of the Archæological Institute at Peterborough in 1861.

It was a great affliction to Mr. Hopkinson when he lost his younger and only brother, the Rev. John Hopkinson, M.A., on the 5th of February, 1853. That gentleman was Rector of Alwalton, in Huntingdonshire, and Precentor of

Peterborough, and also Rector of Etton, which had been given to him on his father's resignation by Earl Fitzwilliam. He left an only son, the Rev. William Hopkinson, recently Curate of Wisbeach, and who has been lately presented to the Rectory of Great Gidding by the Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam. He is appointed sole executor to his uncle's will, and has succeeded to the greater part of his property.

A portrait of Mr. Hopkinson was executed in lithography a few years since. It is of a large size, and affords a true presentment of his good-humoured and benevolent features.

His mortal remains were conveyed to Little Gidding, and there interred in the pathway to the church door, between the grave of Nicholas Ferrar and that of John Ferrar, the elder brother. "There is still room for me," said our friend, "and I wish my bones to lie beside his bones." This wish has been accomplished, and the body of William Hopkinson now rests near the ashes of the saintly Ferrars, the funeral being, in compliance with his own instructions, of the most simple and unostentatious character.

CLERGY DECEASED.

June 10. At Serampore, Bengal, the Rev. Albert William Loinsworth, youngest son of the late Dr. Loinsworth, Physician to the Forces.

Aug. 20. At Almeley Vicarage, aged 66, the Rev. George Stringer Bull, Vicar of Almeley, Herefordshire, and late Rector of St. Thomas's Parish, Birmingham. See OBITUARY.

Aug. 21. The Rev. John Hides, Vicar of Gressley, Notts.

Aug. 22. Suddenly, aged 63, the Rev. James Robert Pears, of Woodcote House, Windiesham.

At Holt, Wilts., aged 77, the Rev. Charles Turner, Incumbent.

Aug. 23. At the Rectory, Ballyheige, Kerry, aged 68, the Rev. Thomas Ezham Hiffernan, Rector of Ballyheige, in the diocese of Limerick.

Aug. 24. At Stowlangtoft, the Rev. Samuel Richards, M.A., formerly of Oriel College, Oxford, and for thirty-three years Rector of that parish. See OBITUARY.

At Wickham, Berks., aged 62, the Rev. Peter Cotes, Rector of Litchfield, Hants.

Aug. 25. At Eglington Vicarage, North-

umberland, aged 65, the Ven. *Richard Charles Coxe*, M.A., Archdeacon of Lindisfarne and Canon of Durham. See OBITUARY.

Aug. 28. Aged 75, the Rev. *John Van Hemert*, Rector of Gauthy, Lincolnshire.

Aug. 29. In George-street, Euston-road, aged 66, the Rev. *Joseph Cooper*, B.A., R.N.

Sept. 1. At Folkestone, aged 49, the Rev. *William Hinson*, M.A., Incumbent of St. Mark's, Old-st., London, and Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Courtown.

Sept. 3. At the Mount, Aspley Guise, Woburn, Beds., aged 57, the Rev. *G. W. Mahon*, M.A., late Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, and late Garrison Chaplain H.E.I.C.S., Fort St. George, Madras.

Sept. 4. At the Rectory, Stratford St. Mary, Suffolk, aged 81, the Rev. *Charles William Golding*, formerly Rector of the parish.

Sept. 5. At Hunton Rectory, Staplehurst, aged 88, the Rev. *Robert Moore*, sixty-three years Rector of that parish. He was the third son of the late Dr. John Moore, Archbishop of Canterbury, (1783-1805,) by Catherine, dau. of Sir Robert Eden, bart., of Windlestone, co. Durham, and was born in 1777. In January, 1800, he married Dulcibella, dau. of Mathew Bell, esq., of Woodington, Northumberland. Mr. Moore, who was of Christ Church, Oxford, (B.A. 1799, M.A. 1802,) was formerly Registrar of the Will Office in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and had enjoyed other lucrative appointments. The Canonry of Canterbury, to which he was presented in 1802, he resigned about three years ago.

Sept. 9. At Ballykilcavan, Queen's County, aged 78, the Rev. *Sir Hunt Henry Johnson Walsh*, bart. He was the third son of Sir John Allen Johnson Walsh, the first baronet, by the eldest dau. and co-heir of Major Edw. Breerton, of Springmount, Queen's County, and was born in 1787. He was educated at Armagh School and at Trinity College, Dublin, and took Holy Orders. He married first, in 1828, the youngest dau. of Mr. Thomas Monsell, of Tervoe, co. Limerick; she died in 1839. In 1842 he married the youngest dau. of Mr. Savage Hall, of Narrowwater, co. Down. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his son, John Allen Johnson Walsh, who was born at Stradally in 1829, and married in 1859 to Miss Forde, dau. of the Rev. W. B. Forde, of Seaford, co. Down.

At East Knoyle Rectory, near Hindon, Wilts., aged 63, the Rev. *Crosbie Morgell*, Chaplain to the Bishop of Winchester, seventeen years Rector of the above parish.

At St. James's Parsonage, Accrington, aged 54, the Rev. *George Garbett*, M.A., Incumbent of St. James's, Accrington.

Sept. 10. Suddenly, at Clovelly Rectory, aged 50, the Rev. *Josiah Rodwell*, Curate of St. Margaret's and All Saints', Canterbury.

Sept. 11. Suddenly, at Whitby, aged 68, the Rev. *William Collett*, Chaplain of Morden College, Blackheath.

At Datchworth Rectory, aged 62, the Rev.

Richard Williamson, D.D., Vicar of Pershore. He was educated at Westminster, but as a town boy; from that school he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, whence he graduated in 1825 as seventh wrangler and fourth classic, obtaining in 1827 the members' prize for Latin Essay. In 1828, Mr. Williamson, then a Fellow of Trinity, became Head Master of Westminster, and retained that position till 1846. In 1835 he became D.D. by royal mandate. Dr. Williamson introduced a great improvement in the production of the plays of Terence, he substituted the classical dresses for the barbarous ones formerly in use; and he also wrote a learned treatise on the Grecian costume, *apropos* of this alteration, with the title of *Eunuchus Palliatus*. In 1844 Dr. Williamson became Vicar of Sutton Coldfield, during the minority of the present Vicar, his old pupil, the Rev. W. K. Riland-Bedford, and held the living till 1850, when he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster to the vicarage of Pershore, Worcestershire. In 1851 the Bishop of Worcester made Dr. Williamson an honorary canon of his cathedral. He restored his church a year or so ago, at great cost, and Dean Stanley preached the sermon at the opening. The doctor married a dau. of Bishop Gray, of Bristol, a sister of the Bishop of Cape Town. The "Worcester Herald" says of him:—"Anxiety for the reverent and devout worship of God was a prominent trait in his character, and manifested itself in a variety of ways. The restoration of Pershore Abbey was a notable instance. When he entered upon his incumbency it was fast becoming ruinous, and was so damp and dirty that it was scarcely fit for divine service. The vicar, nothing daunted by the magnitude of the work, set himself boldly to achieve its restoration. It has now been completed at a cost of upwards of £6,000, the whole of which amount has been raised by voluntary subscriptions. In this work he had the assistance of an able and energetic committee, but it is no derogation of their services to say that but for Dr. Williamson the work never would have been begun, and but for his labours never could have been completed. Towards the restoration fund he himself subscribed £500. Another of his works was the building of St. Barnabas Church, Broughton, erected to provide for the spiritual wants of an outlying district of his parish, and on account of this work he contributed another £500. The endowment of Defford (a chapelry of Pershore) was another object which he had recently much at heart. Upwards of two years since, by an affection of the throat, he was deprived of his voice. The advice of some of the most eminent medical practitioners of England and the Continent was obtained, and many changes of scene tried, but all in vain; and at length an abscess formed in the throat, which occasioned his death."

Sept. 15. At Wolvey Abbey, near Hinckley Leicestershire, aged 39, the Rev. *Charles Alex*

ander Hoare, youngest son of the Rev. Edward H. Hoare, Vicar of Barkby.

At Rhyll, North Wales, aged 33, the Rev. *Charles Edward Oakley*, Rector of St. Paul's, Covent-garden. Mr. Oakley was named shortly before his death as the probable successor to the bishopric of Melbourne. He married a sister of the Earl of Ducie, by whom he has left a family of seven children.

Sept. 18. At Chingford, Essex, aged 60, the Rev. *Robert Boothby Heathcote*, Rector of Chingford.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

May 26. At Maitland, New South Wales, while on Circuit, aged 67, Samuel Frederick Milford, esq., Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, and formerly Judge of the Diocesan Ecclesiastical Court, Bristol.

May 29. At Nelson, New Zealand, aged 25, Marmaduke, son of the late Comm. Sellon.

June 3. At Vizianagram, Madras, Helena, widow of Capt. Jocelyn Ingram Oakley, 45th Regt., and dau. of the late Major Arata, H.M.S.

July 4. At Domeashear, Surat, Lieut. C. M. Tubbs, of H.M.'s 33rd (or Duke of Wellington's) Regt., son of the Rev. G. I. Tubbs, of St. Mary's Chapel, Reading.

July 5. At Nainee Tal, Bengal, Lieut.-Col. M. B. Whish, of the late 29th Bengal N.I., eldest son of the late Martin T. Whish, esq., of the Bengal C.S.

At Jacobabad, Upper Scinde, Rose, wife of Edward A. Lawrance, esq., H.M.'s 30th Regt. N.I., or Jacob's Rifles.

July 6. At Putlah Kowah, Bhootan, aged 23, Thomas Rumbold Taylor, Lieut. 11th Regt. N.I., eldest son of T. Taylor, esq., Leinster-terr., Hyde-park.

July 8. At Moulton, aged 33, Capt. Wm. Pemberton Fischer, H.M.'s Indian Army, third son of the late Major Thomas Fischer.

July 9. At Allahabad, Amy Mary Anne, wife of Capt. E. T. Thackeray, R.E., V.C.

July 11. At Ahmedabad, aged 21, Mary Ellen Elizabeth, wife of Henry N. Reeves, esq., H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, and eldest dau. of the Rev. G. I. Tubbs, Incumbent of St. Mary's Chapel, Reading.

July 13. At Antigua, Edward Rycout, son of the late Paul Rycout Shordiche, esq., and grandson of the late Michael Shordiche, esq., of Ickenham Manor, Middlesex, nephew of Lieut.-Gen. John W. Cleveland, Madras Army, and of the late Lieut.-Col. Baird, H.M.'s 66th Regt.

July 14. Of dysentery, at the residence of the Rev. W. G. Cowie, H.M.'s Chaplain at Srinagar, Cashmere, aged 21, Robert C. S. C. Tytler, esq., Lieut. and Adj. H.M.'s 5th Punjab Infantry, son of the late Capt. George A. Tytler, H.M.'s 53rd Foot, and stepson of

Alfred J. Houghton, esq., of King's Close, Barnstaple, North Devon.

July 15. In Kandy, Ceylon, Capt. J. Baker Graves, C.C.S., late District Judge at Korne-galle.

July 18. At Sydney, N.S.W., Marian Jackson, wife of Edwin Litchfield, esq., of H.M.'s Commissariat, and elder dau. of the Hon. John Smale, H.M.'s Attorney-Gen. for Hongkong.

July 19. At Poona, near Bombay, Major Soppitt, 12th Regt. N.I., eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Soppitt.

July 25. At Putia Kowa, Bhootan, aged 29, Lieut. Edward Knatchbull, attached to 11th Bengal N.I., fifth son of the Rev. Wadham Knatchbull, of Cholderton Lodge, Hants.

July 27. At Suez, on board the P. and O. Company's ship "Golconda," aged 66, Major-Gen. Terence O'Brien, commanding the Troops in Ceylon.

July 31. At Calcutta, Julia, youngest dau. of the Rev. H. Hyde, of Camberwell, Surrey.

Aug. 1. At Saugor, aged 25, Emma Fanny, wife of William Wilson Rawes, esq., Surgeon 4th Madras Cavalry, and eldest dau. of the late Major Wapshare.

Aug. 2. At Admiralty House, Port Royal, Jamaica, aged 49, Commodore Peter Cracroft, R.N., C.B. He was born at Harrington Hall, near Spilsby, March 15, 1816, and was the second son of the late Col. Cracroft, of Hackthorne Hall, near Lincoln. He entered the Navy, June 4, 1830; passed his examination on March 20, 1835, and at the date of his first promotion, which took place Aug. 26, 1841, was serving as mate on board the "Southampton," flag-ship (at the Cape of Good Hope) of the late Sir E. Durnford King. He became, Aug. 6, 1842, Flag-Lieut. (in the "Victory") to the late Rear-Adm. Hyde Parker, Admiral-Superintendent at Portsmouth; and on Oct. 12, 1846, was advanced to the rank of Commander. In 1849 he commanded the "Reynard," which he lost in the Chinese seas when assisting a merchantman that had been wrecked on the formidable reef known as the Pratas Shoals. He served in 1853 as Commander in the "St. Jean D'Acre," then commanded by Capt. the Hon. Sir H. Keppell; afterwards was transferred to the "Gorgon" screw-steamer, in which he served at the reduction of Bomarsund and various other affairs during the Baltic campaign in the late war with Russia. He was promoted in 1854 to the rank of Post-Captain; and was appointed in 1857 to the command of the "Niger" in the Chinese seas, whence he proceeded to the Australian station, in which he served some time, being made a Companion of the Bath for distinguished services during the first war with the Maories in New Zealand, when he was the means, under Providence, of rescuing a party of volunteers and many colonists (not a few of them emigrants from Lincolnshire) from certain death. He proceeded to the West Indies as Commodore of the 2nd class in October, 1863, where he sank under an attack of typhus fever.

He married in 1841, Caroline, dau. of the late Sir Samuel Scott, bart., of Sundridge Park, near Bromley, Kent, by whom there is no issue. The domestic life of the deceased was marked with a melancholy event. On the 2nd of January, 1862, a shooting party left Hackthorne Hall, and when in the act of killing pheasants in the Grove, near the mansion, the contents of Capt. Cracroft's gun killed Capt. Tennant, R.N., of Needwood House, near Burton-on-Trent, who was the husband of Constance Elizabeth, his youngest sister.

At Kurrachee, aged 42, Lieut.-Col. John Richard Hawkins, son of the late Major Hawkins, of the Bombay Engineers.

Aug. 3. In Calcutta, Lieut.-Col. William Adam Anstruther Thomson, Bengal Cavalry, son of the late John Anstruther Thomson, esq., M.P., of Chareton, Fifeshire.

Aug. 5. At Constantinople, of cholera, taken while in the discharge of his duty, aged 31, Joseph Brabazon Grant, esq., M.D., eldest son of the Rev. Joseph Brabazon Grant, Rector of Rathconrath, co. Westmeath.

Aug. 7. At Bath, aged 63, Capt. John Haviland, late 2nd Dragoon Guards.

At Liège, Belgium, C. B. M. Johnston, esq., eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Johnston, formerly of Norbiton Hall, Surrey.

At Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency, George Patrick Alston, esq., R.A., fourth son of James W. Alston, esq., of Stockbriggs, Lanarkshire.

Aug. 9. At Brighton, aged 72, Charlotte, widow of John Henry Blakeney, esq., of Abbert Castle Blakeney, co. Galway, and dau. of Sir Ross and the Lady Elizabeth Mahon, of Castlegar, in the same county.

Aug. 10. At Woolwich, Mary Anne Louisa, wife of the Rev. T. H. Cole, Chaplain to H.M.'s Forces.

Aug. 11. At Aix-la-Chapelle, aged 76, Capt. Thomas Carter, R.A.

Aug. 14. In Portman-sq., Caroline Susan, wife of Sir M. Hicks Beach, bart., M.P.

In Upper Seymour-street, Portman-sq., aged 33, Alexander Young, eldest son of Sir Alexander Young Spearman, bart.

Aug. 15. In Eton-street, Regent's-park, aged 88, James Minasi, of Scylla, the pen-and-ink artist.

At Amersham, Bucks., aged 73, Amelia, wife of the Rev. James Cooper.

At Fordham, New York, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Constantine Adamson, merchant, of New York, formerly of Gateshead, co. Durham.

Aug. 16. Suddenly, at his residence, Sussex-terr., Camden-town, aged 77, John Spurrier, esq., Deputy-Commissary-General to the Forces.

At Dublin, aged 48, Herbert Francis Hore, esq., of Pole Hore, co. Wexford.

Rose Emma, wife of the Rev. James C. L. Court, Rector of Widdington, Essex.

Aug. 17. In Bedford-gardens, Kensington, aged 35, Alice, wife of Edward Cuninghame Boosey, esq., and second dau. of J. Y. Akermah, esq., late of Somerset House.

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Aug. 18. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 18, William Harte, eldest son of Peter Chapman, esq., solicitor, of Bridgetown, Barbados, and grandson of the late Rev. W. M. Harte, of the same island.

At Upper Norwood, aged 26, Caroline Rebecca, wife of William Greaves Blake, esq., late 9th Lancers, and stepdau. of Robert Jackson, esq., of Sheffield.

At Handford, Dorsetshire, aged 56, W. Entwistle, esq., for many years partner in the banking firm of Loyd, Entwistle, and Co., now amalgamated with the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank. During his long residence in Manchester, where he was born, Mr. Entwistle was an active citizen, and was identified with most of the prominent local movements. In politics he was a Conservative, and was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Manchester in 1841. Three years later, on the death of the Hon. R. B. Wilmsham, Mr. Entwistle was elected for the southern division of the county of Lancaster, and occupied the seat until the dissolution in 1847. Being a Protectionist, the support that had been given to him by some members of the Chamber of Commerce led to the separation of a section of that body, and the establishment of the Commercial Association, of which from the first Mr. Entwistle was a director. When that Association was re-absorbed in the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Entwistle passed to the board of the Chamber, and continued a director until 1862, when he left Manchester for the south of England, in consequence of failing health. Mr. Entwistle was a guarantor, and a very active member of the Art Treasures Exhibition Executive Committee in 1856-7. He married a daughter of Mr. Edward Loyd, and he has left three sons and one daughter.

Aug. 19. At Brighton, aged 82, Maria Catherine, relict of Augustus B. P. P. Hamilton, esq., and granddau. of the late Lord Francis Seymour.

At Portishead, Somerset, aged 29, Katherine Dora, wife of Major Shuldham, H.M.'s 108th Regt.

At his residence, Abingdon, aged 86, Thomas Copeland, esq.

At Stoke, Devonport, aged 47, George, son of the late Admiral Richard Curry, C.B.

At Killiney, co. Dublin, aged 86, Josiah Andrew Huddleston, esq., late of the Madras Civil Service.

At Southsea, Capt. R. T. Elliott, late 82nd Regt., and formerly of the 45th Regt.

At Marseilles, on his way homeward from Hongkong, Roger Carmichael Robert Owen, esq., barrister-at-law, Captain in the Shropshire Militia, eldest son of Col. Owen, late 72nd Highlanders.

Aug. 20. At Penzance, aged 67, John Patch, esq., late Physician-General, Bombay Army.

At Broadwell, near Stow-on-the-Wold, aged 74, Julia, widow of the Rev. R. F. Vavasour, late Rector of Stow-on-the-Wold.

At Mendham, Suffolk, from concussion of the

brain, by a fall from his horse, George Chester Wood, esq., youngest son of Thomas Wood, esq., of Toft Monks, Norfolk, and of Brixworth Hall, Northants.

At London, Canada West, Caroline Anne, wife of Major Ross, 16th Regt.

At Wragby Parsonage, Yorkshire, Edward Bevan, Commander R.N.

Capt. J. F. Lascelles (p. 398) entered the navy when thirteen years old, and after being for some time in attendance on George III. off Weymouth, sailed for the West Indies. In November, 1802, he joined the "Leda," 38, and came into frequent contact with the Boulogne flotilla. He assisted at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope in January, 1806; was present at the capture of the "Rolla," brig, and "Volontaire," frigate, in Table Bay; attended Sir Home Popham's ensuing expedition to the Rio de la Plata; served in the same year with the boats at the destruction of a brigantine off Monte Video; participated in the operations of 1807 against Copenhagen, and was at the taking of "L'Apropos," 16, French privateer. In 1808 he served in the Downs, in 1810 on the Baltic station, and from 1812 to 1814 in the "Mulgrave," 74, in the Channel and Mediterranean, since which time he had not been actively employed. He obtained the rank of captain in 1851.

Aug. 21. At Kingstown, aged 73, Lieut.-Gen. H. F. Salter, C.B., H.M.'s Indian Army, Bengal. He entered the East India Company's service in 1806, and had been very actively employed with the Bengal Cavalry. He served with the army of the Indus, and was present at the assault and capture of Ghuznee (medal), the operations in Kohistan, and battle of Punniar, for which action he received the bronze star. He also highly distinguished himself during the Punjab campaign, including the siege of Mooltan, and for his services received the medal and also the Companionship of the Bath on the 9th of June, 1849. He had previously been decorated with the third class of the Order of the Dooranee Empire on the 20th November, 1840.

At York, aged 55, James Pringle, esq., eldest and only surviving son of Sir John Pringle, bart., of Stichill and Newhall.

At Kinnaird House, Dunkeld, aged 72, Henrietta Eliza, widow of the Right Hon. T. Erskine.

At Tramore, co. Waterford, aged 51, Eleanor, wife of Joseph O'Neil Power, esq., late Captain 60th Rifles.

At North Petherwin, near Launceston, Cornwall, aged 32, James Serjeant, esq., late Surgeon Royal Mail Company's Service, eldest son of the Rev. James Serjeant, Vicar of the above parish.

At the Rectory, Bishop's Waltham, aged 83, Prisca Louisa, widow of the Rev. William Harrison, D.D., formerly Chaplain of St. Saviour's, Southwark, and Domestic Chaplain to H.R.H. the late Duke of Cambridge.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 24, Wm. De

Castro Alleyne, esq., B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, and of Ridgeway, Barbados.

At Spring Valley Villa, near Edinburgh, Miss Matilda, youngest dau. of the late Patrick Miller, esq., of Dalawinton, Dumfries, N.B.

Aug. 22. At Sudbury, aged 80, Joseph Maitland, esq., late of the H.E.I.C.S.

At Naples, aged 64, Robert Wollaston, esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., formerly one of the Civil Physicians attached to the Scutari Hospitals, and late Physician to the Stafford Hospital. As an author he was known by his memoir on the Turkish Bath, and by an elegant treatise lately published on the Baths of Ancient Rome. Dr. Wollaston was of the same family as his namesake, Dr. Wollaston, the celebrated author of "The Religion of Nature," who was a native of Staffordshire.

Aug. 23. At his residence, Wyndham Villa, Campden-hill, aged 68, Hen. Des Barres, esq., late 87th Regt.

Aug. 24. At his residence, Harley-st., Cavendish-sq., aged 64, Samuel Nouaille Rudge, esq., Deputy-Lieut. for Lincolnshire, younger son of the late Edw. Rudge, esq., of Abbey Manor, Evesham, Worcestershire.

At Stainton by Tickhill, co. York, aged 64, Mr. Rd. Gravenor. Mr. Gravenor was a member of an old family long settled at Messingham, co. Lincoln. Arms: Azure, within a bordure argent a garb or.

Aug. 25. At Ronco, near Genoa, aged 65, Chas. John Baillie Hamilton, esq., formerly M.P. for Aylesbury (1839-1847), and second son of the late Ven. Chas. Baillie Hamilton, Archdeacon of Cleveland, a descendant from Thomas, sixth Earl of Haddington, and Lady Sarah his wife, dau. of Alexander, ninth Earl of Home, born Jan. 2, 1800, and married in Jan. 1821 to Lady Caroline Bertie, dau. of Willoughby, fourth Earl of Abingdon, by whom he leaves two sons and one dau. surviving.

At Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, aged 17, Mary Amelia, third dau. of the late Capt. Newbury, Rifle Brigade.

At Airfield, co. Dublin, aged 63, Robert Robertson, esq., advocate, Sheriff of Stirling.

Aug. 26. At his seat, Carlton Park, Northamptonshire, aged 90, Sir John Hen. Palmer, bart. He was born at Carlton Park in 1775, and married in 1808, Grace Watson, dau. of the second Lord Sondes. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his son Geoffrey, born in 1809; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, (B.A. 1830); called to the bar at the Inner Temple 1835; a magistrate for the counties of Leicester and Northampton, and a Capt. in the Leicestershire Yeomanry. He was also an unsuccessful candidate for Leicester in 1852. The wife of the Rev. Edw. Trollope, F.S.A., is a sister of the present baronet. The deceased was the seventh baronet, the first baronet (Sir Geoffrey Palmer) being one of the managers against the Earl of Strafford, and subsequently Attorney-Gen. to Charles II.

At Lee, aged 44, Mary Anne, widow of Bransby Hen. Cooper, esq., of the Bengal C.S.,

and second dau. of the late Thos. Bruce Swinhoe, esq., of Calcutta.

Aug. 27. At Linkwood, near Elgin, N.B., Gen. the Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Brown, G.C.B., K.H., Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, Col. of the 32nd Regt. of Foot, and lately Commanding the Forces in Ireland. See OBITUARY.

At Gordon House, Isleworth, aged 68, the Hon. Mr. Justice Haliburton. See OBITUARY.

At Eton, Elizabeth, sister of the late Rev. Edw. Craven Hawtrey, D.D., Provost of Eton.

In Fulham-rd., aged 14, Honorine Mary, second dau. of Robert Forsyth and Margaret Maria Maitland, and granddau. of the late Rev. Samuel Birch, D.D., Rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, and Vicar of Little Marlow, Bucks.

At Hastings, Margaret Mary Ann, widow of Jas. Crallan, esq., and eldest dau. of the late Major Arden, of the 3rd (King's Own) Light Dragoons, and Longcroft Hall, Staffordshire.

Aug. 28. Aged 63, Lord Henry Gordon, son of the ninth Marquess of Huntley, and uncle of the present peer. He was born August 31, 1802, and married, March 8, 1827, Miss Louisa Payne, by whom he had a large family. He was formerly a captain in the East India Company's service in Bengal, retired in 1846, and received the local rank of Major in 1855. He was captain of the Aberdeenshire Militia.

At Worcester, Louisa Jane, wife of Lieut.-Col. J. Whiteford.

At Scarborough, aged 25, Edward Tufnell, eldest surviving son of the late Lieut.-Gen. H. T. Roberts, C.B.

At the Vicarage, Midsomer Norton, aged 59, Anne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Robert Mayne, Rector of Limplfield, Surrey.

At Hamilton, Canada W., aged 26, Arthur Ewen Stabb, esq., Lieut. and Adjutant 1st Battalion H.M.'s 16th Regt., youngest son of Thos. Stabb, esq., of Ilfracombe.

Aug. 29. At Plás Llyssyn, Carno, Montgomeryshire, the residence of his son, Capt. Adams, aged 55, Wm. Hen. Adams, esq., Chief Justice of H.M.'s Colony of Hongkong. The deceased, who was the son of the late Mr. Thos. Adams, of Norman-cross, Huntingdonshire, was born in 1809. While still a boy, he entered the printing-office as a compositor, but he employed his leisure hours in reading for the law. For some years he was connected as law reporter with the establishment of the "Morning Herald," and he was called to the bar of the Middle Temple in 1843. He was subsequently an Auditor of the Poor-Law accounts, and Recorder of Derby, and he successfully contested Boston in 1857, which constituency he represented till 1859, when he received the appointment of Attorney-General of Hong-Kong, and there he recently succeeded to the Chief Justiceship.

At Walton House, Cumberland, aged 70, Wm. Pensonby Johnson, esq.

By a fall from an upper window at the Hand in Hand Insurance Office, New Bridge-st., Blackfriars, aged 68, Richard Ray, esq., Secre-

tary to the Society. He was the son of the late Mr. Thomas Ray, for many years of the Home Office. In early life he was placed on the staff of the Sun Fire Office, and in the year 1851 was appointed Secretary to the Hand in Hand Insurance Society. As a man of business he possessed a most penetrating and correct judgment; he never failed to carry out to the utmost the performance of every duty that fell to his lot; he was a gentleman in his deportment; and while never harsh to the faults of others, he was himself in every relation of life a thoroughly upright and kind-hearted Christian. At a Board of Directors held on the morning of his decease, the following minute was placed on the books of the Society:—"The Board feel that they cannot separate to-day without expressing the very great grief and regret with which they have heard of the untimely death of a most trusty and valued officer of the Society, Richard Ray, esq., and they feel by his decease that they have not only lost the assistance of a most conscientious and efficient coadjutor, but at the same time a friend for whom they have always entertained unfeigned affection and respect." Mr. Ray married Mary, dau. of Humphrey Hinton, esq., of Much Wenlock, by whom he leaves a large family.

At Wicken Bonhunt Rectory, Essex, Georgiana Brown, wife of the late Geo. Steed, esq., M.D., second dau. of the late Richard Barwell, esq., of Stanstead Park, Sussex.

Aug. 30. At Folkestone, Charlotte Constance, wife of the Hon. Reynolds Moreton, Commander R.N., and dau. of the late Sir John Dunlop, bart., of Dunlop, M.P. for the county of Ayr, N.B.

At Edge Hill, near Edinburgh, aged 73, Maj.-Gen. W.C. Anderson, R.A. He was born in East Lothian in 1792, and he was one of five sons, all of whom served in the Army or Navy. He entered the Royal Artillery in 1807 as a second lieutenant; was promoted to a first lieutenant in 1808; to a captaincy in 1827; major in 1841; Lieut.-col. in 1846; col. in 1854; and major-gen. in 1858. His last appointment was as Commander of the field batteries at Woolwich, but he retired some time ago, and devoted much of his time to evangelistic preaching, in which sphere he commanded considerable attention in Edinburgh. General Anderson was in receipt of a pension for distinguished services in the field. He was engaged in the siege and capture of Flushing, and the subsequent operations in 1809; the bombardment of Antwerp, and the operations in 1813 and 1814, previous and subsequent to the action. He served with distinction during the campaign of 1815, and was in action at Waterloo, and present at the captures of Cambray and Paris. To General Anderson is ascribed the merit of being among the first Artillery officers who introduced field batteries into general action. Of his family of seven sons, one died of wounds received in the Crimea, and there remain in the army his

eldest son, Col. Anderson, R.A., Capt. Geo. Anderson, Capt. David Anderson, Capt. Robert Anderson (at present in India), and Capt. Jas. Anderson.

At Hawick, Mr. William Norman Kennedy, Inspector of the Poor. He fell a victim to the discharge of his duty, having caught malignant typhoid fever while ministering with his own hands to a destitute family of five, who were lying struck down with this disease. Mr. Kennedy was a man of talents and acquirements that would have graced a higher sphere than that in which he was destined to move. "In public and local matters, apart from his office of inspector, he took a lively interest, many articles from his pen enriching the pages of the local and metropolitan press, all alike evincing talent of a high order. Ten or twelve years ago, along with one or two friends, he founded an Archaeological Society in Hawick, of which he was the life and soul; and the excellent museum in connection with that Society owes its origin and success mainly to his powerful aid. The papers read by Mr. Kennedy at its monthly meetings were all distinguished by deep research, genuine humour, a rich fund of anecdote, and rare powers of illustration, which gave the meetings of the Society a more than local interest, his papers being eagerly read by all classes of the community. At his death, and some years previous, Mr. Kennedy held the office of president of the Archaeological Society.—*Local paper.*

In Gloucester-pl., at the house of her niece (Lady Croft), aged 93, Miss Mary Leigh, of Twickenham, last surviving dau. and co-heiress of Edward Leigh, esq., formerly of Bispham Hall, Lancashire.

At Shelton Rectory, Norfolk, aged 102, Mrs. Margaret Curteis.

At Brighton, Fanny, wife of the Rev. Percival Frost.

At Wantage, aged 73, Dorothy Maria, eldest dau. of the late William Wiseman Clarke, esq., of Ardington House, Berks.

Aug. 31. At the Clifton Down Hotel, Clifton, aged 65, J. George Appold, F.R.S., A.C.E., &c., of Wilson-street, Finsbury-sq. "Mr. Appold was well known among engineers and men of science for his great ingenuity as an amateur mechanician. His centrifugal pumps formed striking features of our Great Exhibitions both in 1851 and 1862. The paying-out apparatus used in laying submarine telegraphs was mainly his contrivance, and he at least shared with Mr. Hawkshaw the credit of first suggesting the use of syphons for draining off the flood waters in the Fen country, when the embankment there gave way some time ago. The most remarkable proofs of his cleverness as an inventor, however, were collected in his own house and the works adjoining it. There everything that could be made so was automatic. The doors opened as you approached them, and closed after you had entered; water came unbidden into the basins; when the gas was lighted the shutters closed; a self-

acting thermometer prevented the temperature rising or falling above or below certain fixed points; and the air supplied for ventilation was both washed to cool and screened to cleanse it from blacks. Even the gates of his stableyard opened of themselves as he drove through, and closed again without slamming. Mr. Appold was a dresser of furs by a secret process, which he practised successfully for many years, and which secured him a practical monopoly of the trade, and he always maintained that this was a far more effectual way of working an invention than any patent."—*Times.*

At Coney Weston Hall, Suffolk, aged 78, Frances, relict of Edward Bridgman, esq.

Latly. At Aegina, aged 73, Alexander Mavrocordato, one of the few surviving actors in the Greek war of independence. He was born in 1791, and was one of the first to take up arms against the Turks. He became a minister of King Otho, on the formation of the kingdom of Greece, but resigned on the passing of anti-constitutional measures. Recalled, however, by the voice of the country, he accepted the post of President of the Chambers, and subsequently that of Ambassador to Paris, but conceiving that King Otho had not fulfilled the conditions on which he accepted that mission Mavrocordato resigned, and retired into private life. A public mourning was ordered on occasion of his death.

At Porto d'Anzio, while bathing, aged 79, Mr. Malachy Daly, a gentleman of an old Roman Catholic family of the county of Galway. It is supposed that he was struck by apoplexy while in the water, as he was found several hours afterwards, life being quite extinct. He had recently returned from Constantinople, where he had filled the office of private secretary to Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, and he was greatly respected and esteemed by the English and Irish Catholic colony in Rome.

Sept. 1. At Stamford, aged 81, William Hopkinson, esq., F.S.A. See OBITUARY.

At Edinburgh, Geo. Tait, esq., Sheriff Substitute from 1820 to 1848. He was the son of "Judge Tait," as he was called, the first and only stipendiary magistrate of the Edinburgh police court, who in his seven years' sole rule disposed of about 12,000 cases, but was a very unpopular character. Not so his son, who only resembled his father in one marked quality, industry. "Whether in meting out the punishment due to crime, or weighing the claims of rival litigants in the scales of justice, Mr. Tait was prompt and rapid, and yet almost invariably, and as it were instinctively, correct in his decisions. Whether from possessing the faculty of grasping the true elements of the case at once, or from the popular faith in him, or, as is more probable, from both combined, few of Mr. Tait's decisions were ever appealed, and very few indeed were overturned. In the Small Debt Court he was particularly successful, and any decision there of Sheriff Tait's it was always felt must be the right one. If

he necessarily failed to please the defeated litigant, he in all probability convinced, and he certainly quieted him. He was the writer of several works of great value and authority in his own department of legal practice. In his earlier days he was a Collector of Decisions in the Court of Session; and within a few years after his appointment to the bench he published 'A Summary of the Powers and Duties of a Justice of the Peace in Scotland;' also, the 'Powers and Duties of a Constable;' and a 'Treatise on the Law of Evidence.' Several of these works went through a series of editions; of the second-mentioned work we have before us the seventh edition, published in 1832. Unlike his father, who, strange to say, assiduously cultivated the Muses, and published several volumes of poetry, Mr. Tait bestowed his little and hard-earned leisure on mechanics. He was long a member, and a very useful one, of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts. On Mr. Tait's retirement from office in Jan., 1848, to enjoy a well-merited repose after a useful and valuable public career, the solicitors-at-law practising at his bar, and a few other admirers of his judicial conduct, subscribed for a commemorative portrait of him, which hangs at present in the main staircase of the County Buildings. The portrait was executed by Mr. Colvin Smith, and was a remarkably correct likeness as well as an artistic work."—*Edinburgh Courier*.

At Market Overton, Rutland, aged 47, Mr. Christopher Bennett, corn-merchant, &c. He was a well-known local archaeologist, and two accounts of his discoveries of Roman art in the parishes of Market Overton and Thistleton have appeared in our pages*. He had recently discovered some very early earthworks in the adjoining hamlet of Barrow; and he had expressed his intention to resume the excavations in his own parish after harvest, where he believed his labours would be rewarded by the discovery of very extensive Roman remains.

At Newton Hall, Northumberland, Dorothy, widow of S. E. Widdrington, esq., Capt. R.N.

At Carnoustie House, Forfarshire, N.B., Ann Oilphant, fourth dau. of the late George Kinloch, esq., M.P., of Kinloch.

In Jersey, aged 34, William Ferrand, esq., jun., eldest son of Wm. B. Ferrand, esq., M.P., of Harden Grange and St. Ives, Bingley, Yorkshire.

Sept. 2. At Dunsink Observatory, near Dublin, aged 60, Sir William Rowan Hamilton. He was the son of Mr. Archibald Hamilton, of Dublin, and was born in that city in 1805. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was equally distinguished for natural abilities and for acquired knowledge of the most varied and extensive kind. At an age when most youths have barely acquired the rudiments of learning, he had attained an astonishing proficiency in classics and science,

which increased with his years, and gained for him every honour that the University had to bestow; indeed, whilst a student in Trinity College he obtained a distinction never before conferred there. Though Optimes are abundant in the English, they are rarely conferred in the Irish University. Only four, it is said, are on record, and of these Sir William Rowan Hamilton was awarded two, one in science, and one in classics. Before he graduated, Dr. Brinkley, Professor of Astronomy in Trinity, was promoted to the see of Cloyne, and the vacant professorship was conferred on the young student. His contributions to the scientific societies of Ireland and England were universally acknowledged to be some of the grandest specimens of the higher analysis. In him Ireland has lost one of her most illustrious sons. He was modest, gentle, and unpretending in manner. He was appointed, in 1827, Astronomer Royal of Ireland and Professor of Astronomy, which post he filled down to the time of his decease.

At Rome, aged 41, Prince Joseph Bonaparte, eldest son of the Prince of Canino, and, after 1857, chief of the Lucien branch of the Bonaparte family. He was born at Philadelphia, Feb. 13, 1824.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Robert McMullin, esq., formerly in the East India Company's Service in Bengal.

At Charlton-chambers, Regent-st., aged 26, Henry William Heane, esq., 44th Regt., eldest son of Henry Heane, esq., of Newport, Salop.

At Brighton, aged 21, Letitia Mary, third dau. of the late Rev. Professor Baden Powell.

Sept. 3. In Grosvenor-sq., after a long and painful illness, from rheumatism, caught while serving with his regiment in the Crimea, Col. Plunket Burton, late of the Coldstream Guards, son of Admiral and the Hon. Mrs. Ryder Burton.

At his house, Westbourne-pk., Paddington, aged 69, William Nanson Lettson, esq.

At Amphill, Bedfordshire, aged 93, Thomas Chapman, esq., surgeon.

At the Rectory, Sevenoaks, aged 22, Agnes Eleanor, youngest dau. of the Rev. H. F. Sidebottom.

Sept. 4. At Marlborough-buildings, Bath, aged 78, Gen. Sir James Fergusson, G.C.B., Col. 43rd L.I. See OBITUARY.

At Sloperton Cottage, Mrs. Moore, widow of Thomas Moore, esq., author of "Lalla Rookh." "The respect and esteem which accompanied Mrs. Moore to the grave were eminently deserved, and there are few chapters in literary history more interesting than the story of her wedded life. Tom Moore, then a fashionable young man about town, mixed once in the society of some theatrical amateurs in Kilkenny. Some of the actresses were professionals, among them Miss O'Neill, but among the lady amateurs were two Misses Dyke, with one of whom, Elizabeth, Mr. Moore fell in love, and they were married at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, March 25, 1811, without their

* GENT. MAG., April, 1863, p. 142.

parents' knowledge. At first the couple lived at a cottage on the outskirts of Lord Moira's seat, Donington Park, Leicestershire; next we find them at Mayfield, near Ashbourne, in Derbyshire, where the bad health of his beloved wife frightened the poet terribly; then at Hornsey, then at Paris. 'If I can persuade Bessy,' he wrote, 'to live there for two or three years I shall be straight'—from the difficulties he had encountered through the defalcations of his deputy at Bermuda. The late Lord Lansdowne gave them the cottage at Sloperston, and in 1818 we find Moore writing that he was 'as happy as the world would allow any one to be, and if he could but give the blessing of health to the dear "cottager" by his side, he would defy the devil and all his works.' On the 25th of March, 1821, the tenth anniversary of his wedding day, Moore writes, 'This day ten years we were married, and though time has made the usual changes in us both, we are still more like lovers than any married couples of the same standing that I am acquainted with.' There is no doubt whatever that Moore was sincere in this remark. His whole autobiography is full of the most touching allusions to 'Bessy.' It is very true that he mixed in the fashionable world without her, and that to some extent she felt his absence; but whoever might be his Lesbias, and Chloes, and Sapphos, 'Bessy' was the sole object of his affections, 'Bessy' alone possessed his heart. He speaks of his condition as a happy one; he is possessed of a lovely, pure, and attached wife, and a smiling, rosy, pug-nosed child. Lord Russell, who continued her husband's pension to Mrs. Moore, praises her in most graceful terms as 'faultless in conduct, a fond mother, a lively companion, devoted in her attachment to her husband, always ready—perhaps too ready—to sacrifice her own domestic enjoyments that he might be admired and known,' and adds that she was 'a treasure of inestimable value to his happiness.' Moore was proud of the admiration she excited in London society, and speaks lovingly of her dress, her manners, her popularity, over and over again in his letters. Mr. and Mrs. Moore had several children, not one of whom survived their father."

At Royal-cresc., Whitby, aged 90, John Glover Loy, M.D. He graduated at Edinburgh in 1800, in which year his *Disputatio Medical Inauguratio de Phytisi* was published, with a dedication to his father, Richard Loy, and his brother, Martin Augustus Loy, of Pickering, surgeon. He published "An Account of Some Experiments on the origin of the Cow Pox," Whitby, 4to, 1801. This work excited much attention, and was translated into German by Dr. de Carro, of Vienna. Dr. Loy was for many years Physician to Whitby Dispensary, and it is an extraordinary fact, that as recently as May last, he successfully performed the excision of a female's cancerous breast. He was buried at Sleights, where his wife was interred many years since. His only

child, Mrs. J. A. M. Merryweather, who died Jan. 7, 1839, was author of a beautiful poem entitled "The Hermit of Eskdale-side."

Sept. 6. At Guernsey, John Harvey, esq., late Colonel 1st Regt. Royal Guernsey Militia. In Carlisle-place, aged 44, Joanna Hilary, eldest dau. of the late John Bonham-Carter, esq.

At Theobald's Park, Herts., aged 54, Richard Arabin, esq., of High Beach, Essex, only son of the late Mr. Serjeant Arabin, who died Dec. 15, 1841^b, by Mary, sister of the late Sir Henry Meux, bart., of Theobald's Park, Herts. He was born March 1, 1811, and married Oct. 10, 1839, his first cousin, Elizabeth Mary, eldest dau. of the late Sir Henry Meux, bart., by whom he leaves a family.

Sept. 7. At the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, aged 65, Capt. Thomas Ross Sullivan, R.N. He entered the navy Jan. 25, 1811; passed his examination in 1820; and was made lieutenant April 25, 1825, into the "Bellette," 18, Capt. John Leith, on the West India Station. He had, while serving as midshipman and mate in "Iphigenia," "Owen Glendower," and "Hussar" frigates, been very actively and usefully employed against the pirates on the coast of Cuba and in the Isle of Pines. He subsequently served on the North American, Cape, China, and East India Stations until 1843, when he returned to England and was paid off. He was advanced to post-rank April 29, 1847, and appointed one of the Captains of Greenwich Hospital March 11, 1863.

At Blackhall, North Hayshe, aged 73, Jas. Cornish, esq. The deceased gentleman represented the borough of Totnes in parliament in the Liberal interest, from December, 1832 (when he was elected with Jasper Parrott, esq., each polling 127, against Lord Boringdon, who polled 66), until February 1834; he then resigned, and the present Duke of Somerset (then Lord Seymour), was elected in his stead. Of late years Mr. Cornish's politics underwent a change, and he invariably supported Conservative measures, although he did not take any active part in public life. He had filled the office of High Sheriff for the county, was a county magistrate, commissioner of taxes, &c.

At Ben Rydding, Eleanor, relict of Edward Wyndham, esq., of Blandford-square (who died July 5, 1857), and dau. of the late Christopher Wilson, esq., of Rigmadan, Westmoreland.

At Headington Quarry, near Oxford, aged 80, Isabella Frances, widow of Lieut.-Col. Haverfield, of Kew, and dau. of the late Jeremiah Meyer, esq., R.A.

At the residence of his son, Stourton Rectory, Wilts., aged 69, Henry Bicknell, esq., of Queensborough-terr., London.

Sept. 9. At his residence, St. John's Lodge, near Aylesbury, aged 77, Adm. W. H. Smyth, K.S.F., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c. See OBITUARY.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 90, Eugenia,

^b See GENT. MAG., Feb. 1842, p. 219.

widow of Wm. Taylor Money, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul-General at Venice.

At Portishead, Somerset, aged 69, Major V. H. Mairis, formerly of the Carabiniers.

At Bath, aged 43, Jane, wife of Col. G. Carmichael-Smyth, late Bengal Light Cavalry.

At Brighton, Jane Eliza, widow of Wright Knox, esq., 87th Royal Fusiliers, late resident of Ithaca, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Francis Grant Gordon, R.N., and sister of the late Sir Willoughby Gordon, bart.

Sept. 10. At Bath, aged 61, Dr. John Forrest, C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals, Honorary Physician to Her Majesty. He entered the army as an hospital assistant towards the close of the year 1825, and by his diligence, became an Assistant-Surgeon early in the following year. In May, 1850, he was gazetted as Surgeon-Major; Deputy-Inspector-General in May, 1854; and Inspector-General in Dec., 1858. In 1856, in recognition of his valuable professional talents, he received the C.B., and he was subsequently made Honorary Physician to Her Majesty.

At Blackheath, aged 57, Anne Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. H. Pringle, G.C.B.

At Dunmore, Argyshire, aged 46, William Campbell, esq., of Dunmore, Major Argyll and Bute Artillery Militia.

At Stower Provost, aged 71, Frederick Irwin Hudleston, esq., formerly in the Civil Service of the East India Company.

Sept. 11. At Woolwich, Maj. George Bayly, Staff Officer of Pensioners.

At the Grove, Brislington, aged 54, Richard Ricketts, esq., J.P. for Somerset.

In Pelham-place, Thurloe-sq., Ellen Letitia, wife of Henry Arnold, esq., and dau. of the late Capt. William Nugent Glascock, R.N.

At Nazing, Essex, aged 54, Elizabeth Caroline, wife of the Rev. Rowland Smith, Vicar of Nazing.

At Exeter, aged 68, Mr. Wm. Spark, Senior Lay Vicar of the Cathedral. He entered the Cathedral as a chorister boy when eight years old, and continued a member of the choir for the period of sixty years. In early life Mr. Spark occupied a high position as a vocalist, and sang with the celebrated Catalani. He was also selected to take a principal alto part at the Great Westminster Abbey Festival in 1837.

Sept. 12. At St. Anne's-hill, co. Cork, aged 72, Major-Gen. F. Meade, of Belmont. He received his commission as ensign in 1805, at the age of twelve years, and served with the 88th Connaught Rangers in the Peninsula in the campaigns of 1811, 1812, 1813, and 1814, including the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, siege of Badajoz in 1811, battle of Salamanca (where he was wounded), siege and storming of Badajoz, passage of the Nivelle and the Nive, battles of Orthes and Toulouse. In 1814, he accompanied his regiment to America, and the following year joined the army of occupation in France. In 1821 he embarked for India on

the staff of Sir Thomas Reynell, and was at the siege and storming of Bhurtpore, on the capture of which fortress he received the rank of major. He had received the war-medal with six clasps.

At the residence of his brother-in-law (Robert Broadwater, esq.), Heathfield Lodge, Upper Hornsey-rise, James Stewart, esq., late Secretary of the Bank of England.

At Wokingham, aged 94, Mary Anne, relict of the Rev. Charles Tahourdin, Rector of Stoke Charity, near Winchester.

At New House, Pinner, Middlesex, Philip Ward, esq., late 25th Regt. Bengal N.I., and youngest son of the late Rev. Philip Ward, Vicar of Tenterden.

Sept. 13. At Glamis Castle, Forfarshire, aged 42, the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn. The late Right Hon. Thomas George Lyon Bowes, Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, Viscount Lyon and Lord Glamis, Tannadyc, Sidlaw, and Stradichie, in the Peerage of Scotland, was the eldest son of Thomas George Lord Glamis, by Charlotte, dau. of Mr. Joseph Valentine Grimstead, and was born on Sept. 28, 1822. The late peer married, April 30, 1850, the Hon. Charlotte Maria, eldest dau. of Viscount and Viscountess Barrington, but her Ladyship died in Nov. 1854, without leaving any issue. The late peer was formerly in the 1st Life Guards, from which regiment he retired in 1846. In 1852 he was elected a representative peer of Scotland, but at the recent election he withdrew his name as a candidate on account of his indifferent health. His Lordship succeeded his grandfather as twelfth earl on Aug. 22, 1846. For some years, up to the autumn of last year, the Earl of Strathmore was a supporter of the turf, and expended a fortune in the keeping and training of a stud. The first peer, Patrick Lyon, of Glamis, was one of the hostages for the ransom of King James I. delivered to the English in 1424. The ninth Lord Glamis, who was Captain of the Guard to James VI., was created Earl of Kinghorn, and the third earl obtained the Strathmore title, with remainder to "heirs and assigns whatsoever." On the ninth earl marrying the heiress of Mr. George Bowes, of Gibside, Durham, he assumed that gentleman's name. In default of issue the ancient family honours and estates devolve to his only brother, the Hon. Claude, born July 19, 1824, and married in Sept. 1853, to Frances Dora, third dau. of Mr. Oswald Smith, of Blendon Hall, Kent. The present earl was for a short period in the 2nd Life Guards. He has a youthful family.

In Eccleston-terr. South, aged 89, Miss Elizabeth De Burgh, dau. of the late Right Hon. Thomas Burgh, of Bert House, co. Kildare, and sister of the late General Lord Downes.

At Gibraltar, Eliza Josephine Ellen, wife of Major Wm. Townsend Barnett, R.A.

Sept. 14. At Cheltenham, aged 73, Lieut.-Col. Francis Hunter, late Madras Cavalry.

At Stoke, Devonport, aged 23, Margaret

Anna, wife of Commander Philip R. Sharpe, R.N., and youngest dau. of the late Capt. Hobson, R.N., Governor of New Zealand.

In Lansdown-crescent, aged 74, Capt. Rich. Litchfield, of the Royal Artillery.

At his residence, at Edgbaston, aged 75, William Westley Richards, esq., of Birmingham. "Mr. Richards was a man of special note, both as being among the oldest and most skilful members of the gun-making trade. His experience, extending over more than half a century, embraced an infinite number of changes and improvements, both in military and sporting guns. To these Mr. Richards greatly contributed, not only by adopting the inventions of others but by adding improvements of his own. It may be noted that he was the first person in Birmingham to take out a licence to use Forsyth's copper cap, which superseded the old flint gun, and he lived to see even this notable invention displaced by the self-igniting ammunition of breech-loading guns. With the last-named class of weapon the name of Mr. Richards is closely associated, and, indeed, throughout England, no name is better known in connection with the gun trade generally than that of Westley Richards, the mark of his firm being a guarantee for high quality, trustworthiness, and excellence of workmanship. We have but to add that Mr. Richards was greatly endeared to his friends and workmen by his liberality and his kindly disposition, of which a proof is to be found in the circumstance that of workpeople several had been in his employ for a period of nearly half a century."—*Birmingham paper*.

At the residence of Sherard Clay, esq., Sophia, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Mervyn Marshall, Rector of Nymet Tracy, Devon.

At Bournemouth, Ellen Frances, wife of the Rev. Charles Tower, of Chilmark Rectory, Wilts.

At Edinburgh, John George Wood, esq., Writer to the Signet.

Sept. 15. Aged 64, Major William Castle, formerly of the Cavalry Depôt, Maidstone.

At Greenwich, aged 73, Mathew Wreford, esq., Retired Principal Purveyor to H.M.'s Forces.

Sept. 16. At Dieppe, aged 56, Col. Theodore F. B. Beatson, late of H.M.'s Indian Army, son of the late General Beatson.

Sept. 17. Aged 53, Capt. Clay, late 27th Regt., eldest son of the late Gen. Granby Clay.

At his residence, Dulwich-hill, Surrey, aged 57, Matthias Wolverley Attwood, esq.

At the Citadel, Dover, aged 30, Edward J. Stokes, esq., Capt. 39th Regt.

At Elchies, Morayshire, N.B., aged 77, Jas. Wm. Grant, of Elchies, and late of the H.E.I.B.C.S.

Drowned in the Cam, aged 23, Henry John Purkiss, esq., B.A., of Trinity Coll., Cambridge,

Principal of the Royal College of Naval Architecture, South Kensington. "His career," says the Rev. Dr. Mortimer, late Head Master of the City of London School, "had been one of almost unexampled success, and gave the highest promise of future usefulness. While still a boy at the City of London School he obtained the first Queen's prize ever given at South Kensington to a Schoolboy, the Mathematical Matriculation Scholarships of the University of London, and a minor scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge. Proceeding *pari passu* in both Universities, he came out at Cambridge Senior Wrangler and first Smith's prizeman, and took successively the three mathematical scholarships of the University of London, and the degree of M.A., with the gold medal. He thus attracted the notice of Lord Granville, the Chancellor, who offered him the post of Vice-Principal in the newly-established Royal College of Naval Architecture, and after one session, his first and last, raised him to the Principalship. Possessed of high talents, accurately trained, and devoted for their own sake to his favourite studies, Mr. Purkiss was made of the stuff from which great discoverers, the benefactors of mankind, are fashioned. During the eighteen months which have passed since his degree he had nearly prepared for the press a volume on dynamics, and had entered upon a careful examination of the phenomena of the variation of the compass in iron vessels, in the hope of discovering some general law to which they were all subject." Beside his work on dynamics, the October number of the "Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin Messenger of Mathematics," of which he was an editor, contains an article by him on "Certain Formulæ of Mensuration." He had only arrived at Cambridge the day before his death, intending to offer himself as a candidate for a Fellowship at Trinity College.

Sept. 18. At the house of her son-in-law, B. H. Hodgson, esq., Dursley, Gloucestershire, Mrs. Scott, wife of Lieut.-Gen. H. A. Scott, Commandant 7th Brigade Royal Artillery.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Agnes Colquhoun, wife of Dr. Dempster, Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals.

At the residence of John Turner, esq., Bradford, aged 56, Thos. Swinburne Carr, esq., M.A., for thirty-one years one of the Classical Masters of King's College School, London.

At Shanklin, Isle of Wight, Constance Frances, only dau. of the Rev. T. Salwey, Vicar of Oswestry.

Sept. 19. At Southampton, aged 79, Lieut.-Gen. Hen. Wm. Gordon, Col.-Commandant 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery.

Sept. 20. At the residence of his father, Farnham, Surrey, aged 25, John Yalden Knowles, esq., late R.E., eldest son of E. Y. Knowles, esq., Surgeon.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,			
			Aug. 26, 1865.	Sept. 2, 1865.	Sept. 9, 1865.	Sept. 16, 1865.
Mean Temperature			61.7	61.4	67.4	67.8
London	78029	2803989	1135	1131	1179	1204
1-6. West Districts . .	10786	463388	155	179	164	183
7-11. North Districts .	13533	618210	240	253	236	261
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	129	138	145	171
20-25. East Districts .	6230	571158	255	249	285	247
26-36. South Districts .	45542	773175	356	312	349	342

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.						Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aug. 26 . .	619	152	168	162	34	1135	947	969	1916
Sept. 2 . .	566	156	201	158	33	1131	1002	1017	2019
" 9 . .	634	157	196	153	39	1179	973	932	1865
" 16 . .	601	165	192	179	40	1204	1054	1035	2089

QUANTITIES AND AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,

Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, Sept. 19, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat . . .	4,964	42	2	Oats . . .	285	20	1	Beans . . .	—	—	0 0
Barley . . .	344	32	9	Rye . . .	—	0	0	Peas . . .	—	—	0 0

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, SEPT. 21.

Hay, 4*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 18*s.*—Clover, 5*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 18*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.				Head of Cattle at Market, SEPT. 21.	
Beef	4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	710
Mutton	5 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 7 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Cows	—
Veal	4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	8,220
Pork	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	Calves	270
Lamb	6 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i> to 7 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Pigs	80

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—(By the Carcase.)

Beef	2 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Pork	4 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>
Mutton	4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Lamb	4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>
Veal	3 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>				

COAL-MARKET, SEPT. 22.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 18*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.* 0*d.* Other sorts, 16*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, STRAND.
From July 24 to August 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Sep.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	62	70	63	29. 81	fair	9	67	77	62	30. 06	fair
25	60	68	61	30. 00	do. cl. hy. rn. hl.	10	65	76	66	30. 09	do. cloudy
26	58	73	57	30. 23	do.	11	67	76	65	30. 28	do.
27	63	73	65	30. 09	do.	12	66	75	66	30. 38	do. do.
28	65	72	65	29. 79	rain, cloudy	13	67	77	66	30. 29	do.
29	52	63	58	29. 98	cloudy, fair	14	65	75	65	30. 18	do.
30	58	66	58	30. 31	fair	15	66	77	67	30. 16	do.
31	58	70	59	30. 17	cloudy, fair	16	67	80	68	30. 14	do.
S. 1	61	67	62	30. 19	do. do.	17	66	73	66	30. 24	do.
2	68	75	67	30. 11	fair	18	65	73	63	30. 37	do.
3	63	79	67	30. 12	do.	19	59	73	62	30. 35	do.
4	66	79	65	30. 09	do.	20	58	75	61	30. 08	do.
5	67	78	66	30. 11	do.	21	55	66	57	30. 13	hy. rain, cldy.
6	62	75	67	30. 11	do.	22	56	64	54	30. 29	cloudy, fair
7	63	79	68	30. 09	do.	23	51	64	56	30. 44	fair
8	68	81	66	29. 90	do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

June and July.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cents.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Bills. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cents.
A. 24	89½ ½	89½ ½	89½ ½		3 dis. par.			105 ½
25	89½ ½	89½ ½	89½ ½	249½				105 ½
26	89½ ½	89½ ½	89½ ½		3 dis.			105
28	89½ ½	89½ ½	89½ ½	249	3 dis.	220 22		105½
29	89½ ½	89½ ½	89½ ½	248 9½	par	219	21. 4 pm.	105½
30	89½ ½	89½ ½	89½ ½					105 ½
31	8 ½ 90	89½ 90	89½ 90	250	3 dis. par			105½
S. 1	89½ ½	89½ 90	89½ 90		3 dis. par		24. pm.	105 ½
2	89½ 90½	88½ ½	88½ ½		par			105½ ½
4	89½ 90½	88½ ½	88½ ½	250	1 pm.	218		105½ ½
5	89½ 90½	88½ ½	88½ ½	250				105½ ½
6	89½ 90½	88½ ½	88½ ½		2 dis.			105½ ½
7	89½ 90	88½ ½	88½ ½	248 50				105½ ½
8	89½ 90	88½ ½	88½ ½	250	2 dis.		22. pm.	105½ ½
9	89½ 90	88½ ½	88½ ½		2 dis. 2 pm.			
11	89½ ½	88½ ½	88½ ½	248½	2 pm.			
12	89½ ½	88½ ½	88½ ½	218 50	2 dis. 2 pm.			105½ ½
13	89½ ½	88½ ½	88½ ½	248	2 dis. 2 pm.		25. pm.	105½ ½
14	89½ ½	88½ ½	88½ ½		2 dis. 1 pm.	219		105½ ½
15	89½ ½	88½ ½	88½ ½					
16	89½ ½	88½ ½	88½ ½		2 dis.			105½
18	89½ ½	88½ ½	88½ ½		2 dis. 2 pm.	222		105½ ½
19	89½ ½	88½ ½	88½ ½		1 pm.	218		105½ ½
20	89½ ½	88½ ½	88½ ½	245		218 20		105½ ½
21	89½ ½	87½ 8½	88½ 8½		3 dis.	217 20		
22	89½ ½	87½ 8	87½ 8					105½ ½
23	89½ ½	87½ ½	87½ ½	Shut	3 dis.	217	22. pm.	105½

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

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THE
Gentleman's Magazine
 AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

NOVEMBER, 1865.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE.—SYLVANUS URBAN requests his Friends to observe that Reports, Correspondence, Books for Review, announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c., received after the 20th instant, cannot be attended to until the following Month.

ELING CHURCH.

SIR,—I am glad to find that Mr. Warwick King acknowledges his great mistake about the ancient roof of Eling Church; it certainly is somewhat surprising that so apparently acute an observer, "having known *Eling Church for many years*," should not see the difference between an old worm-eaten timber roof and a modern one. Let me assure him that he is equally wrong about the old font: not a particle of "some circular arcading" ever belonged to it. As Mr. King, however, has chosen to tell me that I am not competent to judge of the fitness of old materials to be built up again, (after the description I gave of their condition in my former letters,) I decline to take any further notice of his remarks, and can only regret that because he has felt annoyed at the concealment (not destruction) of one or two comparatively modern grave-stones, occasioned by the altered arrangement of the seating, he should think it becoming to assail me in the manner he has done. I am quite content that your readers should form their judgments upon the respective statements, and I have no doubt they will easily perceive with whom "the want of knowledge" principally rests.

I am, &c., BENJAMIN FREERY.

CHANGE OF NAME—A QUERY.

SIR,—The condemnation in your Sept. issue of name-changing *ex mero motu*, is well-timed and just. Let me, then, ask advice in the following case:—We will suppose a person, *Alpha*, entitled to arms, changes his name to *Beta*, to

which there are no arms; his descendants in the third or fourth generation repent it, what is their proper course?

By long usage, *Beta* is in a measure their name, yet *Alpha* is their right name.

1. Could they by Royal licence retain *Beta* with *Alpha* arms?

2. Could not the licence be addressed to their (deceased) ancestor, that he and his heirs should take the name *Beta* retaining the *Alpha* arms?

3. Seeing they illegally used *Beta*, is a Royal licence necessary to return to the use of their old and right name *Alpha*?—I am, &c.,

A FREQUENT READER.

THE LATE WILLIAM HOPKINSON, Esq., F.S.A.

In reference to the spot in which this gentleman was interred, a regard to strict accuracy renders it necessary to correct the statement made in the Magazine for October. The anecdote is as true as it is characteristic. It was found, however, more desirable that his grave should be made, not before the western door, but on the south side of the churchyard, near the armorial window which was described in the memoir.

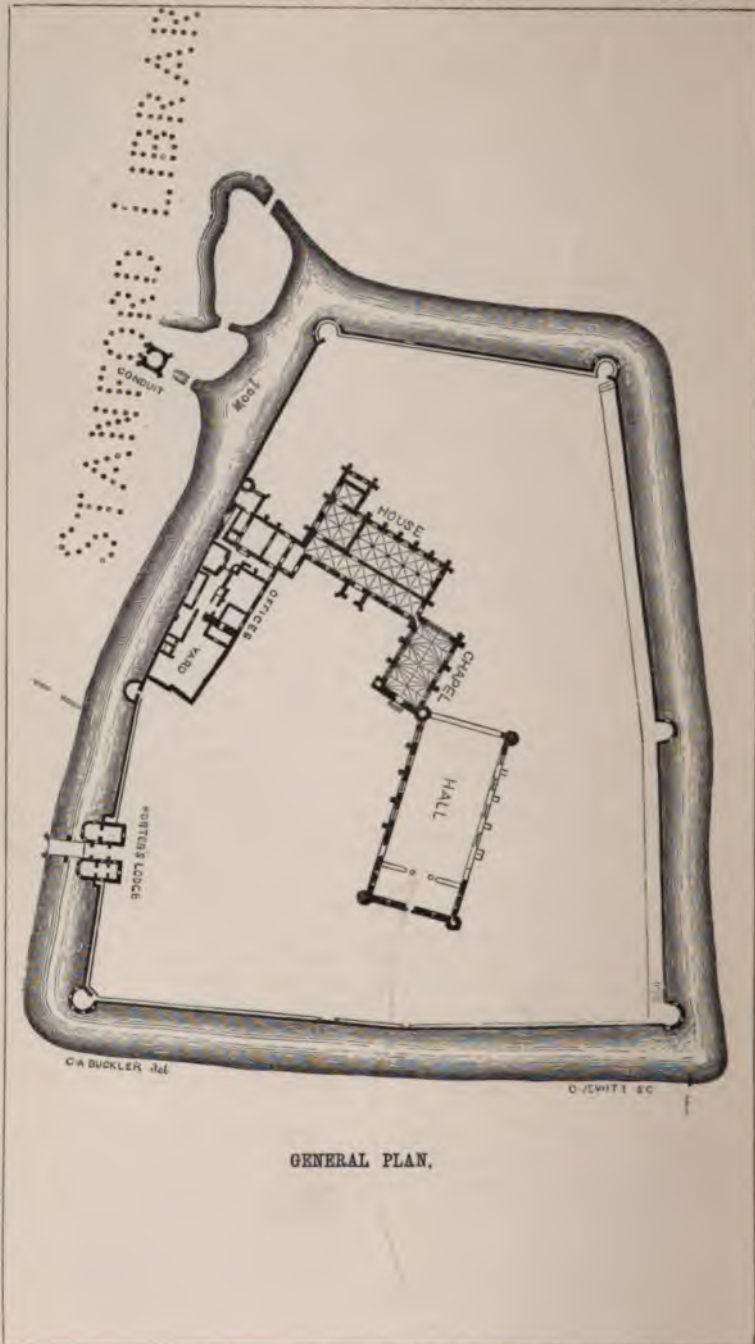
ERRATA.

P. 499, col. 2, line 10, for "*Leasome*" read "*Leasowe*;" line 22, for "*William Anderson*" read "*William Arderon*."

Several Reports, Reviews, and Obituaries in type are unavoidably postponed.



2000





Bird's-eye View of the Bishop's Palace.

The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE BISHOP'S PALACE AT WELLS.

By JOHN HENRY PARKER, F.S.A.

THE city of Wells is one of the most interesting in Europe to the student of Gothic architecture, and not to the student of architecture only, but to the student of the history of England also. These two studies should never be separated; the study of architecture is not merely the study of bricks and mortar, or the art of constructing buildings, but the history of those admirable structures that our ancestors have bequeathed to us, and we have so shamefully neglected, but which form an essential and important part of the history of our country. The city of Wells illustrates this close connection between history and architecture in a very remarkable degree; it brings vividly before our eyes an important chapter in the history of Europe, about which we have all read a great deal and understood very little. I mean the long-continued struggle between the regulars, or monks, and the seculars, or the parochial and cathedral clergy. The monks, as we all know, were persons who had devoted themselves to the service of God in a religious life, separated from the world and its ordinary duties, worthy excellent people originally, enthusiastic in a good cause, proceeding upon an erroneous principle from the common cause of so much error—the taking particular texts of Scripture too literally and isolating them from other texts which explain their true meaning. These good men did great service to the cause of religion at a certain period when such establishments were necessary; but afterwards, in the course of centuries, abuses crept in, and they became as really worldly and selfish as any other class, and their continually increasing wealth and power threatened to absorb the whole property and power of the country. Then came the long struggle to keep

them under, which was only finally settled by their entire suppression under Henry the Eighth, the first necessary step to the reform of all other abuses in Church and State.

The Seculars, on the other hand, were, as I have said, the parochial clergy, headed by their cathedral chapters, originally the canons, *chanoines*, or chanters in the church of the bishop, the head church in the diocese. - These canons were parochial clergy; each was a parish priest who lived the greater part of the year in his parish; he took his turn in performing the services of the cathedral, and assisted the bishop with his advice and his services when required. He often served for a time as an itinerant popular preacher, under the direction of the bishop, for the ordinary parish clergy were too ignorant to be allowed to preach. The licence to preach granted by the bishop was then a reality, and was granted only to those who *could* preach; now it has become a mere form and a matter of course, and the Methodists have been allowed to run away with this part of the Church system. But I am digressing. The monks then lived together in common; they had their common dining-hall, or refectory, and their common dormitory, or sleeping-hall, divided by wooden partitions into small cells, or sleeping-rooms, one for each monk. So many of our finest churches belonged to these monasteries, that people commonly suppose they *all* did, and call Gothic architecture a monkish style, and the houses of that style fit only for monks to live in; but this is merely betraying their own ignorance of the subject. Gothic architecture is just as applicable to any other purpose as to churches or monasteries, and was in fact applied to castles and houses, and any other purpose for which a building was required; it is simply the style of building used by our ancestors for *every* purpose.

The buildings of Wells are not monastic at all; here we have no dormitory, no refectory, none of the buildings essential for the monastic system. Each canon had his separate house from the beginning; these establishments for the secular clergy were distinctly opposed to the monks. An attempt had been made in Wells to establish the monastic system in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The monks of Glastonbury had struggled hard to obtain possession of it, and to make one of their own body the bishop, but they had failed, and before the commencement of the present buildings the matter had been settled. The

UNCLASSIFIED



East or Garden Front of Bishop Jocelyne's Palace, A.D. 1235-1344.
(The Oriol Window inserted.)

1800



West Front of Bishop Jocelyn's Palace, A.D. 1205-1244.
(The upper story and porch added.)

monastic buildings which had been erected at Wells were destroyed, the bishopric remained independent of the monks, and the monks of Glastonbury were obliged to give up to the cathedral chapter, or the bishop's council, certain manors. These were Winscombe, Pucklechurch, Blackford, and Craumore, which were ceded to Bishop Joceline and his successors for ever, and the addition of these important manors supplied the chapter with funds to enable them to commence their new buildings.

Bishop Joceline, who then ruled the diocese, was a native of Wells, and had been a canon before he became bishop. He was a truly great man, in advance of his age, a man of great prudence and foresight, and who had formed most magnificent ideas of the fortune of his great diocese, which was now permanently united with both Bath and Glastonbury. To correspond with this great accession of territory, of importance, and of wealth, he considered that suitable buildings were necessary to support the dignity of the bishop and the seat of his chapter, the head-quarters of the diocese; and he formed the plan of the magnificent series of edifices, of which so large a part has fortunately been preserved to our time. The splendid cathedral is only a portion of his grand design,—it is the centre of a group of buildings fit to accompany and support it.

To give an account of all these buildings would be to write the history of the city of Wells, which would require a volume, and which has been already done often enough. The cathedral alone is a subject for a volume, and this also has been already done, and well done, especially by Professor Willis, the first architectural historian of the day, and more recently in Mr. Murray's *Handbook of the Cathedrals*. The Lady-chapel, the Chapter-house, the Deanery, the Archdeaconry, the houses of the Vicars in their Close, the Gatehouses of the Precincts, the Prebendal Houses in the Liberty, each of these is a subject for a separate essay, though all are closely connected, and form parts of the system. The Bishop's Palace, though also part of the same magnificent group of buildings, is more detached and more complete in itself, and to that I now propose to call your attention, and hope to give you such a history of it as will make you all feel an additional interest in this, which is really one of the earliest, and has been one of the finest houses in England.

THE BISHOP'S PALACE.

The palace was originally built by Bishop Joceline, between 1205 and 1244, and appears to have been a quadrangle, the east side of which was formed by the present dwelling-house of the bishop (see plates iii. and iv.); the north by the kitchen and offices, which have been much altered, and partly rebuilt at different times; the south by the chapel rebuilt by Bishop Burnel; and the west by a gatehouse, now destroyed, with a piece of curtain-wall to connect it on each side with the other buildings. There is no distinct evidence of the fourth side of the original quadrangle, but there is great probability of it from a comparison with other houses, and the old drains found by the bishop by digging in this part of the court in 1860 seem to confirm it. They appeared to have been carried round the two turrets of a gate-house. In Buck's view of the palace, taken about 1700, a square tower is shewn at the west end of the north wing, opposite the corner of the chapel, which would have been at one corner of the original quadrangle. Bishop Beckington is said to have added to the palace that "middle tower or gate, under which is the passage going from the great gate to the house, as also that cloister which heretofore joined thereunto, and reached to the end of the great hall, as does, and did appear by the coat of arms and rebus thereon." This middle tower must clearly have been at the place indicated by the drain, and the cloister was, no doubt, against the western wall, connecting the middle tower on one side with the tower at the north-west angle, shewn in Buck's view, and on the other with the west door to the chapel, and the small door into the hall; marks of it may be distinctly seen over that door, and over the west of the chapel. The cloister must have been covered with a flat lead roof, and there is a doorway in one of the western turrets of the chapel, which must have opened to the top of it. There is also a similar doorway in the north-east turret, shewing that the cloister was continued along on the north side of the chapel in its original state. The foundations of the north wall of a similar cloister have been found along the south side of the servants' wing also, so that the quadrangle of Bishop Joceline's palace must have had a cloister on two sides of it, run-

1990

BISHOP'S PALACE, WELLS.

PLATE V.



Servants' Hall.



Entrance Hall.

The work of Bishop Jocelyne, A.D. 1205-1244.

ning into the present internal cloister, or entrance gallery of the palace.

The present dwelling-house or palace, which remains to a great extent perfect, though with many alterations of a minor kind, has the lower story (see plate v.) vaulted with a good Early English groined vault, with ribs, carried upon slender pillars and corbels; the parallelogram is divided lengthwise by a solid wall at about one-third of the width, the outer or narrow part of which on the ground floor now forms the entrance-hall and passage to the staircase at one end and the chapel at the other. In this vestibule is a fireplace of the time of Henry VIII., which has probably replaced an original one. The entrance doorway has been moved one bay southward, and a modern porch built over it; the buttresses have been restored in this front. This entrance or lower gallery has originally been divided by a thick wall into two apartments of nearly equal size; this may be seen by the break in the vaulting-ribs, and the transverse arch.

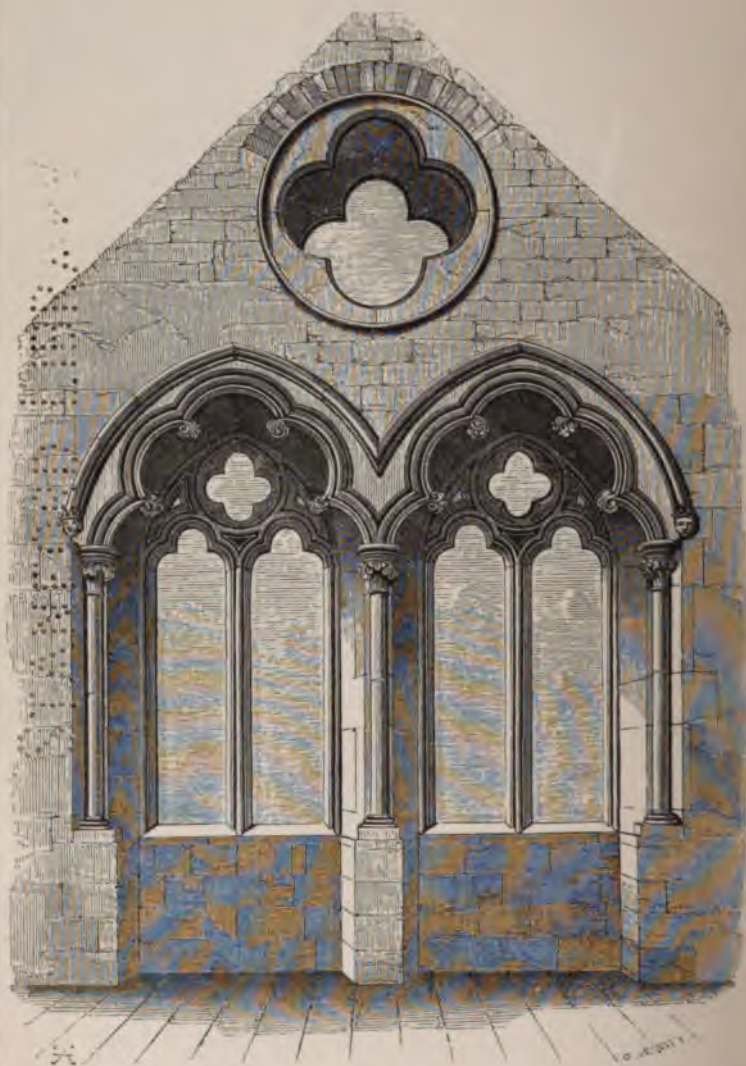
The wider space has a row of small pillars down the centre to carry the vault; there is no fireplace in it, and it was probably divided by wooden partitions into store-rooms and cellars, or it may have been used as a servants' hall. At the north-west corner of the building there is a square projection on the north side, the walls in the ground floor of which are of immense thickness, and it was probably intended for a tower, which the situation seems to indicate. The ground room is vaulted like the rest of the substructure. The room over this (now the Bishop's study), has had an oriel window thrown out at the end, and a newel staircase made in the angle formed by the projection and the main building. The windows on the east side in the ground floor are plain single lancets, well splayed; those on the west side are of two lights, trefoil headed; these may, perhaps, have been altered.

The upper story of this long range of building is divided in the same manner as the lower one by a solid wall running the whole length, and separating one third of the width as a long gallery, in which there are two modern fireplaces, the chimneys of which are probably original; this upper gallery has also been originally divided into two rooms. The larger division is subdivided into three apartments, the partitions are modernized, and as the roof and ceilings are also modern, there is no guide

as to what the original arrangements were, but it seems probable that they were the same as at present. The side windows on this floor are each of two lights, trefoil-headed, with a quatrefoil over them, and each has a very elegant inner arch trefoiled and richly moulded, with blue marble shafts in the jambs, having capitals of stiff-leaf foliage and moulded bases. The end windows are remarkably fine, especially the one at the north end (see plate vi.), now the Bishop's dining-room; it is of four lights divided into two pairs, each with a quatrefoil in the head; and in the gable over the centre of these two subdivisions is another larger quatrefoil, originally open to the hall, though now concealed by the modern ceiling; the arches are cusped, and the points of the cusps ornamented with sculptured foliage. The jambs are also enriched with shafts having capitals of sculptured foliage, and the dripstone, or hoodmould, over the arches is terminated by heads. It will be perceived that by this beautiful arrangement the whole of the north end of the hall formed one magnificent Early English window of the richest description. At the north end of the building the same arrangement is followed, and the window is equally fine, though rather plainer, the end of the cusps not being carved. If the whole of this range was really one great hall, with the large window at each end, and the range of windows on the east side, it must have been one of the finest halls in Europe, finer even than Westminster Hall. The side windows, however, do not continue the whole length, but have a blank space at each end, corresponding with the partition walls, and this makes it more probable that the present divisions are original.

As I find that a common notion prevails that these beautiful windows are nearly all modern, copied from one or two old ones, I take this opportunity of mentioning that such is not the case. They are commonly said to have been made by Mr. Ferrey, in the time of Bishop Bagot; but Mr. Ferrey has very kindly lent me his drawings shewing all that he did in the palace, and he assures me that these beautiful windows are nearly all original, the arches and heads had been entirely hidden and filled up with brick and plaster, and square sash windows introduced below the springing of the arch, but most fortunately the original window-heads had all been preserved, and it was only necessary to clear out the rubbish with which they had been filled up, and restore the mullions. Mr. Ferrey

2008



Interior of Window, A.D. 1205—1244.
North End of Bishop Jocelyne's Hall, (now the Bishop's Dining-room).

also wishes it to be known that he is not in any way responsible for the modern ceilings or other internal fittings; he was employed to restore the stonework only, which he has done most conscientiously and admirably. An upholsterer from Bath was employed by Bishop Bagot to do the rest of the work, and did much mischief. All the principal apartments of the palace are still, and were from the beginning, on the first floor, and the entrance to them was always by a staircase in the same situation as the present one, although that is Jacobean work. The omission of the end bay of the vaulting, and the existence of a square pier on one side and none on the other, where the end of the vault is carried on a corbel only, proves that the original state staircase was in this situation, and ascended by a sweep round this end of the entrance hall. The square tower by the side of this, and in the north-east angle of the court, contains the servants' staircase. The present staircase is modern, and the tower is an addition to the original work, but it does not seem to be much later; the doorway is of the fifteenth century and the porch modern, but the windows are very like Joceline's work, and are clearly not modern. The kitchen and offices were partly rebuilt by Bishop Bagot, but on the old site, with some of the old walls and the old chimney-stack remaining. There have evidently always been some rooms between the kitchen and the staircase. The buttery and pantry are usually on a level with the hall, even when that is on the first floor and the kitchen on the ground floor, and there is then a straight staircase from the hall to the kitchen, passing between the buttery and the pantry, as at St. Mary's Hall, Coventry, and many other ancient houses. But in this instance it appears that there was a screen only at the servants' end of the hall, and that these offices were downstairs. The partitions in this part of the palace are entirely modern, and I have not been able to obtain any plan of the old arrangements, so that I can only guess what they were.

Over these original chambers others were added and oriel windows thrown out by Bishop Clerk, who succeeded to Wolsey, and was bishop from 1523 to 1540. His arms are carved on the bosses of the oriel windows. This corner of the palace seems to have been almost rebuilt by him, and the old wall of enclosure of Bishop Ralph was built upon, and had windows

pierced through it. The internal arrangement of this part of the house was entirely altered in the time of Bishop Beadon, about 1810, when the floors were taken out and what had been two stories made into three. The square tower at the angle, with a stair-turret, is part of the work of Bishop Clerk in the time of Henry VIII. An upper story was also added to the whole of the west front over the long gallery by Bishop Bagot, about 1840, to contain additional bedrooms, and the present dormer windows were then added by Mr. Ferrey with so much ingenuity and in such good taste that it is almost impossible to distinguish them from the old work, and the effect of the front is thought by many persons to have been improved by the alteration. The buttresses were then restored, but Mr. Ferrey states that the toothing of the old buttresses remained quite distinct in the walls when the rough-cast was taken off.

The south wing of Bishop Joceline's palace, occupying the site of the present chapel, appears to have been originally of two stories, like the rest of his work, and probably had also a vaulted substructure, with a chapel on the upper floor. The site does not appear to have been exactly coincident with the present walls; the east end has been extended several feet. The staircase-turret at the angle connecting the main range of Bishop Joceline's work with this wing remains perfect, and has a very good vault with a central pillar. This vault is, however, part of Bishop Burnel's work, the top of the tower having been rebuilt along with the battlement and cornice of the chapel. There were doorways from this staircase into the present palace, and also into the wing that has been rebuilt, one on a level with the first floor opening to an external gallery, which would cut across the present windows, the other above, to go on to the alure behind the battlement. A long loop-window near the top of this staircase, on the south side of the turret, is blocked up on the outside by the east wall of the present chapel. At the opposite angle, or south-west corner of the present chapel, is another of Bishop Joceline's stair-turrets, equally perfect, with doorways in the same situations as in the other, shewing that the wing of Joceline's palace extended to this point and rather beyond it, as a doorway opens westward now leading to nothing, but probably issuing originally to the external gallery on the top of the cloister. Part of the old wall joining to this turret on the west side has been preserved,

1821

1822

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West end of the Chapel, with part of Bishop Jocelyne's House and Bishop Burnell's Hall.

and now forms part of the wall of the later hall, and the jamb of one of the early windows remains between the turret and the first window of the hall.

The Great Hall, of which the ruins only remain, and the present chapel (see plate vii.) are both the work of Bishop Burnel in the time of Edward I., between 1274 and 1292, but not quite at the same time. There is an interval, probably of ten or twelve years, between them, and a slight difference in the character of the work. In the chapel it would appear that the materials of Bishop Joceline's chapel were used up to a considerable extent, but the beautiful groined vault and the elegant windows are Bishop Burnel's work; the west window is an alteration of a later date. The bell-turret at the north-west angle is part of Bishop Burnel's work; the staircase is not so wide or so good as those of Bishop Joceline; and at the top of the turret one of the gurgoyles, or large corbels, with a very bold projection, as if to carry a water-spout, of Joceline's work, is used to form the head of the staircase and support the bell-frame; the end of this is carved into a head of the character of the early part of the thirteenth century. At the west end of the chapel there appears to have been a rood-loft with a screen under the front enclosing the three doors, and forming a sort of inner porch, the entrance to which was the great west door; at the north end was the door to the bell-turret, and at the south end the door to the vestry. Over the vestry was the priest's chamber, to which there was an entrance from the stair-turret, the doorway of which still remains. This being the bishop's private chapel, it was considered as all chancel, and no nave was required; and in the position which would be usual in the chancel of a parish church, just within the rood-loft, near the west end of the chancel, is a small low side window, supposed to have been used for lepers or persons labouring under some infectious disease, who could be brought to the outside of the window and have the consecrated wafer, or Host, administered to them at the end of a cleft stick, according to the direction given in the rubric of some of the Roman missals, or could see the Host when held up for that purpose by the priest through the opening.

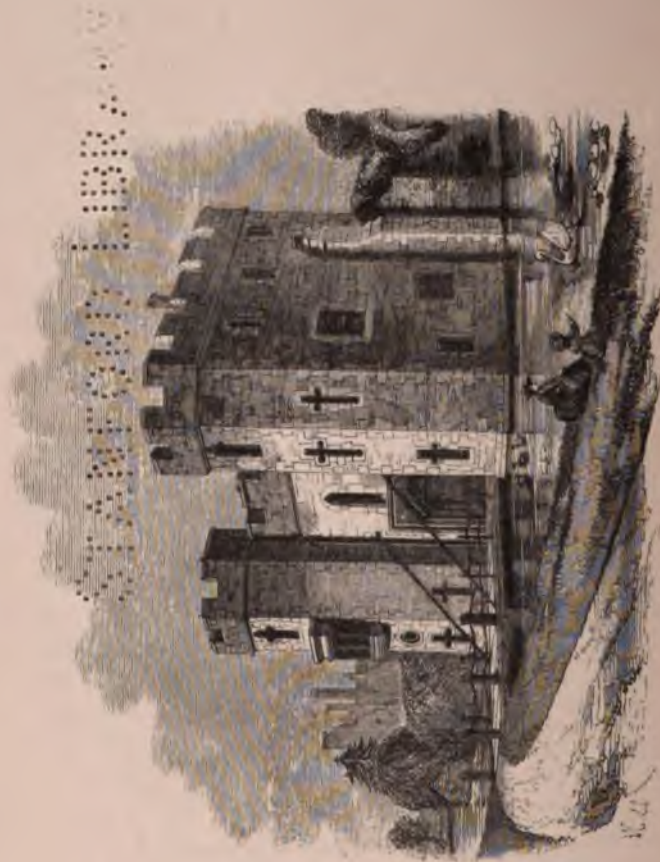
The great hall of Bishop Burnel has been a very magnificent piece of work, of which the north wall and west end, with the turrets at the angles, only remain. The windows are rather

different from those of the chapel, and probably a few years later; the three turrets at the south-east, south-west, and north-west angles are closely copied from the original one of Bishop Joceline, which remains at the north-east angle, connecting the hall with the chapel. At the west end of the great hall are the two doorways, shewing the position of the screen and music gallery; the porch, and the newel staircase to the solar or upper chamber have been destroyed, but marks of them exist. The windows of the solar remain, and are very elegant and highly finished, indicating a state apartment equivalent to a modern withdrawing-room; the chimney also remains, but the fireplace has been destroyed; there is no fireplace or chimney to the lower rooms, which have been the buttery and pantry only, and not a kitchen, as is commonly said; there are cupboards recessed in the wall, a window blocked up and a doorway also blocked up at the west end, and which doubtless led to the kitchen, being at the end of the passage, between the buttery and pantry, according to the usual arrangement of mediæval halls and offices. The kitchen was a detached building, where the stables now are, and was connected with the hall by a passage only, as was the general custom of that age. The south-west turret contains a garderobe, or closet, on the first floor, with an entrance from the corner of the state apartment; this has a good groined vault, and the small loop-windows are perfect; under it is the square pit, into which a modern doorway was cut by Bishop Law through the wall, with a pointed head to it, but no arch. The rooms on the ground floor under the solar have been vaulted, as may be seen by the marks of the vaults in the walls, but the vaults have been all destroyed. In the north-west turret there is a staircase from the solar to the alure and the watch-tower, but it rises from the solar or first-floor room only, not from the ground. The north-east turret of the hall forms also the south-west turret of the chapel, and in this there is a staircase from the ground to the alure.

The present gatehouse to the palace (see plate viii.) is plain work, of the fourteenth century, with square flanking turrets, a groined vault over the archway, the chains of a drawbridge, and the grooves of a portcullis. It was built by Bishop Ralph, of Shrewsbury, who also built the wall of enclosure and made the moat. This wall of enclosure has bastions, or towers, at in-

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The Gate-house, built by Bishop Ralph of Shrewsbury, A.D. 1329-1363.

tervals, with the usual alure, or passage, on the top of the wall behind the parapet, in which there are embrasures, or openings, and loopholes alternately. It was built for defence according to the most approved system of the age, and the gatehouse is a very good guardhouse of the fourteenth century, with vaulted chambers, loopholes, and windows widely splayed within, and with their heads formed of what is called "the shouldered arch," or square-headed trefoil, a very common form in the Edwardian period. There is a tradition that this fortification of the palace was made as a precaution against the monks of Bath, who threatened the life of the Bishop, but there is no written authority for this. It is singular that the Bishop's Palace should have been so strongly fortified, while the Precincts of the Cathedral do not appear to have been fortified at all, or even enclosed with a wall, until a century afterwards, all the gatehouses of the Close being the work of Bishop Beckington. But as the bishop was a sort of prince, or great noble of the district, it may have been considered necessary for his house to be fortified in the same manner as those of other nobles.

The peaceful character of this part of England is shewn in a remarkable manner by the absence of fortifications round the Cathedral and its Precincts, up to the middle of the fifteenth century. At that period, during the Wars of the Roses, Bishop Beckington thought it necessary to erect a wall and gatehouses, but these fortifications appear to have been very slight, and the gatehouses more for show than for defence. The east end of the cathedral and the chapter-house were outside the wall of enclosure, and though it is said that there was a wall round the chapter-house, there appears to have been none round the Lady-chapel; and the Vicar's Close, though enclosed by a wall and gatehouse, can hardly be said to have been fortified. The larger district round the Close, called the Liberty, was entirely outside the wall, and not enclosed at all, and yet in this district several of the prebendal houses were built before the end of the fifteenth century, and without any protection, unless the marshy character of the ground was considered sufficient.

Since the foregoing account was written Mr. Williams has published his very valuable biographical notice of Bishop Beck-

ington, chiefly taken from a contemporary document^a. From this account of the buildings it is evident that he must have built something at the Palace in addition to his other numerous works in the city; yet it is certain that nothing now remains which corresponds with Beckington's other buildings, except the entrance gatehouse from the Market-place, which may be all that was meant, as this, with the houses on each side of it, originally forming wings to it, was really an important building. It is, however, most probable that the corner tower and the domestic cloister, with the inner gatehouse, which I have described as having formerly existed and having been entirely destroyed, were part of his work. The four-centred doorways pierced in the stair-turrets, which Professor Willis thought Elizabethan, may have been as early as the time of Beckington. They are so extremely plain that there is nothing by which to judge of their age, excepting that they are certainly not early.

I have omitted to mention the Bishop's Barn, which is a very fine and perfect one of the early part of the fifteenth century, probably built by Bishop Bubwith, as the construction of the roof is the same as that of his almshouse, although plainer.

DENMARK IN THE EARLY IRON AGE. We are glad to be able to announce that a work bearing the above title is in preparation, by Mr. Conrad Engelhardt, late Director of the Museum of Northern Antiquities at Flensburg, which will give to the English public a full account of two of the most remarkable deposits of antiquities that have ever been discovered in Denmark, or indeed in any other Northern country. The one was exhumed from the peat-moss of Thorsbjerg in Angel, the other from that of Nydam in Sundeved, both in the duchy of South Jutland or Slesvig; and the discovery was in both cases the happy result of excavations conducted by the author himself, with the liberal assistance of the Danish Government, in the summers of 1858 to 1863. Of the nature and importance of the discoveries, some idea may be formed from the accounts that have from time to time appeared in our pages^b, reference to which we trust will induce many persons to become subscribers to Mr. Engelhardt's work, which we must not omit to state will have the advantage of the revision of Mr. John Evans, F.S.A., and Mr. J. Wickham Flower. It will be issued in a handsome 4to. volume, with thirty-three copper-plates, maps, and other illustrations, and the price will be £1 4s. to those who at once give in their names to Messrs. Williams and Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, or 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

^a Printed in Wharton's *Anglia Sacra* (vol. ii. p. 357) and translated in a note in Britton's "History of the Cathedral," (p. 46).

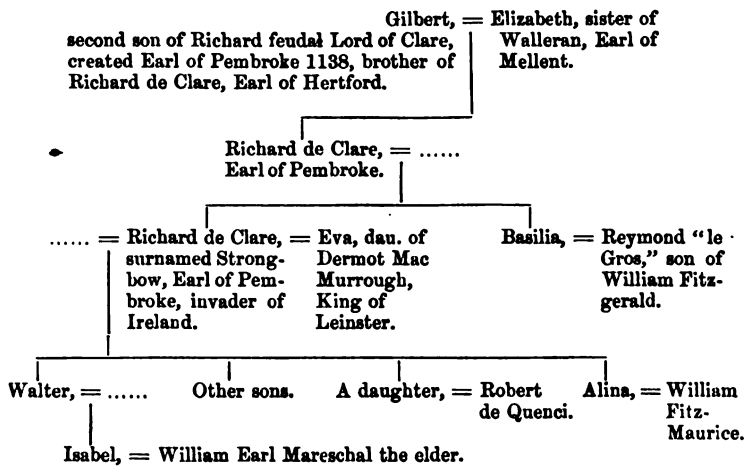
^b For Thorsbjerg, see GENT. MAG., July, 1861, p. 74; Oct., p. 417: for Nydam, Dec., 1863, p. 681.

ON THE ARMS OF DE CLARE.

BY THE REV. JAMES GRAVES, A.B., M.R.I.A.

(Concluded from p. 11.)

As long as one is content to accept the genealogies of the Peerages, the early descents of our great families present little difficulties; and it is only when one consults the original contemporary documents on which they are supposed to be founded, that difficulties arise. Charters are the surest test that can be applied to these peerage compilations. The value attached to the statements of early chroniclers cannot be placed in the same scale with them, as these writers slavishly copied the writers who preceded them, and an original error was sure to be perpetuated. It will be recollected that the following descent was at p. 207 *infra* given for Strongbow:—



The authorities on which this descent is based are: 1st. An original charter* preserved in the muniment-room of the

* The charter is written on a piece of thick vellum, measuring 7 in. by 6½ in. The writing is large, upright, angular, and bold, and the ink well preserved in colour and perfectly legible.

Marquis of Ormonde, at Kilkenny Castle, with seal attached (of which presently) as follows :—

“Comes Ricardus *filius Comitis Ricardi Gisleberti*^b omnibus amicis suis et hominibus, Francis, Anglicis, Walensibus, Hiberniensibus, tam presentibus quam futuris, salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse Ade de Hereforde dimidiam villam de Achebo, et totum dimidium cantredum terre in quo villa sedet, cum totis pertinenciis suis, sicut Ochelli, Deremod scilicet, illam melius demit in Usseria^c, per liberum servicium quinque militum, &c. His testibus Ramondo Constantine, Griffitho fratre suo, Roberto de Sancto Michaele, Ricardo de Hereforde, Johanne de Hereforde, Hugone de Gurnai, Waltero de Redelesforde, Johanne de Clohale, Rogero de Sanforde, Willielmo Bret, Waltero filio Pagani, Hugone de Leia, Hugone Sliuevilla.”

This charter was for the first time printed by me *in extenso* in the “Journal” of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, First Series, vol. i. p. 503, and its authenticity is supported by strong corroboratory records there quoted, and to which for brevity sake I refer the reader. This is my authority for the insertion of the second Richard, Earl of Pembroke, in the pedigree.

2nd. A confirmation to the Abbey of Tintern, in Wales, granted by William, Earl Mareschal, the Younger. This charter is printed in the *Monast. Angl.*, (last edition,) vol. v. p. 267, and is dated March 22, 7th Hen. III. (1222). The portion bearing on the descent of Isabella, the wife of William, Earl Mareschal, the Elder, is as follows :—

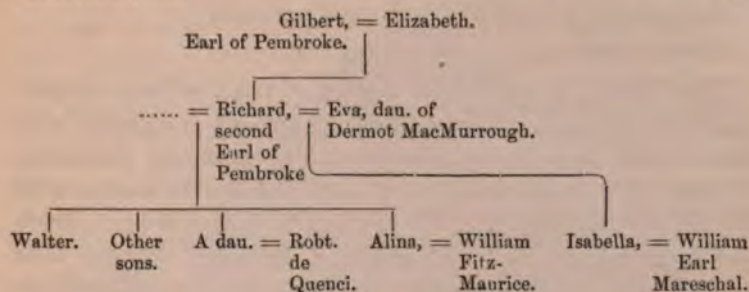
“Willielmus Marescallus Anglie, comes Pembrochie . . . pro salute anime mee et pro animabus bone memorie *Walteri*, filii Ricardi filii Gilberti Strongbowe, *avi mei*, et Willielmi Marescalli patris mei, et *Ysabelle matris meæ*.”

From this charter two meanings, it is true, may be deduced : 1st. That adopted in the pedigree above given ; 2nd. It may be said the words *avi mei* refer to Richard, Earl of Pembroke, and not to Walter, his son. It will also, no doubt, be objected that this charter omits the second Earl Richard, and thus favours the descent adopted by Banks in his “Extinct Baron-

^b The absence of the word “filii” before “Gisleberti” is not an unusual construction. In numerous original charters of the fitzWalters, preserved at Kilkenny Castle, the name is written “Theobaldus Walteri;” in fact I do not recollect to have seen an instance among them where the “filius” is expressed.

^c Ochelli (O’Kelly) was a petty prince of Ossory, an Irish district contiguous with the present diocese of that name.

age," followed by Burke, and supported by many ancient authorities, viz.—



For the purpose of the present paper I do not need to insist on the former pedigree, my purpose being merely to shew that Strongbow came of a younger branch of the De Clares; and I feel constrained to say, that a second charter of the conqueror of Ireland, discovered by me amongst the Ormonde muniments within the last few days, does not support the interpolation of a generation between him and Gilbert^d. As it is very desirable to save from possible oblivion all documents of the period, and as Strongbow's charters are not of frequent occurrence, I here append a transcript of my recent "find":—

"Comes Ricardus filius comitis Gisleberti omnibus amicis suis et hominibus Francis, Anglicis, Walensibus, Hiberniensibus, tam presentibus quam futuris, salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse Willielmo de Angulo, filio Gocelini, Tilath et Achetdaud cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, et Motdicon cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, et cum hoc dedi ei feodum iij^{or} militum extendens usque ad aquam de Inescordin ex una parte aque vel alia. Ita quod infra pertinencia predictarum terrarum feodum xl. militum habebit, si ibi afuerit, et quod defuerit in propinqui, nisi deliberatum habuero ei proficia: sibi et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis libere et quiete et honorifice, in terra, in mari, in bosco, in plano, in monasteriis, in molendinis, in aquis, in pratis, in piscatoriis, in viis, in semitis, in foro, in stagnis et in omnibus libertatibus, tenendum et habendum in feodo et hereditate per liberum servicium viij. militum. Quare volo et firmiter percipio quatinus predictus Wilhelmus et heredes totum tenementum suum ita libere et quiete de me et heredibus meis teneant, ut aliquis melius et liberius tenuerit in Hibernia de me vel de heredibus meis. His testibus Raimundo Constantine, Meilero filio Henrici, Roberto de Brumingham, Willielmo filio Henrici, Johanne de Clohalle, Wilhelmo filio Mauricii, Alexandro fratre suo, Geraldo fratre suo, Waltero de Ridelesforde, Jordano fratre Wilhelmi de

^d The elucidation of the very obscure first marriage of our Irish Strongbow is a very interesting subject. I trust it will attract the notice of some of your correspondents who are versed in the genealogy of the period.

Angulo, Waltero de Angulo, Gisleberto de Angulo, Willielmo de Inegreforde, Adam filio Morgani, Hamon Malet, Henrico Lugerbort. Gislebertus scripsit."

Endorsed in a hand of the sixteenth century,—

"Tilath & Achetdauid."

This charter is written on a piece of thick vellum, measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. The handwriting and ink is identical with that already described p. 540 *supra*. The name of the scribe, "Gislebert *," is appended, which is unusual. The vellum label for the seal is preserved, but the seal is broken away. From the fragments of wax still adhering, however, it must have been of the same size as the seal appendent to the de Hereforde charter, hereafter to be described. William de Angulo was the ancestor of the ancient family of Nangle.

It being, then, allowed on all hands that the De Clares, Earls of Gloucester and Hereford, were of the elder stock of that race, from a younger branch of which also sprung Richard, Earl of Pembroke, Lord of Leinster, let us see what arms are found sculptured on the seals of both lines. As to the elder branch, it is not denied that their arms were Or, three chevrons gules. I have been informed by Mr. Albert Way that he has had reason to conclude that the bearing was anciently "chevrony," and we shall see that this impression of his receives support from one of the seals to be adduced. Many seals of the elder branch have been preserved to us, and are accessible, either themselves, or in the form of casts. Some very fine examples may be seen in the British Museum, especially that of Gilbert de Clare, surnamed "The Red," Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, which shews distinctly the three chevrons of his race. I am, however, in the case of another seal of this Earl, enabled to place before the reader a still finer and more striking example of the sphragistic art, which in itself, were no other example extant, is conclusive on the question of the De Clare arms.

This superb seal, which is here engraved, must, when perfect, have measured nearly four and a-half inches in diameter, and is equal, if not superior, in artistic feeling and finish to the royal great seals of the period. The impression before us (admirably reproduced, the same size as the original, by

* A charter of Theobald fitzWalter to the abbey of Arcklow is witnessed by "Gilberto clerico qui cartam scripsit."

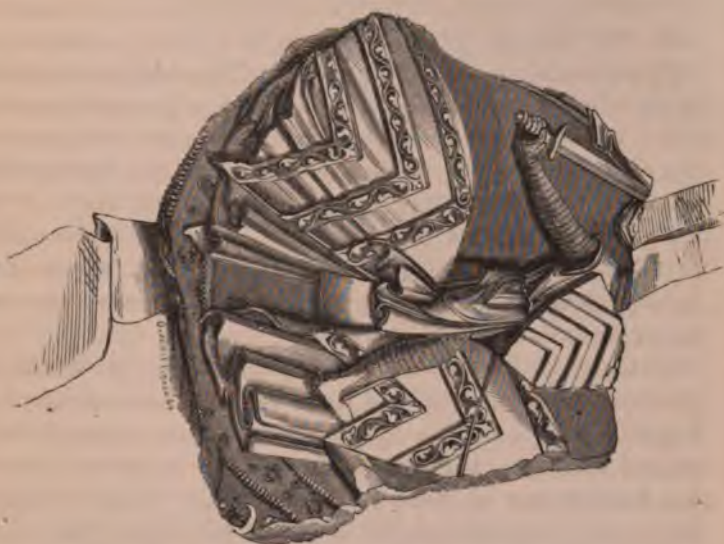


Fig. 1.
The Seal of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, surnamed "the Red."



Fig. 2.

Jewitt in the plate) is in hard, dark-green wax of a laminated but close texture, and must have been subject to considerable violence ere it could be reduced to its present imperfect state. It consists of obverse and reverse, shewing the seal and counter-seal. The obverse (fig. 1) represents Earl Gilbert mounted and fully armed, his horse at full gallop. The rider is clad (so far as the evidence of the seal goes) entirely in banded ring-mail, with a loose flowing surcoat, confined at the waist, and open over the right thigh. The prick-spur is seen on the heel, and the toe is curved down where it passes through the stirrup¹. In the extended right hand is brandished the straight cross-hilted sword of the period, and the fragment of the lambrequin of the heaume floats behind². On the breast is suspended the short heater-shaped shield of the period, charged with the three chevrons of De Clare, and the trappings of the horse are embroidered both on neck and flank with the same device, here diapered with a flowing foliage pattern. The saddle is high-peaked both before and also still more so in the rear, to give the rider power to resist the lance-thrust of his adversary. The entire composition is full of vigour, the folds of the drapery being true and bold, evidently studied from the life in the joust or the *melee*. But one letter of the legend remains, a Lombardic *e*, probably the final letter of De Clare. The reverse (fig. 2) exhibits simply the earl's heater-shaped shield, again charged with the three chevrons, extending below and partly over a border of exquisitely designed vine-foliage, which encircles the seal. It is impossible to say whether this counter seal bore any legend when in a more perfect state. The seal is appended by a strip of parchment to the charter, which measures 1 ft. 4 in. by 10½ in., and is legibly written and in good condition, except where gnawed away by mice at one of the folds. The charter was granted by Earl Gilbert to his town of Rosbercon, in the ancient liberty of Kilkenny, of which he was

¹ In this point alone is the engraving not faithful to the original.

² Mr. Albert Way writes: "This is a splendid addition to the De Clare seals. I doubt not the complete seal displayed the Earl well set up in gallant gesture, riding his charger like a hero. Compare the seal of Thomas of Lancaster, the contemporary of your Gilbert, and which has the picturesque floating drapery from the helm, of which the remains appear in your seal. It is figured in Sandford's Geneal. Hist., p. 102, and he says that the streamer, which he terms a 'lambrequin or ancient mantling,' is the first example he had noted on seals of the royal family."

lord by right of descent from Isabella, one of the daughters and co-heirs of William, Earl Mareschal, the Elder, who by her marriage with Gilbert de Clare, fifth Earl of Hertford, reunited the blood of the younger and elder branches of the race, and made her husband lord of the liberty of Kilkenny, the share of the great liberty of Leinster which fell to her lot. The charter runs as follows:—

"Gilbertus de Clare, Comes Gloucestrie et Herefordie, omnibus baronibus, militibus, libere tenentibus, et aliis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos concessisse burgensibus de Rosbargon omnimodas libertates et liberas consuetudines quas antecessores nostri concesserunt burgensibus nostris de burgo nostro Kylkenye. In primis, videlicet, quod nullus burgensis trahatur in causam ullam respondeat de ullo placito quod perveniat infra metas burgi nisi in hundredo ville, exceptis placitis que sunt de hominibus hospicii nostri vel ballivis nostris. Ipsum autem hundredum in villa teneatur. Nullum homicidium infra metas ville factum in murdrum reputetur. Item nullus burgensis mittatur ad duellum de ullo appello quod possit fieri contra eum, nisi de morte hominis et latrocinio vel de aliquo alio placito unde duellum rationabiliter fieri debeat. Idem etiam burgenses quieti sint de theoloneo, lestagio, passagio, pontagio et de omnibus aliis consuetudinibus per totam terram vel potestatem nostram. Nullus burgensis mittatur in misericordiam pecunie nisi per consideracionem hundredi, et illa misericordia etiam in majoribus placitis decem solidas non excedat, quorum medietas condonabitur et alia medietas in misericordia reddetur: in minoribus autem placitis ut sunt de pane et cervisia, vigilio et hujusmodis misericordia duos solidas non excedat, quorum medietas condonabitur, et alia medietas in misericordia reddetur. Si autem aliquis pro pane vel cervisia, vel alio simili forisfacto in misericordia incidit, prima vice misericordia duos solidos non excedat, quorum medietas, sicut predictum est, condonabitur et alia medietas in misericordia reddetur. Quod si secundo in idem forisfactum cecidit duos solidos pacabit. Si autem tercio in idem cecidit, judicium sustinebit, vel dimidiam marcam pacabit. Hundredum vero semel in septimana teneatur. Item nullus burgensis trahatur in placitum per meskenyng. Item liceat omni burgensi placitare sine mocione. Liceat etiam eisdem burgensibus distringere debitores suos per namia sua que inventa fuerint [in villa] de Rosbargon. Et si forte placitum evenerit de vadimoniis vel namiis pro debitis captis, in hundredo deducatur. Et si forte contegerit quod theoloneum captum fuerit de aliquo burgensi in terra nostra d[e] Lagen]ie, si ille qui cepit reddere requisitus fuerit et contradixerit, per namia ejusdem loci unde ipse est si inventa fuerint apud Rosbargon reddere destringantur. Nulli mercatori extraneo liceat decis[ic]ionem pannorum] facere vel tabernam vinorum habere in villa de Rosbargon nisi per quadraginta dies. Et si amplius hujusmodi habere voluerit tantum faciat per communionem burgensium ad proficium ville quod [remaneat]. Nullus burgensis nametur vel destringatur in terra nostra vel potestate pro debito alieno, nisi sit plegius vel debitorum principalis. Nullus burgensis cogatur plegiare aliquem, et si de eo tenuerit, nisi sponte [velit]. Concessimus etiam eisdem burgensibus matrimonium contrahere sibi et filiis suis et filiabus suis et viduis sine licencia dominorum suorum, nisi forte tenementa

forinseca tenuerint in capite extra burgum. Nullus [dominorum, de qui]bus burgenses de Rosbargon forenseca tenementa tenuerint, habeant custodiam vel donacionem filiorum vel filiarum aut viduarum eorum set tantum custodiam tenementorum suorum habeant donec hii qui in custodia f[] de nobis sicut predictum est extra burgum in capite tenuerint. Item liceat eisdem burgensibus nostris gildam mercatoriam et alias gildas habere, et suos scotenos cum omni libertate ad illos spectante s[ic]ut consue[tudo] est aliarum bonarum villarum. Item liceat eisdem burgensibus de tenementis suis que tenent in burgagio sine injusto vicinorum suorum gravamine disponere sicut sibi viderint melius expedire, s[ive] edifici[a], sive ortos, sive virgulta sive alia. Et qui tenementa sua habeant prope aquam liceat eis extendere ea et edificare super aquam, si velint. Concessimus etiam eisdem omnes conquestus suos donare vendere [vel inv]odiare salvis serviciis que unde debentur, preterquam viris religiosis, absque assensu nostro. Item nullus burgensis cogatur catallum suum prestare nisi prius facta fuerit securitas ad certum terminum de reddendo. Et si forte aliquis burgensis catallum suum sponte commodaverit ballivo nostro, si certus terminus reddendi constitutus non fuerit, infra quadraginta dies persolvatur. Et si forte facta fuerit mutacio Ballivorum, nos vel Ballivi nostri Ballivum recedentem compellemus quod eis debitum suum reddat sicut rationabitur eis deberi monstrare poterit. Concessimus etiam eisdem burgensibus nostris quod possint de tenementis suis per viginti pedes liberos facere tenentes suos, ita quod communem habeant cum burgensibus libertatem. Liceat etiam eisdem burgensibus nostris debita sua per sectam legalium virorum derationare et probare. Concessimus etiam eisdem burgensibus quod si quis catalla eorum pro alieno forisfacto extra burgum ceperit eis sine occasione reddantur rationabiliter monstrare potuerunt quod sua sunt. Item concessimus eisdem burgensibus morituram suam in molendinis nostris per thelonia reacionabilia. Preterea concessimus eisdem burgensibus quod illi et heredes sui habeant et teneant de nobis et heredibus nostris libere et quiete in perpetuum burgagia sua cum pertinenciis pro redditu annuo duodecim denariorum solvendorum medietatem ad Pascha et aliam medietatem ad festum Sancti Michaelis. Volumus etiam quod nulla assissa victualium in burgo fiat, nisi per communionem burgensium et Ballivorem nostrorum considerationem. Et ut hec nostra concessio rata et stabilis maneat in perpetuum hanc cartam sigilli nostri impressione roboravimus. Hiis testibus Domino Michael tunc Ossonense Episcopo, Dominis Johanne de Hastingge, Thoma filio Maurici, Johanne de Barri, Johanne de Bygod, Gaudino de Clare, Rogero de Pembroke tunc Seneschallo Kylkennie, Andrea Avenel, Silvestro Archidiacono, Reginaldo de Dene, Militibus, Watero de Sholdham tunc Vicecomite, Magistro Thoma de Pynelesdoun, Johanne de Bruges, Clericis, et aliis."

Endorsed in a later hand,

"The Charter of Rösbercon^b, granted by Gilbert de Clare."

The transcript from which the above has been printed was made by me from the original, preserved in the muniment room of the Marquis of Ormonde¹. The date of the docu-

^b "Kilkenny" was first written and then erased.

¹ The charter has also been printed in an unpublished work of the late Irish Commission.

ment, and consequently of the seal, is fixed by the period during which Michael of Exeter, Bishop of Ossory, one of the witnesses, filled that see, combined with the fact that the last Earl Gilbert did not succeed to the titles of Gloucester and Hertford until after the death of his mother, the Princess Joan, in 1307, her second husband, Ralph de Monthermer, having enjoyed these titles, *jure uxoris*, during her life. Michael of Exeter succeeded in 1289, and died in 1302: so Gilbert the Red Earl must have sealed this charter sometime between 1289 and 1295, in which latter year he died.

We have another example of the De Clare chevrons in the shield hung out from the battlements of the central tower on the seal of the ancient corporation of the city of Kilkenny^k, here engraved.

This fine seal is engraved on a round flat disc of latten. The

^k How near the matrix of this fine seal was being lost will appear from the following entries in the corporation books of Kilkenny:—

“At an Assembly of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of this City, held the 29th day of September, 1752, Ralph Gore, Esq., Mayor, in the chair.—Whereas application has been made to the former Mayors of this City for the Corporation Seal of this City and the strong box, and they have neglected to deliver the same over to the Mayor as usuall, so that its apprehended the same are lost or mislaid, or that an improper use may be made of the said seal. To prevent which mischief and in order that said Corporation seal may be lodged in safety with the persons directed by the Charter and by-laws of this Corporation, and in pursuance of the charter of this City. It is hereby Ordered and Declared that said former City seal be no longer received or deemed to be the Corporation seal of this City. And that in case the same be at any time hereafter found, that it be delivered to the Mayor of this City and cancelled and broake. And that all Acts and Deeds of this Corporation, to which said seal shall appear to be affixed since Mich^{as} day one thousand seven hundred and fifty, are hereby declared null and void, the same having been done in a clandestine and illegall manner. And we do hereby further Order and enact that M^r Mayor Elect do, at the expense of this Corporation, Provide a new seale for this Corporation, with the arms of this City engraved thereon, and the date of the year and such other devices as he shall think fitt. And that the same be received and deemed the Corporation seal of this City. And that he provide also a strong box for said seal, with three keys. And that he do hand over the same to the persons directed by the by-laws and usage of this city.”

“Meeting held 27th April, 1753.—Ordered unanimously that the Town Clerk be paid by the Treasurer the contents of his bill of costs, being Ten pounds, twelve shillings, and nine pence, for suing alderman Ambrose Evans then late Mayor, for detaining the strong box and keys.”

In the proceedings of a meeting held on the 25th June, 1753, reference is made to “the late factions and disturbances in the Corporation of this City.”

It does not appear whether or not the new seal was ever made, or, if made, what became of it. The ancient seal is now in the custody of the Town Clerk, and is still used when required.



Common Seal of the City of Kilkenny.



Private Seal of the Commons of Kilkenny.

device is a castle triple-towered, with crossbow-men as warders on the tops of the two outermost towers, whilst a mailed and surcoated man-at-arms, with mace in hand, guards the entrance gateway, which is thrown open; beneath is a lion passant gardant. Kilkenny, originally founded by William Earl Mareschall, as one of the principal towns of his princely liberty of Leinster, became the chief burgh of that portion (anciently the liberty, now the county of Kilkenny) which fell to the share of his third daughter, Isabella, in right of whom the Earls of Gloucester and Hertford became lords of Kilkenny. They gave several charters to the town, three of which are of record in the ancient *Liber Primus* of the city of Kilkenny. The legend on the seal is as follows: SIGILLUM . COMMUNE . CIVITATIS . KYLKENNIE.

The lion on this seal may have reference to this descent from the Earls Mareschall, who bore a lion rampant on their shield, and we find this device repeated three times on the seal of the commons of Kilkenny. Our illustration (on the opposite page) is engraved from an ancient impression preserved in the museum of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, to which it was presented by the late Marquis of Ormonde, in whose muniment-room many examples of this seal are preserved. The matrix of this seal, which would now be called "the mayor's seal" if extant, has not been preserved; a modern seal is used in its place. The lions passant gardant may, as already observed, have been the badge of the Mareschalls; it was not that of the De Clares, who bore a black bull¹ as their cognizance. The legend reads as follows: SIGILLVM . PRIVATVM . COMMUNITATIS . KYLKENNIE.

I have before alluded to the opinion expressed by Mr. Albert Way that the De Clare bearing was in its origin *chevrony*, not three chevrons. He informs me that, on a seal and counter-seal of a member of that family given in the notes on Upton, *De Studio Militari*, p. 89, the charge, if correctly represented by the engraver, is certainly *chevrony*. Subjoined are engravings of the obverse and reverse of the seal attached to Strongbow's grant of Aghabo to Adam De Hereforde, printed at

¹ "The badges that he (the Duke of York) bereth by the honour of Clare is a blacke bolle, rough; his horns and his legs and members of gold."—See Planché, "On the Badges of the House of York."



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

Seal of Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke and Lord of Iolunster.

p. 540 *supra*^m; and on the long shield of the footman, on the reverse, the charge is certainly chevrony. It may be that the Earls of Pembroke used this charge as a difference, being a junior branch; but it seems more likely that if we had the evidence of the seals of the elder branch contemporary with this seal, we should find the charge to be chevrony also. On the hind and fore-quarters of the horse, on the obverse, there are indeed indications of three chevrons, but the seal itself is much more indistinct in this point than the engraving, and no argument can be based on it. So far as the indications go, however, they serve to shew that the horse-trappings were either chevrony or bore three chevrons, in either case proving that Strongbow's arms were identical with or similar to those borne by the elder branch of the De Clares at a later period, and that he did not bear crosses crosslet or any similar device.

^m This unique seal, when perfect, must have been about $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter; it is composed of white wax, and has a granular surface, as if the matrices were rough, and shews a laminated close texture. The obverse (fig. 1) exhibits a horseman with long surcoat, heater-shaped shield, and conical helmet furnished with a "nasal." The right hand brandishes a long, straight, and broad sword with short cross hilt, very like those frequently found in Ireland and called Danish. There are no very clear indications of a prick-spur, though something of the kind seems intended. The horse has close-fitting housings, charged either with chevrons or chevrony, it is hard to say which. Of the legend, GILLEBERTI in Lombardic capitals alone remains. The reverse (fig. 2) shews an armed footman in long surcoat, a hood of mail, and the rare early bascinet, a flat iron helmet with broad leaf or brim; the shield is long and large, curved round the body, reaching from the chin to the knee. The spear is protruded horizontally, passing curiously behind the body. The charge on the shield is decidedly *chevrony*. Of the legend, IBERTI ✠ alone remains. We have on this seal a faithful portrait of the Norman knight as he fought on horseback and a-foot against the naked light-armed Irish clansmen at the close of the twelfth century. There is a seal in the British Museum very similar to the obverse of this seal, which bears some indications of a chevrony charge on the housings of the horse. The legend reads, SIGILLUM RICARDI DE CLARE. The date 1149 is assigned to it, as I am informed by Mr. Orlando Jewitt.

IRISH FOLK-LORE MYTHOLOGY.

(Continued from p. 426.)

THE Fetch—a well-known Irish superstition—claims some affinity with the Highlanders' "second sight." The Fetch is supposed to be a mere shadow, resembling in stature, features, and dress, a living person, and often mysteriously or suddenly seen by a very particular friend. If it appear in the morning, a happy longevity for the original is confidently predicted; but if it be seen in the evening, immediate dissolution of the living prototype is anticipated. Spirit-like, it flits before the sight, seeming to walk leisurely through the fields, often disappearing through a gap or lane. The person it resembles is usually known at the time to be labouring under some mortal illness, and unable to leave his or her bed. When the Fetch appears agitated, or eccentric in its motions, a violent or painful death is indicated for the doomed prototype. The phantom is also said to make its appearance at the same time, and in the same place, to more than one person, as I have heard related in a particular instance. What the Irish call Fetches, the English designate Doubles. It is supposed, likewise, that individuals may behold their own Fetches. The Irish novelist and poet, John Banim, has written both a novel and a ballad on this subject. Somewhat analogous to the Highland seer's gift of second sight, especially in reference to approaching doom, Aubrey tells us, that a well-known poet, the Earl of Roscommon, who was born in Ireland, 1633, had some preternatural knowledge of his father's death, whilst residing at Caen in Normandy. Such forebodings were recognised by the early Northmen, and it is probable their origin amongst the people of these islands had been derived from a Scandinavian source. They were oftentimes invested with circumstances of peculiar horror, according to northern traditions, which were also transferred to the Hebride islanders. These latter adopted a strange admixture of superstition from their former independent ancestors, and the invading pirate hordes that colonized their exposed and defenceless shores. The second sight, or peculiar divination, of the Highlanders, is thus aptly portrayed by Collins in his beautiful ode on Scotland's popular superstitions:—

" 'Tis thine to sing, how, framing hideous spells,
 In Skye's lone isle, the gifted wizard-seer,
 Lodg'd in the wintry cave with Fate's fell spear,
 Or in the depth of Uist's dark forest dwells:
 How they, whose sight such dreary dreams engross,
 With their own visions oft astonish'd droop,

When o'er the watery strath, or quaggy moss,
 They see the gliding ghosts' unbodied troop :
 Or, if in sports, or on the festive green,
 Their destined glance some fated youth descry,
 Who now, perhaps, in lusty vigour seen,
 And rosy health, shall soon lamented die.
 For them the viewless forms of air obey ;
 Their bidding heed, and at their beck repair :
 They know what spirit brews the stormful day,
 And artless, oft like moody madness, stare
 To see the phantom train their secret work prepare."

Another master of English verse, the poet Gray, has rendered his ode of the Fatal Sisters from a Norse composition, having reference to the battle of Clontarf. On the day of this battle, Good Friday, and not Christmas Day, as stated by the poet, a native of Caithness in Scotland saw a number of persons on horseback, and at a distance. They were riding full speed towards a hill, which they seemed to enter. Curiosity led him to follow them, when he saw twelve gigantic female figures, all employed in weaving. This ode in question was sung by them at the same time. Having finished it, their web was torn in twelve pieces. Six of the fatal sisters galloped on black steeds to the north, and as many to the south. Each took her own portion of the web. These were known as Valkyriur, or female divinities, the servants of Odin or Woden, the Gothic god of war. They are said to choose the slain on the field of battle, whilst mounted on their steeds, and with drawn swords in their hands, over the heads of the combatants. After the battle, departed heroes were conducted by them to Valhalla, the hall of Odin, or paradise of the brave. Here these sisters served them with horns of mead and ale.

The *Phooka* is supposed to appear in the shape of a dusky and large animal, resembling a horse or pony. Sometimes it is seen like a monstrous bull, with eyes and nostrils gleaming fire. It has also been mentally conceived under the shape of a large eagle, or rather like the great winged Roc, which carried Sinbad the sailor on his airy course. The Phooka's appearance is especially to be looked for on All Hallows Eve. Woe betide the mortal who ventures abroad after dusk, and in lonely places, at that particular time! The Phooka usually steals in a noiseless manner from behind, and if he once succeed by inserting the head between a mortal's legs, the unhappy individual is at once whisked off his feet, to find himself astride on the hobgoblin's back. Then up to the moon he ascends, or he descends perhaps to the bottom of a lake, or he flies over the ocean; jumping from the highest precipices to the lowest depths; crossing mountains, streams, and glens; and frequently traversing realms of space to the most remote countries of the world. This is accomplished in the

course of a single night, and to the rider's extreme discomfort. The Phooka is sometimes called the *gruagach*, or 'hairy spirit.' Its mischievous pranks are well illustrated in "The Fairy Bath of Lough Innin," a metrical composition of Alexander Henry, as also in the very beautiful poem, "Alice and Una," by Denis Florence Mac Carthy. Several localities in Ireland appear to have received their nomenclature from some supposed connection with this much-dreaded monster. In the county of Cork there are two castles at places called *Carrig Phooka*, or, the 'Phooka's Rock.' One of these adjoins Doneraile, and the other lies near Macroon. The celebrated waterfall of *Poula Phooka*, or the 'Phooka's Cavern,' in the county of Wicklow, must have had some connection in tradition with the sprite so well known in Irish fairy mythology. There is also a noted landmark, or cairn, and a natural cave at a place called Clopoke, in the Queen's County. I find that one of the topographical staff engaged on the Irish Ordnance Survey renders the name of this townland by *Cloch a Phuca*, the 'Stone of the Phooka.'

The bog-sprite appears in the shape of a distant light, which often presents objects distorted and misplaced to the traveller's gaze, until he is led into a swamp or pool of water, when he sinks and is lost. The Hanoverian "Tuckbold" and the English "Will-o-the-Wisp" partake of the same *ignis fatuus* description. In England this object is called "elf-fire." In Collins' ode on the "Popular Superstitions of the Highlands of Scotland," he thus alludes to this glinting phantom of the moors:—

"Ah homely swains! your homeward steps ne'er lose:
 Let not dank Will mislead you to the heath;
 Dancing in murky night, o'er fen and lake,
 He glows to draw you downward to your death,
 In his bewitch'd, low, marshy willow brake:
 What though far off, from some dark dell espied,
 His glimmering mazes cheer th' excursive sight,
 Yet turn, ye wanderers, turn your steps aside,
 Nor trust the guidance of that faithless light;
 For watchful, lurking, 'mid th' unrustling reed,
 At those murky hours the wily monster lies,
 And listens oft to hear the passing steed,
 And frequent round him rolls his sullen eyes,
 If chance his savage wrath may some weak wretch surprise."

It is supposed this Jack o' Lantern, as he is often called, lures the mortal into a muddy hollow, where the water will rise around him on every side, thus precluding all hope of escape, until—

"His fear-shook limbs have lost their youthly force,
 And down the waves he floats, a pale and breathless corse!"

The perturbed motions of this departed mortal are further described by

Collins, with that power of graphic and poetical delineation so peculiarly possessed by him. Doubtless, the Irish, from whom the Scotch derived so many of their superstitions, had some such idea of the spirit's unrest; for, in nearly all cases, when mortals came to a tragic end, ghosts were thought to haunt the scenes and friends known during their pilgrimage on earth. Thus continues the poet in reference to his lost traveller:—

“For him in vain his anxious wife shall wait,
Or wander forth to meet him on his way:
For him in vain at to-fall of the day,
His babes shall linger at th' unclosing gate,
Ah, ne'er shall he return! Alone, if night,
Her travell'd limbs in broken slumbers sleep!
With drooping willows drest, his mournful sprite
Shall visit sad, perchance, her silent sleep:
Then he, perhaps, with moist and watery hand
Shall fondly seem to press her shuddering cheek,
And with his blue swollen face before her stand,
And, shivering cold, these piteous accents speak:
'Pursue, dear wife, thy daily toils, pursue,
At dawn or dusk, industrious as before;
Nor e'er of me one helpless thought renew,
While I lie weltering on the osier'd shore,
Drown'd by the Kelpie's* wrath, nor e'er shall aid thee more.'”

The *Lenauntshee* is an Irish sprite, implacable in resentment and unalterable in friendship. Mr. O'Daly has rendered the Irish word *Lea-nanshee*, “a familiar sprite,” in an interesting collection of “Irish Songs,” published at Kilkenny in 1843. This volume is now rarely procurable. When a peasant may find himself overmatched in a party or faction fight, and yet maintain the struggle against considerable odds, it is supposed the *Lenauntshee* affords invisible aid, and deals out blows for him with scientific skill. The rather misty state of a combatant's brain during the progress of a *scrimmage* and an indulgence in spirituous liquors, would readily account for the reception of many invisible strokes, and casual superior prowess of an individual champion over the opposing force of a great number of his adversaries.

Denis Florence Mac Carthy has poetically idealized the *Lianhann Shee*, as a superior and an intellectual spirit, addressing other guardian spirits, who may be considered as presiding over the ordinary duties and enjoyments of life. His poem appears in the October number of the “Dublin University Magazine” for 1851. This spirit is supposed to form a particular attachment for men, to whom it appears in the shape of a young and beautiful female. Whoever falls under the spells

* The water-fiend.

of this fairy spirit cannot marry; for although invisible to a third party, she has a strong fascination for the person to whom she becomes attached, and she will not leave his presence for several years. As the mortal reciprocates this affection, she instructs and rewards him by communicating a knowledge of music, the art of healing, fairy mysteries, and various other accomplishments. Mr. Carleton has made this spirit the subject of a popular Irish story. It also forms the theme for one of Mr. J. E. Carpenter's interesting songs^b, chiefly drawn from fairy lore conceits.

There is an Island said to lie far out on the verge of the Atlantic's horizon, beyond the groups of the Arran Islands, and commonly hid from mortal sight. It is, however, sometimes visible, and is thus beautifully described by Gerald Griffin:—

"On the ocean that hollows the rocks where ye dwell,
A shadowy land has appeared as they tell;
Men thought it a region of sunshine and rest,
And they called it O'Brazil—the isle of the blest.
From year unto year, on the ocean's blue rim,
The beautiful spectre showed lovely and dim;
The golden clouds curtained the deep where it lay,
And it looked like an Eden, away, far away!"

The story runs, that a peasant, attracted by its tempting appearance,

"In the breeze of the Orient, loosened his sail,"

but on directing his course westward, this island seemed to recede as he advanced, until a rising tempest submerged his bark, when

"Night fell on the deep, amidst tempest and spray,
And he died on the waters, away, far away!"

It is very probable, a belief in the existence of this fabled island comes down from a very remote period, and gave rise to the traditionary trans-Atlantic voyage of St. Brendan of Clonfert, called also the Navigator. This holy and adventurous man is said to have spent seven Easters away from Ireland, having landed on a distant island,

"The freshest, sunniest, smiling land that e'er
Held o'er the waves its arms of sheltering green."

The adventures of this monastic navigator and his companions have been most exquisitely described in Denis Florence Mac Carthy's "*Voyage of St. Brendan*," a poem which, for felicity of expression and ideality of subject, has nothing superior to it in our own, or perhaps in any other language. There is yet extant in the Royal Irish Academy a very curious folio vellum MS. on medical subjects, in Latin and Irish. When purchased many years ago in the west of Ireland, it was tra-

^b Published by Simpkin and Marshall, London, 1849.

^c See Gerald Griffin's Works, vol. viii. pp. 210, 211.

ditionally believed that one Morough O'Lea, a resident of Connemara, sometime in the seventeenth century, having been transported by supernatural means to the enchanted Island of O'Brasil, there received a full knowledge of all diseases and their cure, together with this MS., to direct him in medical practice. The O'Leys, or O'Lees, were for a long time physicians to the O'Flaherties, and did not fail to increase their hereditary and professional celebrity by the acquisition of this treatise.

In a very rare publication called "The Ulster Miscellany," printed in 1753, there is an ingenious satire, entitled "A Voyage to O'Brazeel, a Sub-Marine Island, lying west off the Coast of Ireland." It is doubtless modelled on the design of Dean Swift's *Voyages to Lilliput and Brobdignag*. The mode of descent to O'Brazeel is represented as very peculiar. The island itself is described as flecked with mellowed, well-distributed light, covered with beautiful landscapes, producing corn, fruits, trees, grass, and flowers, abounding in streams, fountains, flocks and herds, fertile fields and pastures, with a happy state of society, religion, and government.

The Firbolgs and Fomorian colonists of Ireland, for the most part sea-faring men, are thought to have placed their Elysium in the ocean. It went by the various names of *I Breasail*, 'the Island of Breasal;' *Oilean na m-Beo*, 'the Island of the Living;' *I na Beatha*, 'the Island of Life.' These titles and opinions remind us of the *Μακάρων Νῆσοι* of the Greeks. The Firbolgs are also supposed to have had their residence under the waters of our lakes. A different account is given regarding other races and classes inhabiting Ireland. The Tuatha de Danans and the Druids are said to have held their seminaries in caves and secluded subterranean abodes. Hence their Elysium was naturally situated under the earth. In Southey's poem of "Madoc," first part, § xi., allusion is made to certain Green Islands over the Western Ocean, whither "the sons of Gavran" and "Merlin with his band of Bards" sailed. Thence they were not known to have returned. It was believed they reached a "Land of the Departed," and as the poet resumes—

"There, belike,

They in the clime of immortality,
Themselves immortal, drink the gales of bliss,
That o'er Flathinnis breathe eternal spring;
That blend whatever odours make the gale
Of evening sweet, whatever melody
Charms the wood-traveller. In their high-roofed halls,
There, with the chiefs of other days, feel they
The mingled joy pervade them? Or beneath
The mid-sea waters, did that crystal ark
Down to the secret depths of ocean plunge
Its fated crew? Dwell they in coral bowers
With mermaid loves, teaching their paramours
The songs that stir the sea or make the winds

Hush, and the waves be still? In fields of joy
 Have they their home, where central fires maintain
 Perpetual summer, when one emerald light
 Through the green element for ever flows?"

Flath-innis, otherwise known as the Noble Island, is said by Macpherson to lie in the Western Ocean, but surrounded by tempests. Within the Island every prospect denotes the paradise of the virtuous sons of Druids, who enjoy pleasures of their own, but are excluded from the Christian's heaven. Certain practised incantations cause this fabled land to appear. Departed persons, in the midst of their peculiar happy state, were warmly attached to their former country and living friends. Among the ancient Celts, females were said to have passed to the fortunate Islands. In the words of an old bard, their beauty increased with the change, and they were as ruddy light in the Island of Joy. This enchanted country, called Hy-Breasil or O'Brazil, signified the Royal Island, according to General Vallancey's interpretation. It is said to have been the paradise of the pagan Irish. In Plato's *Timæus* there is mention of an Atlantic island, said to have been greater than all Libya and Asia taken together; but that storms and earthquakes caused it to disappear, with all its dwellers, under the surface of ocean. It was called Atlantis; and on this subject the Rev. G. Croly has produced some pleasing verses. Nor has Thomas Moore forgotten the commemoration of Arranmore or the Eden of immortals in those inimitable melodies, which have so much redounded to his own and his country's fame. Gerald Griffin alludes to a nearly similar subject in one of his beautiful lyrics^d, regarding the supposed frequent appearance of a phantom city out on the waves of the Atlantic. According to another account its walls are yellow, and in it dwell certain fairy denizens.

"A story I heard on the cliffs of the west,
 That oft through the breakers dividing,
 A city is seen on the ocean's wild breast
 In turreted majesty riding.
 But brief is the glimpse of that phantom so bright,
 Soon close the white waters to screen it,
 And the bodement they say of the wonderful sight
 Is death to the eyes that have seen it."

There are certain localities in Ireland, where the *fargorthac*, or 'hungry grass' grows. This is supposed to be enchanted. It causes people, when crossing over it, to take sudden weaknesses, especially after a long journey. The fit of hunger coming on them is sometimes so excessive, they find themselves unable to pass these particular spots. If relief be not afforded by some companion or casual passenger, death immediately ensues under such circumstances. When recovering from

^d Gerald Griffin's Works, vol. viii.

this weakness, persons often fall into a poor state of health. A bit of oaten cake is thought to be the best antidote for the hungry-grass affection. In Ireland, Grose relates that the fairies frequently left bannocks or oaten cakes in the way of travellers. If the latter did not partake of this food, something of an unlucky nature was likely to happen to them. Maxwell, in his humorous sketches, "Wild Sports of the West," alludes to the *faragurtha*, or 'hungry disease,' which is attributed to various causes. Some are of opinion it is attributable to fairy influences; others affirm it is contracted by passing a spot where a corpse has lain, and many assert it is owing to the traveller putting his foot on a poisonous plant. The natural cause, however, is overlooked for a supernatural explanation. It is quite evident that want of food, exhaustion, fatigue, with many other predisposing causes, will account for the sudden death or ravenous sense of appetite experienced, especially by the peasant class, on their long and laborious rambles over rough and wild mountains.

The "Dublin University Magazine" for April, 1856, contains a tale by William Carleton, called "Fair Gurtha; or, the Hungry Grass." This superstition is supposed to have nothing analogous to it in other countries. It is said, that when an *al fresco* meal is partaken of on a certain spot, if the fragments be not thrown to the fairies, a crop of hungry-grass will there grow, and whoever passes over it must fall into such a weak state, that death will ensue if he be not relieved. A certain spectre, only skin and bone, and miserably clad, is thought to wander through Ireland at particular seasons, in the shape of a travelling mendicant. He is called *Fear Gurtha*, or the Man of Hunger; and whoever gives him relief will enjoy unfailing prosperity, even during the worst periods of famine and death, which are sure to follow immediately after his appearance. The uncharitable will be found among the most miserable sufferers, on the approach of such widespread national calamities. There is a beautiful moral conveyed in this fiction.

Subaqueous cities are supposed to lie under the surface of nearly all our Irish lakes. This belief has probably originated from frequently recurring optical deception, owing to the shadows of overhanging mountains and clouds being fantastically reflected from the unruffled surface of these loughs. Most of the Irish lakes are said to have sprung from magic wells, that bubbled up at certain times, until they had filled the basins of their valleys. On this subject, there is a ballad by W. M. Downes, referring to the origin of Killarney. Spenser also, in his "Faërie Queen," seems to have in mind a nearly similar catastrophe when he says—

"Sad Trowis, that once his people overran".*

* Canto xi. book iv. stanza xli.

Among the O'Longan MSS. belonging to the Royal Irish Academy, there is the copy of a tract, usually entitled *Saltair na nuic*¹, 'The Saltar or Psalter of the Pig.' This contains a legend regarding Caon Comrac, an ancient bishop of Clonmacnoise, and mentions an enchanted or a miraculous monastery and people, buried under the surface of Lough Ree, in the river Shannon. With almost every lake throughout Ireland some remarkable and highly poetic legend is connected.

Certain places and personages are named in Irish popular traditions, and have even found a record in our native literature. These have reference to celebrated mythic chiefs or females and fairy haunts. There is a very curious tract in the Book of Lecan which throws much traditional light on the origin of fairy-hills, fairy-chiefs, and fairyism in Ireland. Also, in the Book of Lismore we find a list of all the Irish fairy chiefs. Both these MSS., valuable for many historic tracts therein contained, are preserved in the library of the Royal Irish Academy.

Manahan Mac Lir is a fabled king of fairy-land, and the ruler of a happy kingdom. With his fair daughters Aine and Aefse he sails often round the headlands of Inishowen. Among some of our fine romantic legends, we are told that whilst Bran Mac Fearbhall, a king of Ireland, was one day alone and near his palace he heard most ravishing strains of fairy music, which at last lulled him into a profound sleep. On awaking, he found the silver branch of a tree by his side. This he brought to the lords and ladies of his court. Among them appeared a strange lady, who invited the monarch to a fairy-land of happiness. The silver branch then passed from his hand into this lady's, and on the following morning, with a company of thirty persons, he sailed out on the ocean. After a voyage for a few days, he landed on an island inhabited only by women, of whom this strange lady appeared to be the chieftainess. Here he remained for several ages, before returning to his own palace, near Lough Foyle. Among the females of an ideal world, we find Sidheng was a fairy damsel, who is said to have presented Finn Mac Cool with a battle-stone, to which a chain of gold was attached. With this weapon, he was rendered invincible against his enemies on the field. Ounaheencha, a fairy Queen of Ocean, was accustomed to sail round the coasts of Clare and Kerry in quest of handsome young men, who were captured and conducted to her cave.

Brigh Leith was anciently a famous fairy mount in Westmeath. In Irish legendary tales, we have also an account of a fairy chief from Siabh Fuaid, who was accustomed to set all the company at Tara asleep, by the sweetness of his music, during the annual assemblies. He then set fire to the palace. This chief, named Aillen Mac Midhna, was afterwards killed by Finn Mac Cumhal.

Bodb was a fairy potentate, who, with his daughters, lived within

¹ See Eugene O'Curry's Catalogue, vol. ii. p. 483.

Sidh-ar-Femhin, a hill or fairy mansion on the plain of Cashel. To this subterranean residence, a famous old harper, named Cliach, is said to have obtained access by playing his harp near the spot, until the ground opened and admitted him to the fairy realm. Every seventh May morning, Ior, a fairy chief, steered his bark through Loch Cluthair. And the fairy fleet of the South was often seen by fishermen sailing round the Fastnet Rock and Carrigeen a Dhoolig. In Irish traditions, we find Fiachna Mac Ratach, and Eochaidh Mac Sal, mentioned as rival chiefs among the Sidhe, or fairy men. Ilbhreac was the fairy chief of Eas R6c, now Ballyshannon. There was a celebrated *sidhe* mansion at this place. In a rath on the road-side between Cork and Youghall, it is believed that a fairy chieftain, named Knop, holds his court. Sometimes music and merriment are heard from within this fort, and travellers often observe strange lights around it.

The White *Shee*, or 'Fairy Queen,' has a recognised pre-eminence over others of her sex. It was probably owing to his familiarity with a tradition of this sort, that induced the poet Spenser to compose his magnificent allegorical and fanciful poem, "The Fairy Queen." Cleena, the fairy queen of South Munster, is said to reside within her invisible palace at Carrig Cleena, near Fermoy, co. Cork. There is a Clidhna, written in Irish, *Tonn Chliodna*, or 'The Wave of Cleena.' This latter designation is applied to the loud roaring surges in the harbour of Glandore, in a southern part of this same county. There are sea-worn caverns, hollowed out of the rocks on this coast, from which the waves loudly resound, with a deep, monotonous roar. In the calm of night, these moaning surges are most impressive, producing sensations of fear or melancholy. Such natural features and sounds have been graphically described by Dean Swift in his Latin poem, called *Carberie Rupes*, which he composed in June, 1723, whilst on a visit in this neighbourhood. Alluding to the effects of a winter storm, he writes:—

"Littora littoribus reboant: vicinia latè,
Gens assueta mari, et pedibus percurrere rupes,
Terretur tamen, et longe fugit, arva relinquens."

There is extant an Irish poem on the derivation of *Tonn Clidhna*, or, 'Clidhna's Wave,' off the Cork Coast. Allusion is thus made to the Fairy Queen of Munster by Edward Walsh, in his beautiful ballad entitled, "O'Donovan's Daughter:"—

"God grant 'tis no fay from Cnoc-Firinn that woos me,
God grant 'tis not Clidhna the queen that pursues me,
That my soul lost and lone has no witchery wrought her,
While I dream of dark groves and O'Donovan's daughter."

There is a king of the fairies in Munster called *Donn Firineach*,
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or, 'Donn the Truth-teller,' or, 'Truthful,' who is said to live in the romantic hill of Cnockfirinn, co. Limerick. *Donn*, in Irish, has the English signification of 'dun,' or, 'brown-coloured.' He is said originally to have been one of the sons of the celebrated Milesius, who came from Spain to colonize Ireland. This *Donn* is thought to have been shipwrecked, with all his mariners, on the coast of Munster. Among the old "Irish Popular Songs," so faithfully and expressively rendered into English metre by Edward Walsh*, we find the *Duan na Saoirse*, or 'Song of Freedom,' by the anonymous author, the *Mangaire Sugach*. In this, *Donn* is personified and introduced as requiring the bard to proclaim that the hour had arrived for making a bold effort to restore the Stuart dynasty. The translation thus commences:—

" All woeful, long I wept despairing,
Dark-bosom'd, fainting, wearied, weak,
The foeman's withering bondage wearing,
Remote in gorge of mountain bleak;
No friend to cheer my visions dreary,
Save generous *Donn*, the king of Faëry,
Who mid the festal banquet airy,
Those strains prophetic thus did speak."

Donn, chief of the Sand-hill Fairies, of Dooghmore in Clare county, is addressed by Andrew Mac Curtin, a celebrated Irish scholar and bard, who flourished about the beginning of the last century.

Our most romantic dells are reputed the favourite haunts of fairy resort, and these are often denominated the "gentle places." Fairies are also partial to the "banks and braes" of purling rivulets. The fairies often perch like cocks and hens, on the couples of Irish cabins, to enjoy the clamour and diversion at marriage-feasts, christenings, or other merry meetings. Old cairns are also held to be sacred to the "good people," and it would be considered unlucky to remove these remnants of antiquity, for that very reason.

The fairies are often heard and seen hunting, with sound of horns, cry of dogs, tramp of horses, cracking of whips, and "tally-ho" of huntsmen. Rushes and *bouliauns* often turn to horses when the fairies get astride on them, as they usually do when about to migrate in a body or troop, from one place to another. Over hedges and ditches, walls and fences, brakes and briars, hills and valleys, lakes and rivers they sweep with incredible velocity and airy lightness. Al-lingham thus alludes in one of his ballads to these fairy pastimes. His description principally refers to the northern province, and to the dread entertained by children, lest they might be abducted by the passing elfin band:—

* Published by M^cGlashan, 21, D'Olier-street, Dublin, 1847.

"Up the heathery mountain,
 Down the rushy glen,
 We daren't go a-hunting,
 For fear of little men.
 Wee folk, good folk,
 Trooping all together,
 Green Jacket, Red Cap,
 And White Owl's Feather."

During moonlight, the fairies are often seen by mortals flitting in shadowy troops, between the eye and the mildly beaming nightly orb. They are especially fond of revelling at midnight. Wild strains of unearthly music are heard at this time, by an ingle nook, lonely rath, green hill-side, or tangled wood.

Ancient and solitary hawthorns, generally called "monument bushes," are held in great veneration by the commonalty, and it would be considered profanation to destroy them, or even to remove any of their branches. The fairies frequent the sites of those bushes, and are often seen hanging from or flitting amongst their branches. Unbaptized children and abortions are generally buried under "monument bushes;" and, probably, owing to this circumstance, such names have been given them. It is also remarkable, that when interments of this kind take place in consecrated churchyards throughout Ireland, the graves are always dug on the north side of the cemetery, apart from those deceased persons who have been baptized. "Monument bushes" are found, for the most part, in the centre of road-crossings. They are sometimes seen by the road-side, but detached from adjoining fences. Often grouped together in gnarled and fantastic shapes, they present a picturesque and beautiful view to the passenger, especially when flowered over with hawthorn blossoms. Ghosts were occasionally conjured up before the excited imaginations of the credulous or timid, when passing those objects by night.

Certain writers on Irish superstitions represent unbaptized children as sitting blindfolded within fairy moats, the peasantry supposing such souls "go into nought." An idea somewhat similar may be found in the beautiful metrical tale of "Evangeline," by Longfellow, where we have introduced, among the *Contes* of an Acadian village notary, allusion to

"the white *létiche*, the ghost of a child who unchristened
 Died, and was doomed to haunt unseen the chambers of children^b."

I am convinced, however, that this belief can be by no means general, even amongst the most unenlightened of our peasantry. All of those with whom I have at any time conversed on this subject, believe that unbaptized infants suffer "the pain of loss," in accordance with the

^b Part i. § iii.

doctrine and teaching of the Catholic Church¹. In other words, such persons are regarded as deprived of God's beatific vision, although not subject to the more extreme sufferings of those who have lost the grace of baptismal innocence.

The following memorial custom in reference to the dead appears to have come down from a remote period. When a person has been murdered, or has died by a sudden death on the road-side, our peasantry when passing carry a stone, which they throw on that spot where the dead body was found, as a mark of respect. An accumulation of stones thus heaped together soon forms a pretty considerable pile. The hat is also taken off by those passing by, and a prayer is usually offered for the repose of the departed. *Ní curfáted me leach an der Cairne*, 'I would not even throw a stone on your grave,' is an expression used by the Irish peasantry to denote bitter enmity towards any person thus addressed.

(To be continued.)

DISCOVERY OF A NEW PICTURE.

A RECENT visitor to Avignon and its neighbourhood has described in the *Moniteur* his discovery of what he believes to be a new picture, a *Pieta* (Christ on the knees of the Virgin), on a gold ground, the figures as large as life. The Saviour is extended from left to right on the knees of His mother, and St. John and Mary Magdalene are standing by, with their names inscribed in relief on their nimbi. On an artificial border surrounding the picture is the following inscription, in fine Roman letters:—O VOS OMNES QUI TRANSITIS PER VIAM, ATTENDITE ET VIDETE SI DOLOR EST UNQUAM SICUT DOLOR MEUS. The feeling of excruciating grief depicted on the countenances of the individuals, the religious character which animates them in a manner so life-like, are expressed with an ability and skill that betoken a consummate artist. The picture is evidently of the Flemish school, and of the latter half of the fifteenth century. The arrangement of the figures and the execution of the hands, remind one of the pictures in the museum at Frankfort that are supposed to be by a painter named Rogier Van der Weyden, whose very existence, however, seems to be problematical. Anyhow, the resemblance between the new picture and the productions attributed to him is striking, and what adds to its value is its admirable preservation. The Count Clement de Ris, who has thus, as he thinks, discovered it and now describes it, is of opinion that it has escaped the researches of all the hunters after Gothic pictures, for neither Cavalcaselle nor Dr. Waagen, nor Sir C. Eastlake have spoken of it in their works. The Count found it in the parish church of the city of Villeneuve, immediately facing the entrance gateway, to the left on the lower side, a minute indication of its situation which will assist travellers to find it when disposed to extend their researches beyond Avignon itself to places in its neighbourhood.

¹ Thus also expressed in the Sacred Scripture:—"Unless a man be born again of water and the Holy Ghost, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God."—*John* iii. 5.

THE RUNIC STONE AT HABBLINGBO, GOTLAND.

BY PROF. GEORGE STEPHENS, F.S.A.

No year passes without adding to our store of antiquarian remains in the north; and each find clears up some doubt, or influences previous theories, or brings before us fresh forms or entirely new classes of monuments. Even where similar in kind, two ancient articles are scarcely ever absolutely identical, while in the same district or province we may meet with modes or pieces equally olden, yet very different in style or character. In the midst of varying tribes and sects, there never has been iron uniformity—as little then as now—and many of our systems must be largely modified to harmonize with the fresh facts daily presented to us.

These observations apply to Runic as well as to other memorials. Accordingly I wish to draw attention to *a new class* of Runic stones lately met with in Gotland, hoping that perhaps similar pieces may be identified elsewhere and made publicly known. The remarkable group of monuments thus referred to differs in this from those hitherto familiar to us, that, belonging to the *heathen* period, they are—

1. Carved with figures *in relief*,
2. Which appear to be partly mythological and partly descriptive of expeditions by land and sea,
3. And that they have a *rounded top*, the whole stone resembling a horse-shoe, a form rare in classical times and otherwise known to us in Western Europe as comparatively modern.

The first piece of this kind which attracted notice was the Runic bild-stone (figure-stone with runes), in the churchyard of Habblingbo, South Gotland, No. 1575 in Liljegren's *Run-urkunder*, and No. 148 in C. Säve's *Gutniska Urkunder*. Liljegren's information was taken from Hilfeling. How little trustworthy it was we may see from his text: "Before an armed man on horseback, lance in hand, is a standing person with a basket, in low relief. On the other side, also in low relief, are three persons on each side of a high cross." But as no engraving was given, the learned world gave little heed to this solitary notice, especially as "the cross" implied that the block was Christian and more or less modern.

But in 1844 Prof. Carl Säve communicated a second relief-stone, which had just been found at Tjängvide, Alskog parish, South Gotland. He published engravings, together with a valuable illustrative text, in *Runa*, Stockholm, 1845, p. 82, &c., plates 3, 4, repeated with additions in *Annaler for Nordisk Oldkyndighed*, Kjobenhaven, 1852,

pp. 171—207, plates 6 and 7a. This stone is now only 5 feet 8 in. high, but was originally several feet taller. In the upper compartment a man sits on a horse with eight legs, trampling on some kind of worm or dragon, while (? a priest) presents (? a drinking-horn). There are also other figures. Below is a splendid wiking-ship with chequered sail, steering-oar and shrouds. On the deck seven or eight men are visible. The runes, many of which are obliterated, are partly Old Northern.

In 1850, Intendent P. A. Säve, to whom Swedish archæology owes so much, found a third similar bild-stone in the church of the same parish of Alskog; but a great deal of it had been cut away when it had been laid down as a slab. See the engraving in *Annaler f. N. Oldk.*, 1852, plate 5. We have there a battle-scene, a fort or fortified harbour, a triumphal procession, a horse drawing a four-wheeled car, with a cartouche or frame containing indistinct figures. There is also a gigantic bird or beast, and other carvings.

Again, in 1861, the same gentleman dug up another relief-stone nearly twelve feet high, at Lärbro, in North Gotland. Below is a war-ship with a chequered sail and a crew of ten men. Above are figures with swords, a horse and rider. Higher yet are other sculptures, among them a steed with eight feet, another with four feet, birds, a banner, &c.

In 1863 yet another bild-stone was found by P. A. Säve, at Stenkyrka, in North Gotland. It has the same round head and general character, but the tower part, containing the inscription (if it had one, as is probable), was broken off. There are three distinct compartments; at the top eight or ten indistinct figures; below them nine men seem to be entering a war-galley by a ladder, on board are five or six men. All the rest of the surface is taken up by a large ship with a chequered sail, some ten or twelve figures on deck, as usual holding ropes or weapons. There are dim remains of a fourth story at the top.

But to return to the Habblingbo stone. This is 3 Swedish feet 9 in. high, of the usual Gotlandish limestone. A new drawing was made by P. A. Säve in 1864, and for a copy of this as of the others, I am indebted to my friend the great Swedish runologist, Prof. Carl Säve, of Uppsala. Generally speaking, the shape (round headed) and the decoration agree with the other blocks, only what is there crowded on to one side is here on two. The sail is not chequered. On its deck stand six men, holding ropes or some upright weapon. This ship has apparently had a *ram*, a mark of great antiquity. The principal side is a precious illustration of the Tjängvidestone, for here we clearly see a man *offering* to the chief (hero or god) on horseback. He stands with a drinking-horn, which he stretches to the person on a four-footed steed, whose foot is seemingly armed with a very large spur.

The figures above are indistinct. The line of runes goes all round at the edge of the stone, and ends below in primitive scrolls. But the letters cannot be made out. Only a word or two can be read; but it is certain that the inscription, as well as the stone in general, like all others of this class, has no trace of Christianity. The runes are Scandinavian, not Old Northern. On the whole this block cannot well be later than about the ninth or tenth century*.

All these precious pieces, with some others of the same kind lately found by P. A. Sæve in Gotland, should be carefully copied, and published in a collected form. They offer entirely new illustrations of the art and of the life and manners of our Northern forefathers at a period very remote and excessively obscure.

SCOTTISH SCULPTURED CAVES.

A DISCOVERY has just been made in one of the many caves which occur on the coast of Fife, near Wemyss, which is of much interest.

It is known that many of these caves were used in the early ages of Christianity in this country as retreats of anchorites and as places of worship. A cave at Caipie, near Anstruther, is believed to have sheltered St. Adrian, and its walls are sculptured with many crosses of simple outline, the devotional expression of its early occupants; while cuttings in the rock seem to point out the site of the altar and other ecclesiastical arrangements. The cave of St. Rule at St. Andrew's is of this description.

On Thursday last [Sept. 21] a party from Edinburgh, consisting of Professor Simpson, Mr. Joseph Robertson, Professor Duns, and Dr. Paterson, of Leith, while rambling in the neighbourhood of Wemyss were led to inspect some of the caves in that quarter. In one of them they found a kitchen-midden, containing the bones of many animals, which had been split for the sake of extracting the marrow, and some of which were artificially pointed.

On entering the next cave they were startled on finding one of its walls sculptured with the forms of several "elephants," "spectacles," birds, fish, and other animals and objects which are now familiar from their frequent occurrence in Mr. Stuart's work, "The Sculptured Stones of Scotland," while small crosses, of early type, are cut in various parts of the cave.

Some of the other caves bear abundant marks of recent carvings, the walls being absolutely covered with the names of recent visitors cut out on the rock. To avoid the risk of injury to the unique sculptures now discovered, the cave will henceforth be secured from indiscriminate admission. Since the discovery, these figures have been inspected by Mr. Stuart, who means to give accurate drawings of the whole in the second volume of "The Sculptured Stones of Scotland," now almost completed.—*Aberdeen Journal*.

* Some of these horse-shoe stones must be very old. Thus at Stenkyrka in Gotland, six feet below the surface, was found in 1844 a kist built up of flat stones, whose over-lie or cover was a similar ornamented slab carved with indistinct figures on both sides. Its surface was full of the marks left by the *lichen calcivorus*, proving that it had long stood in the open air before it was used in the building of a later grave-chamber. The drawing of this stone was communicated to me by Prof. Sæve. Another similarly-shaped Gotland stone, on which a few runes were still visible, is in the church at Gauthem. At the building of the church, in the thirteenth or fourteenth century, it had been partly squared and fitted in between an arch and a pillar.

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

DURHAM CONGRESS, AUG. 21—26.

(Concluded from p. 470.)

Aug. 24.—VISIT TO BARNARD CASTLE, STAINDROP CHURCH, AND RABY.

THE proceedings of the day embraced a visit to Barnard Castle, to Staindrop Church, and Raby Castle, where a magnificent reception and entertainment was given by the President, His Grace the Duke of Cleveland, and concluded with an evening meeting in the Town Hall of Durham.

At Barnard Castle, the principal features of interest were pointed out by Captain Robinson, of Houghton-le-Spring. The place derives its name and origin from Bernard de Balliol, a powerful nobleman, whose great-grandson became King of Scotland. Edward I. of England de-throned him, and confiscated his English manors, by which means this and others passed into the possession of the bishops of Durham. The castle stands on a noble eminence overlooking the river Tees, which flows beneath it on the south. The buildings consist of an enclosure-wall, bounding an irregular oblong space or bailey, within which, in the north-western part, is shut off a small inner bailey: these walls are in a very dilapidated condition, and of every period of work, from the Norman to the modern fashion. The most interesting features are a noble circular Norman tower formed in great part of ashlar masonry, which stands at the north-west angle of the castle, and a Norman entrance gateway in the north side of the outer bailey. The top of the Norman tower is still accessible by a stair in the thickness of the wall. The ground story is covered by a vault of rather unusual construction. It is a very flat dome formed entirely of rubble masonry, perhaps 20 ft. diameter, but not rising more than 18 in. It is to be regretted that time did not permit so full a notice to be taken of the castle and town as the extent of the one and the courtesy of the authorities of the other merited. Not only were the party obliged to leave unread an interesting MS. statement of the condition of the castle in the time of Elizabeth which one of the members had with him, but also the town records which it afterwards became known had been prepared for the inspection of the members, were passed over.

At Staindrop Church the description was undertaken by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson. In early times this church fell under the patronage of the Nevilles, and to them it owes its endowments and its fabric. The earliest portions of the building are in the nave, where the architecture

indicates the beginning of the thirteenth century. A north transept, of which a triple lancet-window remains, was probably coeval, and a south transept a little later; the aisles of the nave at this time did not exceed 4 or 5 feet wide, and the chancel was of small dimensions. Subsequent alterations most curiously transformed this cross church into one with a lengthened nave, simple broad aisles, a very large chancel and a western tower. The widened aisles embrace in their breadth the entire length of the transepts, and obliterate the western sides of them. The inside parts of the aisle windows have lintels formed of ancient gravestones. The whole arrangement of the church became, in principle, similar to that of the two other collegiate churches at Lanchester and Chester-le-Street, already visited by the Association, and in the architectural ornaments of the earliest work there is a considerable resemblance between Staindrop and Lanchester. Mr. Planché was called upon to describe the monuments of the Nevilles, and made some interesting observations upon the different effigies.

At Raby Castle, after enjoying in the Barons' Hall the splendid hospitality of his Grace the President, the company assembled in the entrance hall to listen to the history and description of the castle, prepared by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, the guide of the morning at Staindrop Church. So far as the castle is concerned, the first point of interest in the history of Raby arises under the pontificate of Thomas Hatfield, Bishop of Durham from 1345 to 1382. In exercise of the regal power vested in the prince-bishops of the palatinate of Durham, he issued, in 1379, to the famous soldier, John Lord Neville, his licence to build a castle at Raby, and to embattle and crenellate its towers, walls, and houses, according to his desire. The castle then erected is the one which now exists, and from its stupendous character, perfect preservation, and authenticated date, presents an object of unsurpassed interest for study and admiration. It has nothing of the Norman castle about it, being rather a fortified mansion than a castle, for at the period of its erection the motives which gave rise to the system of Norman fortification had ceased. The situation has nothing of the precipitous and impregnable character of the castles of Durham, Alnwick, and Bamborough in the north, Arundel or Rochester in the south, nor could it ever have possessed the security of less precipitous but well-chosen situations, like Kenilworth or Framlingham castles. It is seated in an extensive vale, on a perfectly flat site, once perhaps marshy, and was surrounded by a moat. On the inner edge of the moat a wall, now almost destroyed, enclosed the bailey, which was entered by a fine tower gateway, still in good preservation. This is on the north side of the bailey. Within the court is the magnificent pile of the inhabited castle. Like others of the period, the plan is an enlargement and modification of the Edwardian keep, with the domestic arrangements founded on the more ancient system of the manor-houses. Instead of the solid Norman keep tower, with chambers around the principal hall in the thickness of the walls, this is a mass of building around an open quadrangular court. The entrance to the court is on the west side, through an immense tower, flanked by other towers, in lieu of the earlier turrets. On the opposite side of the quadrangle is the entrance hall, so capacious in its access, that carriages are admitted not only across the quadrangle, but into the hall itself; and over this hall is the lofty "Barons' Hall," an apartment of sumptuous character and magnificent dimensions. The sides of the quadrangle

uniting the ends of the hall with the west side, contain, on the south the chief apartments devoted to the lord of the castle and his family, and on the north the kitchen and domestic offices, just as a manor-house would have the great man's chamber at one end of the hall and the kitchen at the other, though the adjuncts would not in the lesser instances be sufficient to enclose a square court. At Raby, these adjuncts are so extensive as to contain within themselves one or two smaller courts, and to be broken into massive, lofty, and picturesque towers, with deep recesses between. It is not to be supposed that such a building, having remained inhabited to the present time, should not bear the marks of alterations which were intended for improvement in the later periods of its existence; but these the archæologist will regard with much less satisfaction, for the modern improvers left upon the work their much less antiquarian feeling. Still, in Raby Castle we have a magnificent monument of antiquity in greater perfection than can be found perhaps elsewhere on an equal scale. It was felt by every person present on this occasion, that time alone was wanting to do justice to the opportunity of study which it affords, and to the care with which the lecturer was prepared to illustrate his subject.

The evening meeting was held in the Town-hall at Durham. Mr. Planché read one of his valuable genealogical papers, the subject being "The Norman Ancestry of the Nevilles," but this, even his practised skill could hardly make interesting to ordinary hearers. Mr. Ralph Carr, of Hedgeley, followed in an attempt to decipher an inscription attributed by him to the twelfth century and believed by him to be Anglo-Saxon. It is of considerable length and is found on an oak beam removed some years ago from the Manor Keep at Hexham. The interpretation offered, suggested that it contains, 1. A religious lament; 2. A welcome to one coming to the house; 3. A prayer for a blessing and a declaration of love for a certain maiden; 4. and 5. A not very intelligible allusion to Thyrston the wise, and one Oliver the witless. The utter uncertainty of the whole interpretation, however, betrayed itself in the very first words, which it was stated might be read *Jesu Redemptor*, or *Johannes Rex*! there being in fact nothing but the initials J.R. The subject is curious, and merits investigation, which will probably produce a different and more coherent meaning, and shew it to be of much later date. Mr. T. W. King's (Heralds' College) account of the MSS. relating to Durham, in the library of the College of Arms, concluded the evening.

Aug. 25.—VISIT TO TYNEMOUTH PRIORY AND NEWCASTLE.

The Association visited Tynemouth Priory and Newcastle. At Newcastle they were met by the deputy Mayor (the Mayor being absent from illness) and the Sheriff of Newcastle, with other civic authorities, who received them with a welcome.

At Tynemouth Priory, the description was undertaken by Mr. Sidney Gibson, F.S.A., who assisted his illustration with a well-drawn plan of the buildings.

Mr. Gibson said that they were assembled on a spot which was the site of perhaps one of the earliest Christian edifices in England. The first church which was recorded to have been built of stone—for a little oratory of wood, which existed about ten years previously, stood here

—was built he believed as nearly as possible on the spot on which they were assembled (the eastern part of the building), in 663, the founder being St. Oswald the King, whose head was represented in the hand of St. Cuthbert in the statues of that Saint. To this stone church the remains of another very famous king, St. Oswin, were brought, probably before 670. They all knew what importance was attached in early days to the possession of the remains of a saint, and it was probably owing to the possession by that church of the remains of St. Oswin that it became, during the Heptarchy, so very flourishing. After the visits by the Danes the church was lying waste during the years when the monks were wandering about with the remains of St. Cuthbert, and for some time after the foundation of Durham. But when the illustrious Bishop Carileph was beginning his church at Durham, the Norman Earl, Robert de Mowbray, who possessed the old Saxon castle of the Earls of Northumberland at Tynemouth, thought it proper to make an offering of all he could to God, and founded a monastery, and gave the church to St. Alban's; he caused a colony of monks to be brought from that place, and re-erected the church, then in ruins, on the spot where the audience then stood. The first mention of the "new church" of the monks in history was in 1110; and they were told that a great concourse of prelates, ecclesiastics, and nobles came to that place to be present at the translation of the relics of St. Oswin to the new church. Mr. Gibson pointed out the existing portions of that Romanesque church, and said its completion might be assigned to the year 1110. It consisted of a nave with narrow aisles, of transepts, and of a chancel which appeared also to have been exceedingly narrow, and to have extended to the spot on which they were assembled. He wished them to understand that at the time of which he was then speaking, a castle, which appeared to have been a very strong one, existed there in a fortified state, and the priory itself from that time might be said to have become a fortified monastery. The monks appear to have been lords of the fortifications, which they maintained out of the monastic revenues. During the time when a transition took place in architecture from the Norman style to Early English, the monks of Tynemouth began to build a magnificent conventual church, and the result was that the building, which had previously been both conventual and parochial, was then made parochial solely, and the monks took that eastern portion for their conventual church. From his *History of Tynemouth Monastery*, Mr. Gibson then read the following account:—

"All that stood above ground of the Norman chancel, with its semi-circular termination, was destroyed; a spacious choir and transept were added eastward of the central tower, and the choir was terminated by a noble chancel or presbytery, forty-three feet in length and thirty-one feet in breadth, the eastern and southern walls of which are still standing, and constitute the finest portions of the existing ruins. A stone seat ran round this chancel, and was divided into stalls by the detached single shafts of an arcade; the principal sedilia, which have trefoiled heads, remain in good preservation, and the high altar stood in the centre, nearly opposite to these canopied recesses. The chapel called 'The Lady Chapel' had not then been projected. The choir thus added was 135 ft. in length, and 66 ft. in width, and formed the conventual church as distinguished from the church of the parish, for which the nave was thenceforward appropriated, and a stone screen was erected at the same time across the nave at its eastern end. The new western entrance was through the enriched and deeply-recessed doorway which has now been uncovered to its basement; and above it probably were three lancet windows, which at a later period gave place to a broad window with mullions and transoms. The

light and beautiful arch in the south transept that has so long formed a favourite subject to the architect and the artist seems to have been opened through what was the eastern wall of the Norman transept, to give access to the new choir. Some of the basements of the clustered piers of this stately fabric have been recently disinterred; from their capitals sprang arches similar in character to the beautiful pointed arch in the transept; they opened into a northern and a southern aisle, and supported a triforium, above which rose a row of clerestory windows. The arcade of the triforia opened into a gallery that was carried round the Early English church. The arches were arranged in triplets, the whole being united under a continuous arcade, and supported by slender clustered columns. The clerestory windows were tall, with elaborate mouldings, arranged in triplets, and on this tier of openings, also, a gallery surrounded the church."

Mr. Gibson then said that historical events could be noticed on that occasion most briefly only. The prior and convent were no doubt obliged to maintain a most extensive hospitality, and during the Scottish wars the mighty Edward himself was frequently their guest. He was at Tynemouth in November and December 1292, in 1298, 1299, and in April 1300, at which time he was accompanied by his youthful bride Marguerite, "the Flower of France." On several of these visits, the monks appear to have availed themselves of the presence of King Edward within the "Peace of St. Oswin," to obtain from him sundry confirmations and favours; and among these was the charter by which the King restored the judicial franchise of the Prior: the royal grantor professes his devotion to St. Alban and to St. Oswin, "whose body," says the grant, "rests in a shrine within the church of Tynemouth." But these visits of their martial sovereign sadly invaded the holy peace of Tynemouth's cloister—if, indeed, a monastery which from its very situation was so militant could enjoy peace for any lengthened period. It was not only border warfare and Scottish aggression that frequently overran their lands and brought enemies to their very gates: in the reign of Edward I. we find that the houses of their tenants had been burned, and their goods stolen by some men of Newcastle, who are designated as "sons of iniquity and satellites of Satan." If captured, they probably made their appearance under the Prior's gallows.

Some events of the succeeding reign that are commemorated in English history occurred at Tynemouth. In 1312, during the contest of Edward II. with the barons who confederated to compel the dismissal of his favourite Gaveston, Queen Isabella retired from York to the monastery at Tynemouth, and there, on the 26th of April, offered a cloth of gold at the great altar. On the same day, brother Robert de Beruyngham, a monk of Tynemouth, who seems to have been skilled in the practice of physic, received from the King's hand, for his care of Gaveston in his illness at Newcastle, the not contemptible fee of £6 13s. 4d. Edward was at that time lodged in the Priory at Tynemouth, and seems to have moved about between that place and Newcastle, while the associated nobles were advancing from York. On the 4th of May, the King, on their approach to Newcastle, fled swiftly to Tynemouth, accompanied by his favourite. On the following day they escaped by sea, descending probably the stairs on the north side of the Prior's Haven, and took refuge in Scarborough Castle, leaving the Queen at Tynemouth.

The monks were engaged during a great part of this (the fourteenth) century in restoring their walls and monastic buildings; and so late as the reign of Richard II. they were repairing their fortified works, aided

by royal gifts and the liberality of private donors. The position of their monastery, on cliffs that have been for ages slowly yielding to the waves, and its vicinity to the Scottish border, rendered it needful that the walls and defences of the convent should be maintained in strength; the domestic buildings, too, must have been considerable in a monastery which was the daily resort of nobles and persons of every degree for protection and hospitality. A map or survey made at a later period remains in the Cottonian Library, which throws some light on the situation of the monastic buildings. It shews the church, the monastery, and its various buildings, together with a ward-house, to have been surrounded by fortified walls. The entrance was not where the present gateway stands (the arched or lower portion of which was built by Henry VIII. after the dissolution): over a wide moat a drawbridge gave access to "the gate-house," as it was called, which stood near to the ward-house, and opened into what was called the great court, and on the south side of it, where the land now slopes to Prior's Haven, stood "the lord's lodging,"—the building appropriated to noble guests of the prior,—the hall, buttery, kitchen, bakehouse, and domestic offices of the convent, as at Durham. The cloister, which was quadrangular, was on the south side of the parochial or older portion of the church. The common hall or refectory of the monks formed its western side, on the side facing the gate-house, and to the south of it ran the building marked as "the new hall." The chapter-house was on the eastern side of the cloister, and adjoined the south transept. The prior's lodging and the corn-house were on the eastern side of the great court, in which stood the lodging of a more secular and militant functionary, the constable or warder of the monastic castle. The grain kept within the walls of the convent seems to have been abundant, for "the great barn," another barn, and a granary, are marked on the plan. Eastward of the abbey church was "The Garden Place," and beyond the walls, to the south-east, looking towards North Shields, the "old fish-ponds" are marked on the plan. Thomas de la Mare, a great friend of Edward the Black Prince, was Prior for nine years; the first three, we are told, were employed in defeating the enemies of his convent, the last period of three years in improving the revenues and the buildings of his monastery, and all "in extending the kingdom of God and overthrowing the works of Satan." He expended £70 upon "the new work about the altar," £87 upon the dormitory, £90 in rebuilding the malt-house of the brethren, who appear to have brewed upon a most extensive scale, and smaller sums on other works, amounting in all to £864. While he was Prior, David, King of Scots, captured after the battle of Neville's Cross, was brought to Tynemouth as a prisoner on his way to Bamburgh Castle, before his removal to the Tower, but was honourably treated by the Prior with a chivalrous feeling worthy the friend of the Black Prince. Shortly before the battle, the Scottish leader, calculating on victory, had sent to warn the Prior to prepare entertainment for him and his followers for two days; but the English army at Durham altered the destination of the intending visitors to the Prior's larder. A most noble monumental brass, the work of a Flemish brass engraver, who has been not inaptly designated the Cellini of the fourteenth century, the finest ecclesiastical brass that remains in England, commemorates the good De la Mare in his abbey church. In 1336 a grant was made to the King of a tenth of its spiritual and temporal

income for two years, and the then large sum of £76 13s. 6d. was the contribution of Tynemouth, although its possessions had become depreciated (as we learn from an inquisition of the time) "by the devastations of invading enemies and destructions by the sea." Richard II. confirmed the charters; and the priory is mentioned as "a place from old time walled and fortified to resist the enemies of the realm, but whose defences, weakened by encroachment of the sea, were then in danger of ruin." To aid the monks in repairing the walls and the condition of the monastery, licences were granted under which they acquired 360 additional acres of land. To this period we may probably refer the erection of the unique little edifice called "the Lady-chapel," but which was more probably a mortuary chapel of some noble Percy. This chapel projects from the eastern gable of the choir, and is entered under a four-centred arch springing from clustered columns below the eastern triplet window. Its great peculiarity is in the vaulted roof, on the intersecting ribs of which are circular bosses, on which our Saviour and the twelve Apostles are represented in roundlets, surrounded with an invocation to each saint by name. The cognizance of Percy, and the arms of Lucy, quartered by the Percys, indicate their connection with this edifice. Light was admitted by a circular window in the eastern wall, and by broad windows divided by plain mullions on the northern and southern sides. It has been supposed that the chapel contained the shrine of St. Oswin; it was, however, more probably exalted in the middle of the choir. John, Prior of Tynemouth, is mentioned in 1503, when he rode forth attended by thirty horsemen and a company of homagers, "his folks wearing his livery," to meet the Princess Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII., on her progress to the court of James IV. of Scotland, her affianced husband. She rode on a palfrey, attended by three serving-men, and a litter, or carriage, drawn by two horses, followed, in which she rode when passing through the towns upon her journey. From York she was conducted northward by the Earls of Surrey and Northumberland, and was met by the Prior of Tynemouth between Durham and Newcastle, which town she reached on July 24. Henry gave with his daughter 30,000 gold nobles (about £10,000), to be raised by his subjects, and the Prior was appointed a commissioner for raising the third instalment. On January 12, 1539, the monastery was surrendered to the Crown by Robert Blakeney, last Prior, and eighteen monks. The common seal (which was a beautiful work of ancient art, as appears from an impression still existing) was broken; the plate and jewels were taken for the King, the moveable property of the monastery was sold, the monastic buildings were dismantled, the church and the Prior's house only were preserved, the former as a parochial church, and the latter as a residence for the farmer or purchaser of the demesne. The value of all the real property of the convent was returned at £537 10s. 11d. a-year, the total revenue at £706 10s. 8d. The six bells were taken down and shipped for London, and the lead was torn from all the roofs. The church plate in gold seized by the king's visitors weighed 62 ounces; in silver, 1,827 ounces.

"Let me," said Mr. Gibson, "close these remarks by saying a few words about the monks themselves. It suited the purpose of Henry VIII. and his Parliament to foster a popular belief that a monastery was a place dedicated to idleness, gluttony, political intrigue, hypocrisy, and superstition. But we now believe that there never was truth in the foul abuse heaped on the monastic orders; and we are

disposed with candour to estimate the monks by the monuments they have bequeathed to posterity, and by what we know of their lives. Even if they had fallen away and degenerated before the time of the dissolution, that cannot affect our opinion of an institution that was preserved, as if by the hand of divine providence, for so many hundred years before, and to which we owe so many admirable works. When recently in Durham Cathedral, we were reminded that it was the monks who reared that vast and mighty fabric, and procured the means of celebrating divine service for ever in that glorious temple of the Eternal. Let us remember that the monks in the diocese of Durham were the missionary centres of a dark and barbarous land; that it was the monks who sent forth the founders of many of our parish churches, and who first reared the cross in many a lonely hill-side oratory in the moorlands of Northumberland; that these, 'the home-soldiers of the Cross,' as they have been not inaptly termed, were the pioneers of civilization as well as of piety; that they alone cherished learning in ages of turbulence and warfare, and helped on infant science in its early growth; and that they laid up for posterity the endowments which, where they have escaped the sacrilegious hand of the spoiler, diffuse blessings to this day amongst the people."

At Newcastle Dr. Collingwood Bruce met the Association, and in a perambulation of several hours conducted the members to the Norman keep, where is also collected a fine museum of antiquities, rich in Roman specimens, to St. Nicholas Church, the fragments of the town walls, the remains of the friary, and lastly to St. Andrew's Church (the oldest in the town), and to the fine Flemish brass in memory of Roger Thornton, once a great merchant of Newcastle, in All Saints' Church.

The gateway of the Castle appears to be chiefly of a late date, but old work is concealed in it. A narrow lane crowded with the meanest houses now leads from it to the keep of the castle. This keep is a lofty square tower having at the bottom two low vaulted stories and then one of great height, originally divided into two or three stories by wooden floors, but now rising to the vault which carries the solid stone roof. The walls are 12 or 14 ft. thick, and have in them level with the central apartments sundry sleeping-chambers, each with its garde-robe, and level with the third floor one of the chambers has a well. The keep is a nearly perfect and purely Norman work throughout, and documents still in existence shew that it was erected between 1172 and 1177 at a cost of £892 18s. 9d. The chapel is a singularly beautiful and ingenious piece of construction. A large flight of steps leads from the ground externally to the entrance door of the keep upon its third floor; under these steps is the chapel, a little raised above the level of the ground floor of the castle. It is cruciform, though not quite regularly so, and its arches have chevron ornaments. The ancient sanitary arrangements of the keep deserve attention.

St. Nicholas Church, which stands where the Roman wall joined the camp of Pons Ælii, possesses little of architectural interest except the curious and graceful open spire so well known to architectural students, but of the date of which nothing more is ascertained than what is indicated by its style, which marks it for the fifteenth century. Sir C. Wren copied it for the spire of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, London. The visitors were evidently surprised to find that the spacious nave of this fine church is shut off from the choir and totally disused for service; and that although St. Nicholas is the mother church of a town which numbers nearly a hundred thousand inhabitants, the one-half of the church which is used for service is blocked up with the high pews of bygone days. It was mentioned that the fine spire is endangered by the want of repair, and that the whole church is in need

of restoration, but that neither the Vicar nor the wealthy inhabitants had been induced to stir in the matter.

The town walls were then explored, and the church of St. Andrew, in which much twelfth-century work remains.

Thornton's Brass at All Saints' Church was the last subject of inspection in the day, for though the Elizabethan Trinity House had been placed in the programme, the fatigues already undergone precluded its examination. Thornton's Brass is almost the only memorial preserved of the ancient All Saints' Church. It is of fifteenth-century date, and of extreme richness of execution; besides the principal effigies, there are elaborate borders of tabernacle-work, in which are about sixty smaller figures. The inspection of it well repays a visit to an otherwise utterly uninteresting modern building.

Mr. Hodgson Hinde brought to a close the proceedings of this day's excursion by entertaining the members at a sumptuous repast at the Assembly Rooms; considerably more than two hundred ladies and gentlemen enjoyed his graceful hospitality. A remarkable speech was made in proposing the health of the entertainer, by Mr. N. Gould, a vice-president of the Association and an octogenarian. In a happy and spirited manner he recounted some curious reminiscences of that his native town, not until now revisited by him for more than seventy years, but the former appearance and manners of which had made a deep impression on him. He is one of the few now living who learned his alphabet from the almost forgotten horn-book.

Upon the return of the party to Durham, the Town-hall there was again the scene of a brilliant meeting, to hear the papers prepared for the evening. Mr. Thomas Wright, F.S.A., addressed the meeting in explanation of the discoveries made in late years at Eborac (Wroxeter). In the absence of his plans and drawings it would not be possible to follow his succinct account. Its main object appeared to be to keep up the public interest in the matter with a view to obtaining more regular funds for the further examination than have as yet been available; which matter we commend to the liberal consideration of our readers.

Mr. J. B. Bergne followed with a complete and concise account of the Durham Mint.

Aug. 26. VISIT TO BRANCEPETH CASTLE AND BISHOP'S AUCKLAND.

It was originally intended to have extended this day's excursion to include Darlington, where the fine church has been lately restored. The difficulties of transit, however, compelled this part of the day's work to be relinquished and the members were indulged with visits only to Brancepeth and Bishop's Auckland. The restriction was a matter of necessity, although much to be regretted, for not only would the visit have been opportune to inspect the extensive restorations in progress under the care of Mr. G. G. Scott and canvass some questions still pending, particularly as to the restoration of the heavy screen which blocks the noble chancel-arch, but the historical question as to the reputed share of Bishop Pudsey in the erection of the church of Darlington might have been definitively settled.

At Brancepeth Lord Boyne had courteously opened the castle and grounds to the visitors. Brancepeth Castle is seated on the brow of a hill upon the north side of a woody glen, in the bottom of which flows a rapid stream, a tributary of the Wear. The utmost pains have been

applied throughout the grounds to make this agreeable site as full of enjoyment as possible, and the result is equal to the intention. The interest of the building is chiefly historical, for it is not one which affords information as to the habits and tastes of our ancestors in any great degree; of this it has been divested by the hands of later masons and architects. Two low circular bastions with a connecting rampart overlook the river, reduced almost to foundations, and are all that remain of the outer castle wall. The inner court was of very irregular shape; part of its lofty walls remain entire on the north-west side. The castle lies round the southern part of this court, and the enclosure is completed with new walls of equal altitude with the old. In the twelfth century the possession of the castle passed from the Bulmers to the Nevilles, that ancient stock from which in the thirteenth century the lords of Raby adopted the name of Neville. The family owned Brancepeth till it became forfeited at the Northern Rebellion in 1569. Charles I. sold the estate in 1633; and again in 1636, in 1701, and twice since within a century, it passed by sale till it became vested in William Russell, Esq., whose heiress conveyed it by marriage to Viscount Boyne, the present owner. Matthew Russell, Esq., about sixty years since rebuilt the castle at an immense outlay, with the best possible intention of preserving a large part of the old building and erecting the new to accord with it. Seeing how little was then known of such subjects it will readily be understood that very much of the attempt will not bear the eye of modern criticism. Some judicious alterations are in progress to divest the battlements and turrets of their singularly and superfluously heavy corbels and machicolations, and those alterations when complete will leave the exterior of a finely massive character and in very imposing and picturesque condition. The correction of the interior will be a far more costly undertaking. By desire of Lord Boyne a book of sketches was exhibited, in which memorials of the older parts of the castle are preserved.

At Brancepeth Church Mr. C. Hodgson Fowler pointed out its history and characteristics, which are full of interest. It has a fine chancel, a nave with two aisles, and a western tower; the division between the nave and chancel is surmounted by a sanctus bell. The architecture of the church extends from the Early English period to the latest era of mediæval work, and even later, for the north porch and the internal fittings (seats, stalls, pulpit, and roodscreen) are post-Reformation, but in admirable taste, for they owe their execution to the great and good Bishop Cosin of Durham. Over the chancel-arch is affixed for preservation sake a fragment of the canopy of a roodscreen or of the tabernacle-work of the altar. By tradition it formed part of the decorations of the Jesus altar in Durham Cathedral. It may have done so, and the superbly enriched character of it agrees with the descriptions of those ornaments. It is of oak, though the minute and intricate elaboration of its geometric tracery has given rise to a notion that it is executed in ivory. There is a colossal cross-legged effigy recumbent in the chancel, and some other tombs in the church. A beautiful piece of sculpture of the fourteenth century is built into one of the fifteenth century chancel buttresses, and there is a fine series of grave crosses of Norman and later date temporarily arranged on the north side of the churchyard, but requiring a better shelter.

At the Palace at Bishop's Auckland the Association was received by

the Bishop of Durham with genial and hearty kindness. His Lordship first pointed out the remnants of antiquity which successive modifications have left in the residence, and then led the way to the chapel, where, having called attention to those parts of the work attributed to Bishop Cosin, who rebuilt this chapel, Mr. Sidney Gibson and Mr. Gordon Hills were called upon for further remarks.

In the residence the principal feature of antiquity is a bay window erected by Bishop Ruthall, in late Tudor style, of rich workmanship, in connection with a magnificent hall, long one of the wonders of the palace, but of which all except the window is now lost. The chapel is attached at its west end to the east side of the palace, and is an inexpressibly pleasing and interesting work. It consists of a central avenue of four bays with an aisle on each side. The centre has a clerestory, and the ends as well as the aisles are lighted by fine windows which at a first glance would easily pass for good but peculiar work of the fourteenth century; the arcades which divide the centre from the aisles are unrivalled in beauty of proportion, design, and execution, and are of the beginning of the thirteenth century. The latter have been sometimes attributed to Bishop Hugh Pudsey, and sometimes to Bishop Antony Bec. There is no historical authority for their date, and a careful consideration of the work itself conclusively points to an intervening period. Taking as guides the work of Bishop Pudsey in the Galilee at Durham, which must be before 1193, and that of Prior Melsonby in the Nine Altars, known to have been begun in 1242, and where Bishop Bec was buried about forty years later, these beautiful arcades in the bishop's chapel will be found to coincide with an early stage in that interval, and may therefore be pronounced of about A.D. 1210 to 1220, which coincides with the later years of Bishop Philip de Pictavia and the early part of the pontificate of Richard de Marisco. The pillars are in clusters of four (or have that appearance), two of the shafts being of Frosterley marble and two of stone. In fact, the two marble shafts are detached, but the two of stone are attached to one another solidly behind the marble. There is great variety in the design of the caps, those at the west end being the richest, and also having an early aspect in the carving which has induced some to attribute them to Pudsey's era. It is easy to imagine an old carver of his time, or some model of the older fashion, having occasioned the difficulty. The chapel was in ruinous condition when, after the Commonwealth, Bishop Cosin restored it. The aisles, the east and west windows, and the clerestory are his work, and admirable for their propriety and for the taste and skill with which the style of the fourteenth century is reproduced in them. It is obvious that no clerestory previously existed; the original height of the walls is plainly discernible, and the beautiful early corbels remain which supported timber roofs for the central avenue and side aisles. There are monuments of Bishop Cosin's eminent piety and talent even more enduring than his buildings, but these alone form memorials of him both striking and numerous. The first meeting of the Congress of the British Archæological Association at the beginning of this week was held in the hall of Bishop Cosin's library at Durham, and their last day was spent in viewing his restorations at Brancepeth Church and at Bishop's Auckland; the minds of all present could not have been more forcibly impressed with the memory of the good bishop. The magnificent altar-plate given by him for this chapel was on this

visit considerably displayed on the altar by direction of the Bishop of Durham; who, after the inspection of the chapel and the palace, in which attention was called by his Lordship to the fine portraits of the prince-bishops of Durham that adorn the walls of the great drawing-room, most hospitably entertained the whole of the visitors at a sumptuous luncheon, an entertainment which agreeably impressed on the minds of all the guests that, although the ancient grandeur of the see may have departed with its sovereign prelates, their old tradition of hospitality is well maintained by their present successor.

The final assembly of the Congress was held this evening at the Town-hall, Durham. There were three papers on the roll of business to be disposed of: Mr. Sidney Gibson on "Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham, and Chancellor to Edward III.;" the Rev. George Ormsby on "Early Wills and Inventories relating to Durham;" and the Rev. J. H. Blunt on "The City and Bishopric of Durham."

Before reading his memoir, Mr. Gibson acknowledged the eloquent eulogium on Bishop Richard de Bury which Lord Houghton had pronounced in the great hall of the castle at the dinner on Monday evening, and remarked that the life of the good bishop, while presenting many points of especial interest to a congress assembled in his ancient cathedral city, had more than a merely local interest, inasmuch as he was reputed the most learned Englishman and was the greatest book-collector of his time; wrote a treatise, the *Philobiblon*, which is unique in the literature of the Middle Ages, and is remarkable also in having been one of the very first books given to the world after the invention of printing, and he was altogether one of the noblest and most commanding among the princely bishops of Durham and the great statesmen of Edward's reign.

His father was Sir Richard de Aungerville, but in his youth Richard became a scholar in the Abbey School at Bury St. Edmund's, and being thenceforth known as Richard of Bury, has acquired a renown that has outlived the martial honours of his race. Mr. Gibson described what Oxford was when the young scholar of Bury went to the University, early in the fourteenth century—a time when the colleges now the most ancient had been but recently founded, when Merton had not long been established, when University College was growing into importance, and when Balliol (the foundation of which appears to have been caused by a bishop of Durham) was fresh from the hands of its noble foundress. The author also described the state of literature and the scarcity of books at that period, but took occasion to remark that the great and wealthy priory of Durham stood forward, then and throughout the rest of the Middle Ages, honourably distinguished for its care of literature and learning. He adverted to the favourite studies of De Bury, and drew a picture of the state of England in his day and the impediments which he encountered from the want of books. In 1320, however, we find him famed beyond the college walls for his abilities and learning, and he in that year became tutor to Edward III., and entered on that unexampled career of ecclesiastical preferment and public office in which he was destined to become so eminent, himself the patron of scholars and counsellor of kings. The love of literature and of the arts, for which Edward III. became conspicuous, have been attributed to De Bury's influence. After glancing at the public embassies which

have connected De Bury's name with many transactions memorable in the history of Edward's reign, Mr. Gibson adverted to his embassy to the Pope at Avignon, in 1331, and to the meeting between him and Petrarch, in whose library the learned Englishman and book-hunter doubtless revelled. On this embassy De Bury was nominated or "provided" by the Pope for the first English bishopric that should fall vacant, and in October, 1333, he was accordingly appointed Bishop of Durham. On the forty-sixth anniversary of his birthday he was consecrated in the abbey of the Black Monks at Chertsey, and he was ere long acknowledged to be a blessing to his diocese, and a fit successor to the greatest prelates of his then regal see of Durham. His royal friend Edward III. was his guest at the Manor House in which the bishops of Durham used to rest at North Allerton, and came to his installation feast in the great hall of the bishops in their castle of Durham, which then still stood forward in its Norman might. We may perhaps imagine, said Mr. Gibson, the feelings with which De Bury—the polished courtier, the learned scholar, the votary of the Muses—first beheld his cathedral church and its peaceful abodes of learning, and saw in the bright summer-time its massive towers rise solemnly in the evening radiance amidst the dark and ancient woods. He had stood in the most celebrated edifices of the Middle Ages; and many of the great architectural works that have come down to our time hallowed by the reverence of five hundred years, and that seem now so old and time-worn, were when he looked upon them fresh from the hands of their architects; and now he came to that mighty fabric in the remote north, which a Norman bishop had begun and a long line of prelates had completed, and which then stood in the height of its splendour. The enduring features which to the visitor of to-day are so impressive, were then enriched by decorations in sculpture and colour; through its windows the daylight entered in glowing tints, altars blazed in every direction, and pilgrims knelt at a shrine that was famous beyond "Durham's Gothic shade." With interest, too, he must have traced in the plan and arrangement of the cathedral church and the monastic buildings of Durham, their striking resemblance to the noble church and monastery of Bury St. Edmund's, in which his youth had passed. And with what delight he—the most ardent book-hunter of the age—must have looked upon the venerable manuscripts which were then, as they are now, the boast of the church of Durham; upon the magnificent and illuminated folios of the Bible, massive like the Norman architecture itself, which his great predecessor, Hugh de Pudsey, had given; upon the Codex enriched with Norman pictures, in which he was shewn a portrait of Carileph, the prelate architect who began the cathedral; upon the manuscripts which the monks believed to be in the handwriting of the Venerable Bede, and upon that manuscript of the Gospels known as "The Durham Book," which had been written for St. Cuthbert himself, and illuminated at Lindisfarne, and had accompanied the monks in their wanderings in days when Durham was a wild forest and Oxford a desert hill amidst the floods.

In the same year in which he became Bishop of Durham, De Bury was appointed Lord High Treasurer, and soon afterwards Lord Chancellor. Mr. Gibson read the good bishop's characteristic account of the facilities afforded to him for acquiring manuscripts by the Chancellor's office, and of their being brought to him by suitors, but not as bribes.

But in the thorny splendour of his public life he sighed for the tranquil hours in which he had been accustomed to hold converse with the great intellects of antiquity; yet it was for the sake of his diocese rather than his books that he relinquished the office of Chancellor. His services, however, were indispensable to the King, and De Bury continued to be much employed in affairs of State and various embassies, which gave him access to what he called the hiding-places of books in foreign monasteries, and in acquiring manuscripts he was aided in particular by the Dominican Friars. His object in collecting books was to found a public library at Oxford. He seems to have retreated with avidity to the society of his beloved books and his learned chaplains at Auckland, where the bishops of Durham have had a castle from very early times. Mr. Gibson remarked that his audience had within the last few hours experienced the episcopal hospitality, and seen the sylvan beauty of Auckland in the present day, and that Auckland stood pre-eminently forward as a seat of learning in the days of De Bury, who collected there such a quantity of manuscripts that even the floors of the chambers were covered with books. His literary ardour, however, did not end with the acquisition of books; his own treatise shews that he read and used them. Mr. Gibson adverted to De Bury's zeal for education, and described the life of the good bishop and the learned companions whom he loved to maintain around him, and then passed to the closing years of his life, which he spent for the most part in his diocese. It was to the old wood-environed palace at Auckland that he retired to finish his work, after making the circuit of office and power. He was not spared to rejoice in the victories of his royal friend and master at Creci and at Neville's Cross, for on April 14, 1345, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, he passed to immortality. He bequeathed to Durham College (the Benedictine foundation which preceded Trinity College) at Oxford, his vast collection of books. His register, an impression of his seal, and a chest in which his arms are emblazoned, remain at Durham, but his sumptuous monumental brass in the cathedral was destroyed in the Great Rebellion.

Mr. Ornsby in his paper collected much information of the peculiar and characteristic nature afforded by the testamentary documents of past ages. By a few instances taken from the mass, he shewed what intimate acquaintance with the habits, thoughts, and feelings of the men and women of past generations is to be acquired from them. Such information is based on a foundation of truth not to be had from other sources, for in these documents, in the simplest and most unvarnished form, are discovered the objects for which men have lived and died, the means by which their pursuits have been worked out, and the regard in which they have held the persons and things around them.

The paper by the Rev. J. H. Blunt was an epitome of the history of the palatinate of Durham, and came with great aptness as a supplement to the histories of various localities in the district which had been under notice during the Congress. It was not till A.D. 999 that Durham had any history: then the body of St. Cuthbert was brought here. The Saint had died in 687, and was interred at Lindisfarne, where for two years only he had been bishop, but had by his Christian life established a high reputation for piety. Eleven years after his decease his body was found to be incorrupted, and this supposed miracle induced that peculiar care of his relics which was likely to produce, as we now know,

their continual preservation, and they were carefully wrapped in cerecloths and numerous coverings. The invasion of foreign enemies caused the removal of the Saint in 875 from his first resting-place, and he was carried to Melrose, and was at Crayke, in Yorkshire, in 882. In 883 his remains were deposited at Chester-le-Street; in 995 he was moved to Ripon, and in 999 the corpse found its permanent resting-place at Durham. Its remains are still preserved within the cathedral walls.

The testimonies to the preservation of the form of the body down to the reign of Henry VIII. are numerous; from thence till 1827 it was not seen, and was then found reduced to the state of a skeleton. We need not, however, repeat the story of the ancient miraculous preservation, though we account for it on different grounds; for the examination of the coffin of Charles I. in 1829, that of Catherine Parr in 1782, and other instances, testify that a miraculous interference was not necessary to effect such a preservation as that attributed to St. Cuthbert's remains. The reputed miracle obtained for the custodian of his relics, the bishop of the diocese, a splendid patrimony, which became the endowment of the see of Durham, and with this endowment came the feudal superiority of the bishop over the entire county of Durham, almost to the complete extent of sovereign rights; thus it was called a palatinate. The exact date when this palatine authority fell to the bishops cannot be ascertained; it lasted until twenty-seven years ago, when William IV. was the first king of England to exercise complete regal authority within the county. Even at the present time old-fashioned people speak of it not as "the county," but as "the bishopric," for the ecclesiastical rule made the former denomination almost unknown. Northumberland, though within the see, was never within the palatinate. The most evident signs of the first exercise of the temporal rule of the bishops are to be found in the time of Walcher, who, under William the Conqueror, became Earl of Northumberland. The next bishop, Carileph, was not peaceably admitted to this authority, and a compromise was effected, by which the temporal rule of Northumberland was absorbed by the king, and the bishop remained prince palatine of Durham. Afterwards the dignity of Earl of Sadberge was acquired for the see. It was thus that down to the reign of William IV. and to the prelacy of Van Mildert, Durham had a history of its own; and though many of its bishops have held the foremost place in the history of England, the palatinate is not often mentioned in the affairs of the kingdom. After remarking that the once isolated character of the palatinate of Durham is now passing away like its old traditional grandeur, the lecturer observed that our retrospect of the days that are gone and of the achievements of those who lived in them remind us, amidst all the achievements of modern industry and science, that we are not new men but sprung of ancient lineage, and that the new is safest and most to be respected when forming a consistent unity with the old.

The successive evening meetings had been honoured by the presidency of John Henderson, Esq., M.P., the Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray, M.P., the Right Hon. T. E. Headlam, M.P., and the Mayor of Durham, Geo. Robson, Esq. It was under the last-named that the final meeting was held, and upon the conclusion of Mr. Blunt's address, he gracefully proposed a vote of thanks to all who had in any way assisted the labours

of the Association, which was passed by acclamation. The meeting was then resolved into a *conversazione*, and was agreeably concluded by the music and refreshment provided by the Mayor.

It was found desirable to organize a trip for the ensuing week to Hexham, Lindisfarne, and Norham, and accordingly about thirty members, under the management of Mr. G. R. Wright, accomplished the visits on the succeeding Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Mr. E. Roberts accompanied the party, and gave the architectural descriptions.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

THIS learned body met at Birmingham in September last, under the presidency of Professor Phillips. Among the numerous papers read, the only one with which antiquaries appear to be concerned, was the Report of the Committee for the exploration of Kent's Cavern, at Torquay. It was in substance as follows, and was read by Mr. Pengelly, who exhibited a most extraordinary collection of fossil remains of extinct animals and human implements which had been dug out of the cave.

This celebrated cavern, called also sometimes Kent's Hole, is about a mile due east from Torquay harbour, and situated in a small wooded limestone hill. The cave has been known from time immemorial, but it did not attract the attention of scientific inquirers until September 1824, when Mr. Northmore visited it with the double object, as he stated, of discovering organic remains and of ascertaining the existence of a temple of Mithras, and he declared that he was successful in both objects. The name of the Rev. Mr. W. M'Eney, a Roman Catholic priest, is, however, chiefly associated with the history of the cavern, which he first visited in the summer of 1825. He at once communicated his discovery to Dr. Buckland, and, with great energy, followed up his good fortune for several years. The excavations, under the direction of the committee, have been conducted with great care, and upon a regular system; and some of the articles found, even on the upper surface, were supposed to represent from 1500 to 2000 years. The committee said it was impossible to doubt either the human origin of the implements or their inosculation, in undisturbed soil, with the remains of the mammoth, the cave bear, and their extinct contemporaries. As far as their researches had gone, they had not, like Mr. Godwin Austen, found the bones of man mixed up, in undisturbed soil, with those of extinct animals; but there was no improbability in the statement of that distinguished geologist. The committee reminded those who were disposed to attach importance to the fact, that men's bones are not forthcoming as readily as their implements, that in the black mould as well as in the red loam, the only indications of man's existence were remnants of his handiwork. Pottery, bone implements, and ornaments in metal and stone, the remnants of his fires, and the relics of his feasts were numerous, and betokened the lapse of at least two millenniums; but here, as well as in the older deposits below, the committee had met with no vestige of his osseous system.

Sir R. Murchison spoke of the great value of the committee's labours, and said he intended to propose a vote of £200 to enable them to continue the excavations.

Sir Chas. Lyell expressed the opinion that man existed contemporaneously with these extinct animals, and said that those who, after forty years' enquiry and discussion by scientific men, denied this because they had not found human bones also, ought to bring forward some unanswerable objections, adding that the course they were now taking obstructed the progress of knowledge.

Professor Phillips also supported the theory of the contemporaneity of man with the extinct animals; but thought it would be more satisfactory if the exploration of the cavern was continued. Some further discussion followed, in the course of which it appeared that thousands of similar specimens might yet be dug out of the cave, and distributed amongst the various museums of the country. The collection exhibited is to be presented to the British Museum.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Aug. 21—26. The nineteenth annual meeting was held at Douglas in the Isle of Man. It has long been one of the objects of the Association to promote the study of comparative and international archæology among the different members of the Celtic tribes of Western Europe. Hence, after having visited all the chief places of North and South Wales and the Marches, the committee determined on visiting Cornwall, and in 1862 the large meeting at Truro was held. The result was highly encouraging, and accordingly the experiment has now been extended with very gratifying results to the Isle of Man. It is not improbable that in future years the Association may visit Brittany, if the jealousy of the government at Paris against the Bretons will permit; and it is still more likely that international meetings may be arranged with the Scotch and Irish antiquaries. The science indeed of national antiquities has just arrived at that period of maturity when meetings for the comparison of results, established for separate districts, become materially important; and though the Institute and the British Archæological Association, and even the British Scientific Association, are doing something towards comparative archæology, yet they have effected so little hitherto in the study of Celtic antiquities that it has become necessary for some one association of Celtic antiquaries to take the matter in hand for themselves, and to stir up the latent energies of students in each of the great divisions of the common family. The Cambrian Archæological Association is to be congratulated as being the first in the field with this special object in view, and we shall be glad to hear of its discoveries and observations being thereby proportionably extended.

The insularity of Man has prevented its antiquities from becoming as much visited as they deserve; but, now that their Welsh cousins have been among them, we hope the Manxmen will bestir themselves and set up some antiquarian record of their own, or else join their brethren on the mainland in studying their remains with greater system and scientific discrimination than hitherto. At all events we earnestly hope that this late meeting will make the inhabitants of the island aware of the value of their national antiquities, and will lead them to respect such remains with the scrupulous care they really deserve.

Aug. 21. The opening meeting was held this evening in St. James's

Hall, Douglas, and was numerous attended. Among those present were His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor; the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop; J. H. SCOURFIELD, Esq., M.P. for Haverfordwest; the Ven. Archdeacon Moore; Dr. Goss, Roman Catholic Bishop of Liverpool; Rev. Dr. Dixon, Principal of King William's College; Professor Babington, F.S.A. of Cambridge; Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh; Rev. E. L. Barnwell, of Ruthin, General Secretary of the Association; Rev. Joseph Tombs, B.A.; Rev. Hugh Pritchard, Anglesea; Rev. George Quirk, Over Kellet; Rev. John Edwards, Newtown; Rev. Hugh Morgan, Rhyl; Rev. J. G. Cumming, F.G.S., F.S.A., formerly Vice-principal of King William's College; Dr. Oliver; F. Lloyd Philipps, Esq., Caermarthenshire; R. R. BRASH, Esq., Cork, &c.

The chair was taken by J. H. SCOURFIELD, Esq., M.P., President for the past year, who said that he believed Wales had derived great benefit from the visits of the Society. A great many articles, which otherwise would not have seen the light, had been written in the *Cambrian Archæological Journal*, illustrating the history and antiquities of Wales, and he expected this island would derive similar benefit. He then vacated the chair, in favour of His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, who said:—

"Ladies and gentlemen—It is with feelings of very sincere pleasure that we welcome the Cambrian Archæological Association to this Island, which I trust may be found rich in those objects of interest that this Society has been the means of bringing to light in other parts of the United Kingdom. I will not touch upon those subjects and places of interest named in the programme to be visited during the week, as I believe there are gentlemen present who will enter more fully into details respecting them. It will doubtless be a matter of surprise to some members of the Society that considering the two ancient seats of learning, Peel Cathedral and Rushen Abbey, which existed formerly in this island and flourished in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, we should have no remains of literature in the shape of manuscripts preserved and handed down to the present time; for it is not improbable to suppose that Peel Cathedral, where the sons of some of the principal nobility of Scotland as well as, we are told by tradition, the sons of some of the Scottish kings were sent for their education, at one time contained within its walls much that was valuable and that would have thrown light not only upon the history of this island but that would have afforded valuable information respecting the histories of Norway, Scotland, and Ireland, for it appears that those countries were in intimate and constant communication with the Isle of Man, not always to the advantage of the Island, for it seems to have been made only too frequently the battle-field of opposing factions. This may be one reason why we have now no remains of ancient literature, and I believe that there is also a tradition that manuscripts which did exist in this island were taken to Norway: and that the building in which they were placed being destroyed by fire, they perished with it.

"Although this island may not possess a consecutive history, there is sufficient to shew that it played a far more important part in the history of the neighbouring countries than from its size might have been anticipated. We find some of the earlier kings, who were also kings of the Isles, sometimes in alliance with Norway, sometimes with Scotland, fitting out large expeditions to wage war upon the neighbouring countries. We find one king making a descent upon Dublin, capturing that city, and devastating a large tract of country around it; and again that another king captured Anglesea, and it is said Wales submitted to him. But these are traditional stories of history, and I think it may be fairly said this island possesses only a fragmentary history. It appears to me, therefore, that more than usual interest attaches to everything that can throw light upon the earlier period of its existence, the ancient legends of the people handed down from generation to generation, the tumuli, the runic inscriptions, may by study and attention be all taught to speak to us of the past. Let us consider the materials this island possesses in the shape of historical monuments that can con-

vey to us a knowledge of these early times. Amongst the most important of these are the runic inscriptions. Possibly had the literature which we may reasonably suppose at one time existed in Rushen Abbey and Peel Cathedral been preserved and handed down to us, this island might have rivalled Iceland in the development of its historical composition. The historians of Norway and of Denmark are greatly indebted to the Icelander for a knowledge of the history of those countries. Let us trace how this came about, and see if we can derive any lesson from it. Among the earliest settlers in Iceland there was a strong propensity to listen to tales and narratives of travel. They carried with them stories of ancient events of the North, handed down from father to son. These were at first in verse, but gradually passed into prose narrative. They recited the deeds of their kings, their chieftains, and their people. The Icelander was in constant communication with Norway; he extended his travels in Sweden, Denmark, and England. When he returned to his own country he related to his family and friends an account of the countries he had visited, and described the habits of the people, their religion, their laws, and their government. As these narratives grew in importance they were related at public assemblies; and at the great assembly of the Althing were related old poems and old traditions, as well as the occurrences and events that were then passing in the world. These historical materials gradually collected and accumulated, and came into the possession of some of the principal families. To preserve these, as an aid to memory, the contents of the old poems and legends were inscribed in Runic characters on tablets of wood. Now throughout this island there are many Runic inscriptions. Many have been discovered; many, I believe, remain still to be discovered. Cannot there be found amongst these some of the old poetry, some of the old traditions, some of the old history of the island.

"But apart from this written history what other materials does this island offer? There are ancient monuments and remains, which although they may not enable the historian to write a consecutive narrative of events, may yet serve to impart to the enquirer a clearer perception respecting the religion, the peculiarities, and the civilization of our forefathers than could be obtained from any written manuscript that cannot claim a like antiquity. It has been well said by an able writer on this subject, that 'these mute memorials have a high significance for us; they lead us back to the original population of our northern country; they make us live again our fathers' life'; and the same writer further justly remarks 'that the remains of the past require the attention bestowed upon them by assisting other pursuits than the strictly historical; they assist to answer questions as to the natural history of our northern countries, their people, changes of climate and the like.' I will now for a moment turn from the ancient to the modern history of this island; and I think the modern history will well repay the attention of the enquirer. He will find here a distinct government, distinct laws, and a distinct constitution, founded upon the most ancient constitution of Europe; one which, I trust, for the happiness of the people will long survive, subject to such modifications and alterations as the requirements of the times may from time to time demand. Ladies and gentlemen, I fear I have already trespassed too much upon your time; but I cannot resume my seat without expressing the gratification which I am sure we all feel at the visit of this society to our island; and that gratification we can best shew by doing our utmost to make the visit a pleasant and instructive one to those gentlemen who have favoured us with their company."

The Rev. E. L. Barnwell, one of the general secretaries of the association, then read the report for the past year, after which Mr. L. Adamson, Her Majesty's Seneschal, delivered a very interesting address on the ancient green chapels, and on the ecclesiastical and civil divisions of the island into townships and quarterlands.

The Rev. J. G. Cumming read an elaborate paper on "The Ornamentation of the Runic Monuments in the Isle of Man." This paper was illustrated by reference to a magnificent collection of about fifty rubbings and drawings of Manx Runic Crosses exhibited in the room.

The excursion arrangements for the following day having been explained by the Secretary, the meeting adjourned at half-past ten o'clock.

Aug. 22. EXCURSION TO CASTLETOWN.

The first place visited by the archæologists, who were under the guidance of Dr. Oliver, was the ruins of the ancient nunnery of St. Bridget, adjoining the residence of Major J. S. Goldie Taubman. Of this ancient convent, said to have been originally built by St. Bridget in the sixth century, when she visited the island to receive the veil at the hands of St. Maughold, but little now remains. Having cursorily glanced at the few decayed portions of wall which serve to indicate the position of this once notable edifice, the company returned to their carriages and regained the high-road. St. Bridget's well was not visited, and the old ivy-covered bell over the gateway, which might have proved one of the most interesting features of the locality,—it being generally supposed to be of considerable antiquity—was not accessible. Taking the new road, the party proceeded through Kewaigue village, and up Middle Hill, passing on the left the two earth-mounds said to have been erected for the settlement of disputes by trial by battle with bows and arrows—one of the combatants being placed on the summit of each mound.

The company dismounted to inspect the ancient cemetery on the estate of Mount Murray, in a field on the right of the high-road. The traces of the cemetery are slight, but in the bridle road of recent formation, which adjoins the field, and which formerly formed part of it, Dr. Oliver pointed out the covering of a stone coffin. The next locality worthy of notice was the village of Newtown, which Waldron styles one of the "six towns" of the island, under the name of Macguire's or New Town. Ballalonya bridge, of yore the great rendezvous of the fairies, was next passed.

Passing through Ballasalla, another of Waldron's "six towns," the excursionists soon reached one of the most interesting objects on the route—Rushen Abbey. Here preparations had been made for their reception, and by order of Mr. Joyce, every facility was afforded to the members of the society, by Mr. Grey, who has charge of the premises, for the full inspection of all that remains of this once extensive and important monastery. Two square towers, and the exterior walls of a large building now roofed in, and used as a cart-shed or storehouse, are almost all that are left of the abbey, which was founded by Ewan, Abbot of Furness, on the lands granted in 1134 by Olave Kleining. One of the towers, in the interior of which there is a well-shaped segmental arch in moderate preservation, has apparently been part of the abbey church, but respecting the true site and position of the church, there appeared to be considerable doubt. The storehouse had evidently in former days been separated into various stories, the lower being probably the refectory, and the upper the dormitory. Many additions and repairs, however, seemed to have been made to the building in more modern times. The next part of the ruin inspected, was a broad stone archway, or rather short passage, under the centre of which was plainly visible a distinctly-marked circle of large stones built into the earth, and forming part of the floor of the passage. This circular mass of stone, which appears to have been placed in its present position at a comparatively recent date, is supposed to block up the entrance to the subterranean passage which is traditionally said to exist between the abbey and Castle Rushen, which is two miles distant. The existence

of such a passage would be well worth investigation, but it is said that Mr. Joyce is opposed to such a research being made. Against the probable existence of such a passage, it is urged that it would be impossible to supply it with pure air; but some persons are disposed to think that the ancient lead pipes occasionally dug up in the vicinity of Castletown had something to do with supplying air to this long passage. In the centre of the arch, over the supposed entrance to the passage, there is a stone into which there has apparently been fixed an iron suspender for a lamp. In the garden was exhibited the "abbot-stone of Rushen," a stone coffin-lid which was dug up near the abbey some years ago. On the surface is sculptured a well-formed cross standing on a pedestal of three steps, and parallel with the shaft of the cross is a knight's sword, pointing downwards. There were also shewn some very good specimens of ancient encaustic tiles, made of red clay, with an ornamental device impressed upon them. The colours used seemed to have been red, white, and black—the device being sometimes of one colour, and the groundwork of another. Among the collection was one corner-piece of larger size, and more elaborate design. In one part of the garden, near what was supposed to be the church tower, Mr. Grey, after digging to a depth of about 2 ft., laid bare the lid of a stone coffin. This grave had been discovered before and refilled. During the excavation a quantity of bones had been turned up, and there were found a small iron ring, and a piece of iron about 4 in. long by 1 in. broad, almost eaten away by rust, which was said to have been a coffin hinge, or something else. Leaving the venerable ruins of this abbey, which Dugdale says was the last religious house suppressed by Henry VIII., some of the party visited the Crossage, or the Monk's Bridge, a very ancient structure, which crosses the Silverburn a short distance above Ballasalla.

Returning through Ballasalla, the party proceeded by the Derbyhaven-road to Ronaldsway, where the Rev. J. G. Cumming gave an account of the various battles fought on this spot, so memorable in Manx history. As it was considered advisable not to extend the excursion to St. Michael's Isle and Derby Fort, the next remarkable locality visited was Hango Hill, where Illiam Dhone^a was "shot to death" in 1662. King William's College was then visited; and the museum, the library, the chapel, and the casts of Runic crosses attracted much attention. From the college the company proceeded to Castle Rushen, the inspection of which occupied them for a length of time. They were taken through every part of the castle, and when they reached the summit of one of the towers, the Rev. J. G. Cumming read a paper on the Siege and Capture of the Castle in 1313 by Robert the Bruce. Afterwards, the company passed round the ramparts, and at the Rolls Office were shewn an ancient sword of state belonging to the former lords of the island. It is a very plain two-handed sword, with a wooden handle, entirely devoid of all ornament, with the exception of the Manx arms on each side of the hilt, raised on a small shield. One of the most attractive curiosities in the castle, as may be expected, was the old clock presented by Queen Elizabeth, notwithstanding that it bears on the face of it the date 1851.

^a "Fair William," i. e. Capt. William Christian, who was Governor of the island under the Commowwealth.

After luncheon at Lorn House, the residence of P. T. Cuningham, Esq., the excursionists re-assembled and proceeded to Kirk Malew Church, where they were received by the Vicar, the Rev. William Gill, who opened the church for their inspection, and exhibited several antiquities of great interest. Amongst these was a portion of the ornamented brass from the upper part of a crozier or pastoral staff, a broken and decaying portion of the oaken staff which it surmounted still remains fixed in the lower part of the casing. With it was shewn a brass ornament that had been affixed to the head of an ecclesiastical staff similar to that just mentioned. The Vicar also exhibited a small silver paten of exquisite workmanship, having chased in the centre the outlines of a man's head, and around the outer edge the inscription SANCTE LUPE ORA PRO NOBIS. Besides this, there was shewn an ancient brass crucifix, almost complete, and very beautifully wrought. From the fact of the Redeemer's legs being represented in a parallel position, it was said that this crucifix must belong to the twelfth century, if not to an earlier period. Previous to that time the legs were represented as being parallel, but subsequently they were always crossed. There was also in the church an ancient stone font of very rude construction; and attention was drawn to an old granite tablet in the chancel, mentioned in Feltham's Tour, dedicated to the Memory of Margaret Curwen Christian. It was so greatly obliterated, however, that it was almost impossible to decipher any portion of it. A few of the members having paid a visit to the kistvaen, on Skybright, the excursionists returned by way of Rushen Abbey and Ballasalla, and reached Douglas about six o'clock.

At eight o'clock in the evening the meetings were resumed in St. James's Hall. The chair was taken by J. H. SCOURFIELD, Esq., M.P., one of the Society's vice-presidents, who called upon Professor Babington to give some account of the day's excursion. He said that—

In the course of the day's excursion they had inspected two or three points of great archaeological interest. He felt that he need say nothing about the Nunnery, as the remains were very small and nothing was known of the history of the building. The next place which attracted his attention was Rushen Abbey, which he had long wished to see, although he knew the buildings were almost annihilated. He described the ruins, which he said principally consisted of two square towers with scarcely a trace of architecture. They had tried to make out the position of the church, but had been unable to do so with any certainty; and from the remains that were left of what had apparently been the church, he defied any person, however skilled, to say what date it was. It might be any date whatever. The Crossage, or Monk's Bridge, in the same locality, he considered to be a very curious and interesting one of about the thirteenth century. The only other place of great interest is Rushen Castle. The beauty of its exterior was considerable, and the boldness of its outline and general architecture was very interesting, and must strike every observer at the first view of it. Being now used as a gaol, it was kept in complete repair, and the result was that externally it looked too new. The whole was in such a good state of repair that it might have been quite recently built; but no doubt the mass of the building was of great antiquity. Here, again, their history from architecture was at fault. They were told that a castle existed there in the time of the Danish kings. There was no reason to doubt that, and that it was a very strong, rude place; but whether there was any portion of that castle in the present castle was a totally different question. There was nothing in the present castle to shew that it was older than the first three of our Edwardian

kings. It was possible that portions of the walls were older; but there was not a single scrap to shew that it was put there anterior to the first Edward. They had been told that it was besieged by Robert Bruce. Was it not possible that he—who was contemporary with the first Edward—dismantled it and burned it, and that afterwards when it came into the hands of a fixed government it was repaired thoroughly, so thoroughly as to hide any remains of the original architecture? The then chief, who was head of Man, if he repaired it, would get masons to do it. They would do it in the style of building then prevalent in the country. They would adopt those details of architecture which would be found so beautifully developed in Carnarvon Castle, with the head of the doorway formed with a step on each side and then a stone laid across the top. All this pointed to the same period.

The Rev. Mr. Cumming remarked that with regard to the time of the building of the abbey, perhaps some clue could be obtained by considering that in 1192 the monks removed to Douglas while the abbey was being enlarged. As to the size of the building, some clue would be given in the roll-book of Henry VIII., when an account was taken of the lead, slates, and wood in the building.

Mr. Moggridge then described other portions of the excursion. He particularly mentioned a large stone on the hill called Skybright. On inspecting it he found it to be one of the finest specimens of quartz rock he had ever met with, and he believed it to have formed part of an ancient kistvaen. It would be well worth while, he thought, to make investigations in the adjoining field, as it was very probable that they would there find funeral vases containing the ashes of the dead. In conclusion, he referred to the crucifix, and other articles shewn in Kirk Malew Church, and to the simple, affecting character of the majority of the epitaphs in the churchyard.

The Rev. Mr. Barnwell said Castletown Grammar School was really a very mysterious building, and there was much doubt if it was not older than any part of the castle. It was certainly not later than the eleventh or twelfth century.

The Rev. Mr. Cumming said the Grammar School was the old church of Castletown, the old St. Mary's.

The chairman said that for his own part the beauty of the scenery was so great that he feared, so far as he was concerned, the consideration of the past had suffered by the contemplation of the present.

The Rev. Mr. Barnwell then delivered an address on "The late Discoveries in Brittany," after which

Professor Simpson delivered an address on "The Early Cup-Marking in Scotland and the North of England."

Aug. 23. EXCURSION TO PORT ERIN.

The route from Douglas was by the old Castletown road, and the first halt was made at Ballamona stone circle and tumulus. The tumulus, which measures about twenty feet by fifteen feet was opened, and there was found in it a funeral urn and other antiquities. In the same localities the excursionists inspected a large mass of quartz, which is supposed to have been a monumental erection. In fact, from its appearance, it is presumed that the surrounding field has anciently been the burying ground attached to a green chapel. Oatland stone circles were also visited, and were found very perfect, there being only the cover and foot-stone of the kistvaen missing. This is supposed to have been originally a double circle, and on one of the large stones belonging to

the inner circle the archæologists were fortunate enough to find several of the circular indentations or cup-markings, described by Professor Simpson in his address on the previous evening. This was the first time their existence had been noticed in this island. After visiting Seafield, where the excursionists were entertained by Major Bacon, they proceeded to Cronk-ny-Marroo tumulus. Here there is again a double circle of quartz stone, about twelve feet in diameter; the outer circle being much lower than the inner one. It is said that a very beautifully ornamented font was found at this spot some years ago, but what became of it is unknown. From this they proceeded to another stone circle at Arragon. Bymaken Friary was next visited; this was once, no doubt, an important monastic institution in connection with the Franciscan order; but nothing now remains except the ruins of one large rectangular room about sixty-five feet in length by eighteen feet in breadth. The only architectural feature in the ruin worthy of notice is the arch spanning the eastern window. In the interior in a recess on the right-hand side is a cavity formerly used as a piscina. On arriving at Ken-traugh the company was hospitably entertained by Mr. Gawne, and after visiting Cronk-mooar tumulus they went on to Port Erin. Here they remained for some time inspecting the breakwater and some stone graves on an adjoining hill. As it was growing dark the excursionists did not carry out their original intention of visiting Giants' Quoiting Stones, but soon after returned to Douglas by way of Castletown. As the excursion was longer than that of the preceding day it was arranged that there should be no evening meeting.

Aug. 24. EXCURSION TO PEEL.

The first place visited was the venerable church and churchyard of Kirk Braddan. This locality presented many features of interest; but little time was devoted to the examination of the Runic crosses, as they have been fully described in published works. Crossing the road to Ballafletcher—the traditionary site of the ancient town of Douglas—great attention was bestowed on the mounds of ruinous rubbish in the wood, which were generally supposed to be the remains of very ancient Celtic habitations. On some of the stones amongst these ruins the members were able to trace some more of those cup-markings or circular indentations referred to on Tuesday evening by Professor Simpson, as some of the earliest attempts at ornamental sculpture. Leaving this spot, the company visited in succession the stone circle at Mount Murray, the green chapels at Lhanjaghan and Ballaquinney, the ruins of St. Trillick's, the Tynwald mount, and the kistvaen on the opposite side of the road, sometimes called King Orry's grave. They then proceeded to Ballalough and Cronk-ny-Keillane, where excavations were made, and three or four stone coffins containing human remains were exposed to view. Peel Castle, the next point of importance on the route, was, of course, one of the greatest attractions of the day, and consequently much time was spent in its examination. The grave of Bishop Rutter, who died in 1662, was opened, and in addition to fragments of his coffin there was brought to light a stone tablet on which were engraven the dates of the prelate's birth, death, and other particulars with which historians were previously unacquainted. This stone was removed and will be carefully preserved. The visitors were also shewn some of the ancient

communion-plate belonging to the cathedral, including a cup and silver paten, dated 1670.

R. R. Brash, Esq., of Cork, delivered an address with reference to the Round Tower, which he was not altogether inclined to class with those of Irish construction; it is not similar in height or diameter, and does not taper towards the top. It was thought that probably it was an ecclesiastical monument, designed at the same time to serve as a watch-tower. Having spent a length of time in the examination of this once important edifice, now so replete with antiquarian interest, the party adjourned to Peel Castle Hotel, where a luncheon was provided for the excursionists by R. J. Moore, Esq., High Bailiff of Peel, who accompanied the excursion and gave much interesting information in connection with the several localities visited.

In the evening the final public meeting was held at St. James's Hall, Douglas; Mr. Scourfield, M.P., took the chair, (in the absence of the Lieut. Governor, who had been compelled to proceed to London on public business,) and called upon Professor Babington to give some account of the excursions to Port Erin and Peel.

Professor Babington said he would first proceed to notice the two or three things of interest which presented themselves in the excursion to Port Erin by the old Castletown-road on Wednesday. The first place which he would notice would be an imperfect circle of stones at Outlands. This was not uncommon, and would not have been worthy of much notice if it had not been that on examination they found upon some of the stones a series of sculptured hollows or cups, such as Professor Simpson had found on stones in Scotland. There were a great many of these cups, about 1 in. in depth and 2 in. across, ranged in rows along the top of one of the stones. This might be looked upon as a discovery of much interest as belonging to the earliest period of history, further than any tradition could go back, and as proving the existence of these sculptures in this island, where their existence had previously been unknown. After referring to the hospitable reception given to the excursionists at Seafeld and Kentraugh, he said the next place of interest visited was a large mound of earth called the Fairy Hill. It was found to have a considerable hollow in the centre of the top, and this gave rise to considerable discussion as to whether it was a mound raised over a deceased chieftain, or whether it was a fortification, on the top of which a Celtic or pre-Celtic chief had erected his dwelling. It was suggested also that there might have been a stone chamber in the centre of the mound, and that the hollow in the top had resulted from the chamber falling in. It was to be hoped, however, that the question would be settled by some gentlemen undertaking to superintend the careful cutting of a section through the centre of the mound.

He felt that he need not attempt to describe the beauties of Port Erin. From there they started over the hill towards the Calf to reach a circle of stones, but about a mile from the hotel, to the left of the track, they found what was exceedingly curious, more curious than circles of stones. They found a place there surrounded by a circle of little raised stone graves. He never saw such a thing before, and he was not aware that such a thing was recorded. There were eleven of these little kistvaens placed end to end so as to form a circle. There was an entrance on each side of the enclosure. He did not pretend to explain it, but he thought it ought to be examined, and the result published. Turning, then, to Thursday's excursion, he said that after visiting Kirk Braddan, which it was unnecessary for him to describe, the party crossed the road above the churchyard to a rough piece of ground grown with trees and covered apparently with rubbish and stones. There they found themselves in the interior of an ancient town, an enclosure which had manifestly been in-

habited by some of the earliest races resident in this island. It required a practised eye to perceive that the place was covered with more than mere rubbish heaps; but those accustomed to the contemplation of such objects could easily trace out the boundary lines of the town. There are the fortifications, there is the ditch, and there you might see almost the gates of entrance into the town; at all events, there was very visible a remarkable gate into one of the smaller enclosures. On the ground in this place they found a large stone, and on removing its covering of moss they found again the cup-shaped hollows mentioned by Professor Simpson. There could be no question as to their being the work of human hands, for no weathering of the stone could have produced them. There were two of the hollows which had channels running from them, and there was a trace in one case of what appeared to be a concentric circle running round the cup. This was another proof of the antiquity of these remains, indicating that the ancient town on the site was once the habitation of a race of people so early that they did not know at what date to place them. This, he thought, was one of the most interesting places in the island. On some of the stones there were lines similar to those said to have been caused by sharpening stone tools, and on one stone there were some traces of characters which on closer examination might probably be found to be of the description known in Ireland as Oghams.

They then visited some stone circles on Mount Murray, where they were somewhat disturbed by the attack of a four-footed animal, though by dint of combination and determination they ultimately succeeded in routing the enemy. They found there three very interesting and remarkable circles of stones placed closely together. They were probably the places of interment of ancient persons of eminence, and ought to be carefully planned by a surveyor. Then came the two small treen chapels at Lhanjaghan and Ballaquinney. The first was 12 ft. by 9 ft., with excavations at the side, making it into the shape of a Greek cross. It was very curious on account of its exceedingly small size. There was in it a vessel called a font, but it was not in its original position, and it was almost impossible to say what it was intended for. Around it there was a graveyard, in which there appeared to have been many interments. The second chapel was 15 ft. by 10 ft., and was also within a large enclosure, but in this enclosure there did not seem to have been interments. It was a rectangular building, and did not present any feature of peculiar interest. The question then came, How were there so many of them? He had been informed that there were six hundred of them in the island. That was rather remarkable. He presumed they were built by the first Christian missionaries who visited the island. That gave them a very respectable antiquity, and if they were of that early date, they most certainly were great curiosities, and should be preserved with care. To have now in existence chapels that were erected by the earliest Christian missionaries was a very great thing, it was a feather in the cap of any country. He hoped they would be enclosed and properly cared for, and the few square yards of land which might thus be sacrificed would be no great loss to the farmer.

They next came to a thing still in use, the celebrated mound on which the laws of the island were promulgated. For the members of the Association this mound was of great interest, and he felt a peculiar interest in it himself, as he had, a few years ago, an opportunity of seeing the Icelandic Thingwalla, where the people of that country assembled for centuries to enact their laws. It was to him, therefore, a great curiosity to see a place where the old Scandinavian constitution was in full activity and vigour. It was the only place in the world where it continued in such activity and vigour; and truly it was most interesting to see the ancient constitution continue to perform perfectly the duties for which it was established, and still continue likely to perform those duties to the satisfaction of the people of the country. Close to the Tynwald Hill they saw in the bank of the road some large stones that had formed part of a cromlech. This work was another instance in favour of the argument that the cromlechs were originally chambers formed under mounds

of earth as places of interment, but erected so many ages since that the earth-mounds had now in many instances entirely disappeared. Here was a work of the same description still remaining buried under ground, though its side had been exposed by the cutting of the road. He had been informed that Professor Edward Forbes, a native of the island and one of its glories, was present when this road was cut, and obtained several curiosities which were now deposited in the Jermyn-street Museum. They then left the road to see some large stones in a field, not noticed in any of the maps or books. They were similar to what are called giants' graves in Ireland and Wales, and consisted of thirteen stones ranged in two rows and forming a long narrow passage. That they were at one time covered with cap-stones was very probable, but what was their use he could not tell. It was a very curious work indeed, in a tolerable state of preservation, and well deserving of attention. After that they passed on the roadside another tumulus containing several stone graves. It was to be hoped that some further steps would be taken to settle their date.

At Peel there was much to see, and in dilating upon the beauties of the scenery he might occupy a great part of the night; but the only thing to which he had to refer was the castle, or the fortified enclosure and its contents. The beauty of it was very great, looking at it from this side of the water. It reminded him rather of Irish buildings than of anything which he had been in the habit of seeing on the opposite side of the channel. As a gentleman remarked, it reminded him very much of the hill of Cashel. He could not say that Peel was equal to Cashel, but certainly it was very curious and interesting. Manifestly the buildings were of different dates; but the choir, extending over the ancient crypt, was evidently the oldest part. The arches of the windows appeared to have been materially altered at some time, and at the south side there appeared to have been a series of arches, or an arcade, standing upon columns, shewing that there was once a south aisle. Of this, however, there was no trace outside. There were low arches in the choir, to which much attention was drawn, but which were very unintelligible. Two of these were pointed and one round. They were so low that it was very difficult to guess what they could have been. He did not think any satisfactory explanation had been given. Some, who had good reasons to be acquainted with such things, were puzzled; others thought that they might have once held tombs. They might have been the places where the early bishops and the very early kings of Man were buried. Next he must mention the chapel of St. Patrick. About that there was not an atom of architectural character. It was rude and strong, but rapidly getting into a dilapidated state. From what he had heard the Lieutenant-Governor say, however, he thought there were now hopes of its being put into such a state as will prevent it becoming more dilapidated. Anything like repairs would, of course, be a positive injury; but a skilful architect, by underpinning and re-adjusting the loose stones, at a comparatively small expense, could prevent it becoming more ruinous than at present. He presumed it was older than the cathedral, and therefore very ancient.

Adjoining was the Round Tower. Some said it was Irish, and some said it was not, and the question gave rise on the spot to a very strong controversy. For his own part he considered it was not exactly like an Irish round tower, as it did not narrow towards the top, and there were no such battlements on the top of the Irish towers as were to be found on this. He thought it was an imitation of the Irish round tower, probably built by an architect or mason brought over from Ireland, who built it from memory of what he had seen in his own country. The tower was at present in very good preservation, but of course it would be surveyed carefully by any person undertaking the strengthening of the works. There was an earthwork in the middle of the enclosure which attracted some attention, but he did not know what to make of it. Some thought it might have been a fortification thrown up by some Scandinavian chief who first settled on that spot. As to the repairs of the castle,

a good deal would be required to put it in proper condition. To shew how easily it could be effected, he referred to Caernarvon Castle, which was at one time threatened with total ruin in the same manner. He urged that money should be obtained, in the first instance, to put it in proper order; that Government should then close it against all visitors unless they paid a fixed sum of say twopence each for admittance; that a man should be employed to superintend it at a fixed weekly salary; and that the money received for admission should be devoted towards paying the salary and keeping the premises in good order. By pursuing such a course at Caernarvon, they were now realizing more money than they could expend on the castle, and a similar plan, he thought, would be equally successful at Peel. Thus they could keep the castle in such order that it would be attractive and comfortable for visitors, and a credit to the island.

The Chairman, after thanking Professor Babington for his explanatory remarks and good advice, said he hoped the latter would have its decided effect. It was advice which concerned not only the credit of this island but the credit of the empire. Peel Castle was of importance not to the Isle of Man alone, but to every person in the empire who felt an interest in ancient castles. For his own part he should be excessively grieved if such a relic as that was exposed to further decay. He would now call upon Dr. Clay, President of the Numismatic Society of Manchester, to give an address on "The Coins of the Isle of Man."

Dr. Charles Clay then delivered an address of considerable length on the Manx Coins, commencing with John Murray's pence in 1668, and tracing the different variations of the coinage down to the present day, including Falkner's bazaar-token, the date of which he thought would be about 1830, though he doubted whether it had any extensive circulation.

The chairman thanked Dr. Clay for his address, and expressed a hope that the Isle of Man would never be again reduced to use such doubtful substitutes as buttons and leather, instead of sterling coin. He then called on Mr. Brash to read a paper on "The Mythic Connection of Mannin M'Lheir with the Isle of Man."

Mr. Brash said it was his intention to have read a paper on Mannin M'Lheir, the supposed colonizer of Man, who flourishes very much in the ancient romances of Ireland, in connection with the Manx. He feared, however, that it was too long to read at so late an hour, but he would promise that it should be published.

Professor Babington proposed "That the thanks of this Association be given to those gentlemen, inhabitants of this island, who have so kindly extended their hospitality to the members of the Association and those who accompanied them." With this vote he associated in terms of the highest compliment, the name of R. J. Moore, Esq., High Bailiff of Peel.

Mr. R. R. Brash seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation.

Aug. 25. EXCURSION TO RAMSEY.

This, the last excursion, being unusually long, the carriages started an hour earlier. The two crosses in a private garden at Kirk Onchan were examined, and the runes read by Mr. Kneale. The Clovenstones, on the road to Laxey, are the remains of a gallery, or perhaps of a chamber. The same thing may be said of Orry's grave, which appears to have been a collection of chambers; but the greater part of this once

extensive group has long since vanished. On the road to Maughold, beyond Ballaglass, a Scandinavian cross, lately discovered, was found within the precincts of another treen chapel, like those visited on the preceding day, and apparently of fairly-executed masonry. It is now overgrown with briars, and it would be very desirable to have these removed, and the ground carefully cleared to the pavement of this ancient structure. The cemetery and crosses of Maughold Church are too well known to require any notice; an excellent sketch of the principal remains will be found in Mr. Cumming's work. The churchyard, itself of considerable extent, is full of remains of primitive dwellings, mostly of an oblong form, which some consider to have been small chapels. The original defences of the churchyard must have been very strong. The churchyard, but without runes, was inspected; one of them, according to the statement of Mr. Harrison, the incumbent, was connected with two traditions, namely, of persons making solemn oath, and young lovers pledging their mutual faith, while touching the stone. Similar traditions are elsewhere connected with stones of a much earlier date than the Scandinavian cross, so that it is not improbable but that these traditions are older than the stone. There is, however, fastened against the wall of the churchyard a tall *menhir*, having all the appearance of an orthodox Druidical stone, and to which malefactors were said to have been formerly fastened as in a pillory. If this stone has been from time immemorial in or near its present position, the traditions mentioned may have been transferred from it to the more mysterious-looking Scandinavian cross. In other districts, superstitions connected with such stones, popularly called Druidical, appear to be of unknown antiquity. On the hill above the churchyard is an early fortress, of the kind usually found in such positions. The well was not visited, as also were several other objects of interest mentioned in the programme, time not admitting of an examination of them. The members were then received at Ballakillingham with genuine welcome. As, however, many miles had to be traversed before reaching Douglas, the members were obliged to leave sooner than they would have wished, so, after returning their cordial thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Farrant, they resumed their journey, stopping at Orrisdale to inspect a large stone cist, which had been removed by the proprietor for the sake of security to his own garden. It was of unusual length, but was said to have contained nothing but a conglomerate of earth and ashes. Near it was a diminutive square cist, which may have contained the ashes of an infant. A short walk thence, under the guidance of the Bishop of Sodor and Man, led them to what is usually called a Druid temple, but which is in fact the mere remains of a large tumulus, now consisting only of the outer stones which held up the earth of the tumulus. By a curious accident one of the stones still retains the last portion of the tumulus still in existence, the earth not having been removed from it.

An adjournment then took place to Bishop's Court, where tea and coffee and other refreshments had been kindly provided for the visitors, some of whom, however, remained behind to avail themselves of similar hospitality on the part of the proprietor of Orrisdale. The only ancient building of Bishop's Court is the oblong rectangular tower, the walls of which are extraordinarily massive and thick. Nothing is known of its history earlier than that it was the residence of Bishop Simon, who built the chair of St. German, and has been known as Orry's-town—

a name with which so many remains are connected on the island. It may possibly be as old as the time of Bishop Simon, who may even have been the builder, for there are no marks or details to fix any particular date. It is certainly not later than the fourteenth century, and may be as early as the twelfth century. The upper part with the parapet are later. Bishop Wilson's walk of course attracted attention, which was, however, somewhat interfered with by the general beauty of the grounds and garden. The chapel has been newly erected in good taste by the present bishop. The celebrated crosses of Kirk Michael were last examined, Mr. Kneale being again the reader of the inscriptions, which have received such divers interpretations. There are crosses and fragments in the churchyard and walk, but time only permitted a cursory examination, and the party did not reach Douglas until a late hour.

One very interesting feature in connection with the meeting was the collection of curiosities in the temporary museum. The contributions were not by any means numerous, but among them were some rare and curious articles, as stone hatchets, found in the island, an encaustic tile from Rushen Abbey, and a magnificent collection of full-sized rubbings and drawings of Manx stone crosses, supplied by the Rev. J. G. Cumming. There were also several articles that had belonged to Bishops Wilson and Hildesley, Manx coins, card-money and bank notes, and the sword of Capt. William Christian; this is an admirably finished weapon, with a buck-horn handle, and richly carved silver guard and mountings.

Whether as regards the beauty of the scenery, the interest and variety of the objects examined, or the courteous and hospitable reception of the members of the Association, and the excellent and efficient arrangements of the committee, this visit to the Isle of Man must be acknowledged to have been one of the most pleasant, and it is to be hoped not the least useful of the annual meetings of the Association, which have been held during the last twenty years.

CORK CUVIERIAN SOCIETY.

May 3. The last meeting for the Session 1864-5, was held in the Library of the Royal Cork Institution, Mr. RICHARD CAULFIELD, F.S.A., President, in the chair.

The President read a communication on behalf of Professor Harkness, F.R.S., on the subject of a recent discovery of fragments of bones and teeth in a limestone quarry at Midleton. Among the former were recognised a portion of the frontal bone, including the horn core, of an extinct form of *Bos*, (*Bos frontosus* of Professor Nilsson). This form seems to have been extremely rare in Great Britain, but there are instances of its having been obtained from the marls which underlie the peat-bogs of Ireland. Besides fragments of bones and teeth, portions of the horns of deer occur. These latter are much broken, and do not afford sufficient character to make out the species absolutely. They seem, however, to belong to two forms, one of which had the beam and branches smooth and subcompressed—features which indicate the antlers of the reindeer; and the other with the horns rounded and rough, a form of surface which marks the antlers of the common stag. Of these antlers two portions, which appear to have appertained to the reindeer, have been cut while in a fresh state, and the faces of the cuts being

almost smooth, this cutting seems to have been effected by a fine regular-edged instrument, rather than a serrated tool.

"The leg-bones, which occur in this clay," said Professor Harkness, "have all been broken, for the most part longitudinally, except the carpal, metacarpal, tarsal, metatarsal, and small bones of the foot. This longitudinal fracturing of the long bones of the leg is not known to occur in any mammalian remains which belong to a period previous to that when we have evidence of the existence of the human race; and these broken bones afford evidence of the occurrence of man, who, for the purpose of obtaining the marrow, divided these bones in the direction most available for this object.

"Besides evidence of the existence of man as afforded by the cut antlers and longitudinally split bones, there are other circumstances indicating his occurrence in connection with these remains—one of these, the presence of charred wood, which is equally disseminated through the clay with the bones and teeth. This charred wood is the remains of the ancient fires by means of which former human beings cooked their food; and there also occur, equally scattered through the clay, detached valves of the common oyster, upon which man also had fed.

"The circumstances and conditions under which the several animal remains and charred wood are found here fully justify the inference that the cavity in the limestone, in which the clay is now seen, was formerly an open cave, and frequented by an ancient race of men, whose food consisted of a wild, and now extinct form of ox; and also of two species of deer, one of which is now confined to a colder climate than now prevails in the British Isles. This food seems also to have been varied by oysters. The clay which now fills up this cave appears to have been introduced from above by means of water percolating through the fissures which are so abundant in the limestone here."

Professor Harkness met with no remains of the implements belonging to this ancient cave race. This is, however, easily accounted for, as merely the contents of the upper portion of the mud have been brought to light. Future excavations towards the floor of the cave would most probably afford the stone instruments and weapons of this ancient people.

The President exhibited, through the kindness of Sir Denham Norreys, Bart., of Mallow Castle, an ancient iron key, five inches long, and much corroded, which was found under one of the old piers of Fermoy Bridge, lately removed. The chief peculiarity of the key is its being of double action, and that the sides of the barrel are brazed together, as also its wards, instead of, as in modern times, the barrel being bored, and the wards worked out of the solid. It is hard now to conjecture whether the key was accidentally dropped during the building of the pier, or whether it was there deposited as a symbol, with some significance now lost.

The Rev. Dr. Neligan exhibited a very curious reliquary procured for him through the kindness of the Rev. F. St. George. It professes to contain relics of nearly thirty saints, all regularly ticketed. It is of brass, originally plated, and about three inches and a half square. Around the upper portion the following inscription is engraved:—†ORENT PRO ILLMO AC REVMs DD ALEXANDER DE LAROCHE FOCAULD HUIJUS RELIQUIAR' DONATORE QVICQ ILLUD INTER CELEBRAN HABUERIT. The most curious part of it is a certificate on vellum in the old missal characters, with a long inscription, from which it appears to have been connected with Cork, and it is stated that it was given by De La Roche Focauld to "Dermid Carty, an Irish priest of Cork, in the city of Reggio, in Lombardy, on the Festival of St. Patrick, 1601." The certificate is framed in the reliquary, and covered with transparent horn.

Mr. Robert Day, junr., exhibited an antique vessel of rude unglazed pottery, and several articles in bronze; and

The President exhibited on behalf of Hodder Westropp, Esq., some specimens of frescoes from Pompeii.

Mr. Robert Day, junr., was elected President for the ensuing year, and Mr. Joseph Wright, F.G.S., and Professor Harkness, F.R.S., Vice-Presidents.

KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 6. The Rev. CHARLES A. VIGNOLES, Rector of Clonmacnoise, in the chair.

Ten new members were elected.

The Chairman stated that no trial had taken place in the Clonmacnoise Vandalism case, at the late King's County Assizes, the Government having declined to prosecute a second time. The Committee of the Society did not, in consequence, consider it advisable to take any further steps in the matter, feeling that enough had been done to vindicate and make known the law, and prevent a recurrence of such wanton outrages. The Committee proposed, with the sanction of the donors, to apply what remained in hand of the prosecution fund, to the reparation, as far as possible, of the injuries sustained by the monuments at Clonmacnoise.

This proposition received the sanction of the meeting.

Mr. R. Malcomson, on the part of Mr. Bower, C.E., County Surveyor of Carlow, presented an ancient instrument of torture now totally disused — the brank, or "scolds' bridle." Several specimens of the brank, occurring in England, have been noticed and engraved in archaeological publications, but this appears to be the first instrument of the kind discovered in Ireland. It had been a "property" belonging to the old gaol of Down, which was pulled down in 1832. Mr. Malcomson also exhibited, from the library of Robert Clayton Browne, Esq., of Browne's Hill, a volume — in itself a curiosity — "An Abridgment of all the Public Printed Irish Statutes," published by Andrew Crook, at Dublin, in 1700, but also remarkable for some MS. memoranda contained on its inside cover and fly-leaves. The most interesting entry is that contained on one of the inside covers, evidently in a contemporary hand:—

"Munday, ye 8th day of March, 1702-3. That day the Steeple of Killisshan^b undermined & flung downe by one Bambrick imployed by Capt. Woolsey in Three Days Work."

Mr. Robertson presented, on the part of the Dean and Chapter of St. Canice, a large portion of the old plaster from the chapel at the south side of the choir of the Cathedral. This chapel having been vaulted at a period long subsequent to its original erection, although still very anciently, it was determined by the Chapter that, in the course of the restorations at present taking place, the vault should be removed. In this removal the original mural decoration against which the vault had been built, was brought to light, and proved to be of the same character

^b The Round Tower of that name: it was 105 ft. high.

as that a fragment of which had been previously discovered in the North Chapel. The decoration consisted of a border of flowing foliage at the top of the wall, which latter was below covered with a masonry pattern in black lines. The foliage was executed in black and red colours, and was well preserved. A large portion of the plaster containing the foliage pattern, having been loosened from the wall by damp, Mr. Robertson had been enabled to remove it entire; and having subsequently "backed" it with plaster of Paris, he had so preserved it as that it will form an interesting object in the Society's Museum.

Mr. Geoghegan, Londonderry, said that no doubt many members were aware of the existence in France of numerous Celtic monuments, some of them in almost perfect preservation, especially those in the department of Maine and Loire. A French nobleman of Irish extraction, Viscount O'Neill de Tyrone, residing at Saumur, in the neighbourhood of one of the most celebrated of these erections, called the Dolmen of Pontigne, had forwarded to him a description and photograph of the singular monument referred to to be submitted to the Society; he had great pleasure in laying both before the meeting, and further in moving that the Viscount be elected an honorary member of this Society:—

"Within one mile from the town of Saumur, on the East, is situated the village of Bayneux. Beyond its cross road, we observe the most beautiful *Dolmen* that exists in Anjou, where there are a great number of primæval Celtic remains. It is of an oblong form, about 23 ft. in breadth, and 62 ft. in length. Measuring from the outside to the roof, its height is about 9½ ft. It is composed of fifteen stones of a greenish colour. Nine are sunk in the field, (four for the side and one for the extremity;) two others are standing, one at the entrance, and serves to close the opening, while the other supports the largest of the flat stones which form the roof. The roof itself is composed of four stones of different sizes, the largest 24 ft. in length, and about 23 ft. in breadth, and in thickness varying from 2 ft. to 2½ ft. The stones which form the dolmen are not placed vertically, but incline inwards and towards their upper side, but those which are at the entrance and that which supports the roof are perpendicular. The celebrated Dolomieu, officer of Carbineers, was in the garrison of Saumur in 1779, and had the curiosity to have the dolmen examined and trenched, to ascertain the size and strength of the immense blocks which composed it, as well as to discover some indications of its original design, but unfortunately he was unsuccessful in the latter as nothing was found which would throw any light on the subject. He, however, ascertained that the stones were sunk into the ground to the depth of about 10 ft.

"About a hundred steps from the great dolmen towards the south there is a single upright stone, evidently of Celtic origin, which seems to have been connected into the extraordinary erection which I have described. This stone is in height 7½ ft., and terminates in a point.

"All those immense blocks, as well as those which compose similar erections in Anjou, are of grey sandstone, of which there is a great quantity in the district.

"We observe likewise, on the border of the road, three hollows leading to the river Thone, and at a distance of one mile from Saumur, near Riou, there is another of those singular primæval erections. This dolmen is of a parallelogram shape and is composed of six stones, three form the north side, one the west, and another the south. The sixth forms the roof. The entire length of this *pierre couverte* is 19½ ft., its breadth 11 ft.

"At about five hundred steps from this, there are, in a vineyard, the ruins of another large dolmen, which was 52½ ft. long and 131 ft. broad. Of this, only three stones are standing. In one of them is a hole, giving evident proofs that the monument had been at one time exposed to the action of fire."

The Rev. James Graves said he had much pleasure in seconding Mr. Geoghegan's motion for the election of Viscount O'Neill de Tyrone as an honorary member of their Society; not only on account of the interest of his communication, but also because he felt much good might

arise from cultivating a connexion with the descendants of ancient Irish families settled in France.

The Viscount was then unanimously elected an honorary member of the Society.

Papers were also submitted to the meeting,—“On a Medal struck in honour of Charles II.,” contributed by Mr. A. G. Geoghegan; and “On Flint Implements found in the county of Antrim,” accompanied by specimens, by Mr. Edward Benn.

July 6. BARRY DELANEY, Esq., in the chair.

Ten new members were elected.

Mr. John Moore, Columbkil, presented the fragments of what must have been a very fine and very beautiful ancient baked clay urn, or rather cylinder, for it had no bottom, recently discovered at Columbkil, near Thomastown, on the property of William Flood, Esq., Paulstown Castle. On the gentle slope of a hill, looking west, a person digging, came on a flag about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. beneath the surface, which on being raised, disclosed the upper rim of an earthen receptacle of partially calcined bones, with which it was quite full. On removing the clay, it was found that this receptacle was not an urn, as had been at first supposed, but was a mere cylinder, the lower rim of which rested on the earth; it had two hoop-like expansions, at equal distances between the top and bottom all round. The rims and expansions were ornamented with a very graceful pattern formed by a cord impressed, while the earth of which the article was composed was in a soft state; and the intervening spaces were filled with diagonal scorings, as if from the point of a knife. The size of the cylinder might be judged of from the quantity of burned bones which it contained, being calculated at nearly two gallons. At top and bottom the diameter was about six inches; across the centre eight inches; in height it was about fourteen inches. When first the flag was raised, this interesting fictile remain was quite perfect, but not being raised at once, the occurrence of wet weather reduced it to fragments. Another fictile vessel—but in this latter case a regular urn—was found twelve years since, within a dozen feet of that now described, but the finder broke it into fragments, in annoyance at the discovery that it contained only burned bones and not gold, as he had at first hoped. The peasantry of the district regard the locality as a place of ancient Pagan sepulture. Within the area of a square mile surrounding the spot, the remains can be traced of forty-seven moats or sepulchral mounds, six of which alone now remain perfect, the others having been nearly levelled, and the plough passing over several of them. A gold torque, or primæval neck ornament, was found within a few yards of two of these mounds some seventeen years since, by a peasant, who sold the prize to a travelling dealer, for £18—it must have been worth ten times that sum.

The Rev. James Graves referred to the works which he had been recently engaged in directing, in conjunction with the Rev. Charles A. Vignoles, at the Seven Churches of Clonmacnoise. He said, however, that it was not his intention to lay a full report of the operations before the Society on this occasion; as some works were still going on, in his absence, in accordance with the instructions which he had left for the guidance of the workmen. Before their next meeting these works will have been completed, and he would then give a detailed general report,

with an account of the special subscriptions received, and the expenditure.

Mr. Robertson, having recently visited the very interesting old church of Ullard, near Graigue, co. Kilkenny, reported on its condition, which was not by any means satisfactory, as a portion of one of the side walls had been undermined, and was in a very threatening condition. Some of the ball-flower ornamentation of the splendid Hiberno-Romanesque west doorway, too, had been disfigured lately, by mischievous persons wantonly knocking off the balls. The ivy, which hitherto had hung over the doorway and partially hid some of the sculptured ornamentation, had been nearly all destroyed of late, by having been by some strange accident set fire to, and consumed in the very dry weather. This clearance had disclosed the presence of a small window above the door, having a primitive pointed top, formed by laying the ends of two stones together. There was some rude and much weather-worn sculptured ornamentation in connexion with this window, the principal device in which appeared to be intended to represent two human figures with clasped hands, very much in the style of the rude figures carved on the fine stone cross adjoining the church. Mr. Vicars, the agent of Sir W. M'Kenny, whose property surrounded the church, was present at the time of his visit, and had intimated his willingness to have such repairs made as would prevent the falling of the undermined wall.

Mr. Robertson's communication excited much interest, and it was resolved that the Secretaries should communicate with Mr. Vicars, on the subject of the repairs which he had offered to have made, and should also endeavour to engage the interest of Mr. Devine, who resides in the neighbourhood of the ruins, in the supervision and protection of the old church and cross from the wanton injuries of thoughtless persons in the locality, who frequent the place very much, as some of the walls are made use of for a rustic ball-alley.

Mr. Geoghegan sent a photograph of an ancient silver chalice, now in the possession of the Rev. P. Magee, of Strabane, which formerly belonged to the Abbey of Donegal, the inmates of which were dispersed on the 2nd August, 1601, by a detachment from the English garrison of Derry, when they are recorded to have fled to the fastnesses of Tyrconnel, carrying with them their vestments and sacred vessels, among which sixteen chalices of silver are particularly mentioned.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

STATE PAPERS RELATING TO THE FAMILY OF DOLMAN.

SIR,—The State Paper Office contains many letters written by, or relating to, members of the Dolman family, a selection of which would perhaps not be out of place in the pages of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

The Dolmans are a family long established in the county of York*, and, as appears by Letter No. I., were unfavourably regarded by the Government of Elizabeth on account of their religion. About this time, or somewhat earlier, Thomas Dolman, a collateral, had migrated southward, purchased the manor of Shaw, in Berkshire, and built upon it, in 1581, a stately mansion called Shaw Place, which is said to have excited the envy of his neighbours, a circumstance supposed to be alluded to in the following inscription, which he placed over the portico, where it still remains^b :—

EDENTVLVS VESCENTIVM DENTIBVS INVIDET ET OCVLVS CAPREARVM
TALPA CONTEMNIT^c.

With respect to the parent stock from which this and many other branches have been derived, nothing appears to be known with much certainty before the reign of Edward III., when we find mention of Alexander Dolman, who was seized of the manor of Lastingham, in Yorkshire^d. By Mary, his wife, the daughter of Sir Gerard Salvin^e, of

* See Dugdale's Yorkshire Visitation, p. 138 (Surtees Society, vol. xxxvi.)

^b See Lysons' *Britannia*, vol. i.

^c This Thomas Dolman was succeeded by Sir Thomas, sometime Sheriff of Berks. Humphry Dolman his successor was the writer of a letter now in the State Paper Office, bearing date Sept. 28, 1635, and addressed to Sir Edmund Sayer. He alludes to the discontented state of the country, but declines to enter into particulars at that time, for "Letters," he says, "may miscarry. I have secrets to impart to you, and I reserve them untill your coming to the Sessions." To this letter is attached a fine seal of arms. At the second battle of Newbury his house and park formed the head-quarters of the Royal army. Humphry was succeeded by Sir Thomas Dolman, the writer of the Letters Nos. II. to V.

In a "News-letter" in the State Paper Office, dated Sept. 2, 1663, is contained the following notice: "On the King's progress to Bath, Maidenhead gave him a speech, Reading a speech and purse of gold, and Sir John Doleman a night's entertainment."

^d In 18 Edward I. William Dolman held land in the neighbourhood of Pocklington. See Harl. MSS., 805, p. 339.

^e Gerard Salvain, Esq., is the present Lord of Croxdale.

Croxdale, in the county of Durham, he founded the Dolmans of Pocklington^f, of which family we shall take a cursory glance.

A lineal representative of this Alexander was John Dolman, Doctor of Laws, and Archdeacon of Suffolk, who established in the reign of Henry VIII. a free school at Pocklington, and founded five scholarships and nine sizarships in the college of St. John, at Cambridge^g. He also founded a chantry for two priests in St. Paul's Cathedral. In his will, which is dated November 8, 1526, he directs his body to be buried within the chapel of St. Catharine on the south side of the cathedral of St. Paul, against the pavement under the altar there by him made^h. He also makes mention of his brother Christopher Dolman, of Newenham, who probably founded the Dolmans of Newenham, of whom we shall speak presentlyⁱ.

His arms, which are still to be seen in the chapel of St. John's College, are, Azure, on a fesse dancette between eight garbs or, three birds close of the field, beaked and membered gules. Crest, On a bezant a bird, as in the arms.

The family was represented in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by Thomas Dolman, Esq., of Pocklington, a justice of the peace^k. He married the heiress of Peter Vavasor, Esq., of Spaldington^l, and through her inherited Badsworth, which continued in the family till 1652, when,

^f The workmen engaged in making excavations upon this property some few years since, accidentally fell upon a rich treasure of gold and silver coins, concealed under an old dove-cote. The dates of these coins extended from the reign of Henry VIII. to Charles I. This treasure, the value of which was estimated at about a thousand pounds sterling, was probably concealed here with a view to safety during the confusions of the Civil War.

^g In 17 Henry VIII. Archdeacon Dolman conveyed certain lands in Yorkshire and Derbyshire to the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge, on condition of maintaining five scholars, to be nominated by a certain fraternity or guild he had founded in the parish church of Pocklington; those of his name and kindred, and the scholars of the school he had founded, to have the preference. After the dissolution of the guild, in 1 Edward VI., the school was reconstituted as a free grammar school, under the patronage of St. John's College. In Carlisle's "Endowed Schools" a full description is given, and an engraving of the seal.

^h See *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*.

ⁱ He had also a brother, George Dolman, who was the last Abbot of St. Mary's, near York. See the Visitations; also an old pedigree of the Dolman family at Burton Constable.

^k This Thomas Dolman and his two sons are noticed in Letter No. I. His eldest son, afterwards Sir Robert Dolman, suffered the penalties of recusancy. In 1610 James I. granted a portion of his estates to David Drummond for that offence. See State Papers.

^l See the case of Dolman v. Vavasor, argued in the Common Pleas 26 Eliz. The plaintiff claimed the manor of Spaldington. This case is fully given in Moore's Reports.

as we shall see presently, it was confiscated on account of the attachment of its owner to the Royal cause^m.

Sir Robert Dolman, the grandson of this Thomas, married Barbara, the daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Metham, captain of a corps composed exclusively of Yorkshire gentry, which was organized expressly for the service of the King in the Civil Wars. This Sir Thomas Metham was the lineal descendant of Sir Thomas Metham and Elizabeth his wife, the sister and heir of Thomas de Stapleton, the fourth Lord Stapleton, who died in the 27th year of Edward III. (1353)ⁿ. Through this Barbara Metham the present representative of the Dolmans of Pocklington claims the barony of Stapleton^o.

This Sir Robert Dolman was succeeded by Sir Robert, his son and heir. He was a devoted adherent to the Royal cause during the Civil War, in consequence of which his estates were ordered to be sold by an act passed in 1652, for treason against the Parliament^p.

The manor of Badsworth, inherited by Thomas Dolman, through his alliance with the Vavasors, was bought by a Colonel Bright, an eminent officer in the Parliamentary army. This Colonel Bright was, after the Restoration, created a baronet by the restored monarch.

The troubles of this Sir Robert did not cease with the Commonwealth, for in the year 1679 he was indicted for complicity in the pretended "Popish Plot^q." It was asserted that he, in conjunction with Sir Thomas Gascoigne, John Middleton, Esq., of Stockhill Hall, Lady Tempest, Sir Walter Vavasor, Sir Miles Stapleton, of Carlton, together

^m The Rev. Alban Dolman lived during this period. Lord Charles Paget, writing to the Queen of Scots, makes the following allusion to him: "This good priest hath lived in England this 15 years. He is of comely personage, and when attired like a gentleman you would deem him a justice of the peace." Parsons the Jesuit assumed his name on account of his notoriety, and not for any dislike he had towards him. See Goodman's Hist. of his own Time.

ⁿ See Burke's "Extinct and Dormant Peerage." Sir Thomas Metham died without issue, being slain at Marston Moor.

^o Mr. Dolman, M.D., of Souldern House in Oxfordshire, being the sole heir of this family, presented a petition to her Majesty to allow his claim to this barony, and obtained an order of reference thereon to the Attorney-General. The authorities in this case are Prynne in his Brief Register of Parliamentary Writs; Sir Harris Nicolas in "Synopsis," vol. ii. p. 608; Banks' and Burke's Extinct and Dormant Peerages.

^p On October 28, 1652, it was resolved in the House of Commons that the name of Marmaduke Doleman, of Bottesford, be inserted in the "Additional Bill for the sale of lands confiscated to the Commonwealth for treason;" and on November 2 following it was further resolved that the names of Philip and Thomas Doleman, and Marmaduke Doleman of Middleton, should be likewise added to the said bill. See Journals of the House of Commons.

^q In the year 1664, March 25, Robert Dolman and his wife, and John Dolman and Ann his wife, were indicted for not coming to church. See "Depositions from York Castle," printed by the Surtees Society.

with many other Roman Catholics, had formed a design to murder the King, and re-establish the Catholic religion. These charges, however, proved to have no deeper foundation than the malignity of a discarded menial; a circumstance which, coupled with the establishment of an alibi by Sir Thomas Yarborough and his lady, procured for the alleged conspirators a free acquittal¹.

With regard to that branch of the family which settled in Hertfordshire, and to which we have made a cursory allusion in our mention of Archdeacon Dolman, we find that in 1579 the manor of Newenham was in the possession of James Dolman. In the church there is an effigy in brass of a lady, bearing an inscription, which tells us that she is Jone, the wife of James Dolman, daughter and sole heiress of Henry, the son and heir of Robert Gowlshall, of Beeford in Holderness, in the county of York, who died November 10, 1607². The arms borne by this family are, Azure, on a fess engrailed between three garbs or, three birds close of the field, beaked and membered gules.

Another branch of this family established itself in Staffordshire. In the year 1661 John Dolman held the vicarage of Breewood, in that county.

Mary, the daughter of his representative Thomas Dolman³, Rector of Broom, who died in 1745, was the maternal grandmother of Joseph Scott, Esq., High Sheriff of Staffordshire in 1779, in whose present representative, Sir Edward Dolman Scott, Bart., of Great Barr, Staffordshire, the memory of this branch is still preserved.

Reverting to the Dolmans of Shaw Place, in Berkshire, we shall merely mention here that Sir Thomas Dolman, the writer of the Letters Nos. II. to V., was the great-grandson of the Sir Thomas who founded the family, and that his uncle, Thomas Dolman, who was a Colonel in the Low Countries, having first attached himself to the interests of Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, as appears by a letter of hers, printed in Evelyn's "Diary," acquired afterwards some degree of notoriety among the disaffected who had retired to Holland at the

¹ See same authority, vol. ii. p. 242. Also Lingard's "History of England," vol. xiii. p. 205.

² Clutterbuck's "Hertfordshire."

³ This Thomas Dolman married Mary, daughter of William Penn, of Harborough. Their daughter Mary, from whom the Scotts of Great Barr derive the name of Dolman, became entitled under the will of her father to his landed property, comprising estates at Stapleford in the county of Gloucester, and Carswell, Aldridge, and Barr, in the county of Stafford. Ann, her mother's sister, married Thomas Shenstone of the Leasowes, whose eldest son was the amiable poet who spent his early years upon this spot, which he has celebrated in some of his ablest poems. Many letters from Mary Dolman the younger to the poet Shenstone are contained in a collection formed by Mr. Thomas Hull, and published in the year 1778.

Restoration". He was in consequence declared by act of parliament guilty of high treason, if he did not immediately surrender himself for trial, but this he does not appear to have done*. The Bill received the Royal Assent in 1665. Joseph Bampffield and Thomas Scott, hereafter mentioned, are included in the same attainder.

Letters VI. and VII. refer to the intrigues of these pseudo-patriots (Col. Dolman among them), and tend to justify the dealing of Sir Thomas with the Newbury rioters. Scott and Aphra Behn² gained a discreditable living as "intelligencers," but the information that they sent usually proved to be correct.

The arms borne by the Dolmans of Shaw are, Azure, eight garbs or, banded gules, 4, 3, and 1.—I am, &c. M. D.

No. I.

I finde by confessyons of dyvers seameanaries and other intelligence that (as yet) there dothe haunte the Northe cuntree theys seamenaries and factious people, seducinge and practizinge to bringe to passe the longe intended purposes.

Smithe a Seame^{ry}.—First theris one Smythe a Seameanary preest of the aidge of xxx^m yeares, hee was borne in Leedes p'ishe in the Westriddinge, in the com' of Yorke, whe' it is lyke hee dothe haunte. Hee is somewhat taule of stature, of a blacke swarthey complexion wth blacke heares.

Younge Dolman of Graie's Ine & his brothe'.—Hee is most lyke to haunte the company of younge Mr —³ Dolman of Grayes Ine, sone to olde M^r Thom's Dolman of pocklington neare Yorke, who laytly reported that his sayd sone was gone into Yorkshyer to bee married. And it is sayd that Dolmans younge^r sone is laytly gone over the seas.

The father did belonge to my lady Margarett Leaneux^e*, and greatly in her favore, and a subtyll papist thought to bee. Bothe his sonnes noated papists.

* There is preserved among the State Papers in the Record Office a letter from Sir Francis Nethersole to the Queen of Bohemia commencing thus: "May it please your Ma^{ty}, I have receyved your Ma^{ty}'s letter by Captayn Doleman, who was careful to deliver it to me the very first thing he did after his arrivall here." Captain Dolman married Dorothy, daughter of Baron Rupa, chamberlain to the King of Bohemia. See Visitations of Berks.

² See Journals of the House of Lords, vol. xi.

³ Aphra Behn was an English dramatist, poetess, and novel writer, highly popular in the reign of Charles II. She was employed by the court of England as a spy upon the designs of the Dutch.

⁴ Sic in origine.

⁵ Lady Margaret Lennox was the wife of the Earl of Lennox, and daughter of Margaret, eldest sister of Henry VIII. She was Mary's most dangerous rival in her claim upon the English succession, and had in some respects the better claim, being, though born of a second marriage, the daughter, Mary only the grand-daughter, of Margaret.

For beinge of Graisine They lodged Thom's Aulfeld^a, a not' seameanarye now prisoner in the tower who haunted the Northe. And hearde him saye a number of masses in there chamber, and in another mans chamber.

And one of those Dolmans did accompany Aulfeld to Campyans execucion, took noats of his words and man' of execucion, And delyvered the same to Rowlande the prynter in Smythefild, and

Aulfeld did delyver iij of the books prynted unto one of theis too Dolmans. And dyvers other seameanaryes did haunt to theis too Dolmans.

Ri. Hargrave, a collector—It'm, thereis one Richard Hargrave, servant to Doctor Baylye, Treasore^r to the colleidge of Seam^{ra} at Rheames^b, that yearlye dothe come over into England and collectithe the bienevolence of the Catholycks in the Northe for the said Seam^{ra}.

Hee was borne in the aforesaid p'ische of Leedes, and restithe the^r yearlye as a byer of Cloathes, and so dothe gather the said benevolence and passithe over. Hee hathe one or too brothers there cloathears.

Hee is lowe, sleinder, black, and thyne heares, smale leggs, a childishe voyce.

W^m Allet, Seam^{ry}.—It'm, thereis W^m Allett, a Seam^{ry}, about xl^{ty} yeares of aidge, Reddishe, & thicke haire of heade & bearde, (usinge it cutt fynelye,) he visites into Skotland, and is a speciall pencyoner to the pope.

Nelson, Seam^{ry}.^c—It'm, Nelsone about xx yeres, Reddishe heares, faice pumpled, great Noase, and a speciall pencyon^r to the pope.

Davyson.—It'm, Davyson, a Northumberland man, hee was Tutor to M^r Cornewallyse sone in Padua. About l^{ty} yeares, lowe, leane, Gray, aburne heares, leane & sharpe waste.

Marshe.—It'm, one Marshe borne in Yorke, sumtyme a doctee^{re} ma', thought to bee D. Vavcor.

Ja. Clayton, a Smith.—It'm, theris one James Clayton, a smythe, and mayker of Sickells, dwellinge in Ekellesfylde, neare Sheffield castell in Yorksh^r.

Hee is a pereillous papist, Conversant wth Aulfeld the seam^{ry}, And did heare hy^m say dyvers masses.

And is said to bee learned and well Booked, he dwellythe in a pillous [perilous?] place.

^a Thomas Alfield, or Aulfeld, was born in Gloucestershire, studied at the English college at Rheims, was ordained in 1581, and sent upon the English mission in the same year. He was apprehended whilst distributing Cardinal Allen's answer to Cecil's "Execution of Justice," vindicating the persecution of the English Catholics. He was cruelly tortured in prison, and suffered the penalties of high treason at Tyburn July 6, 1585, for denying the Queen's spiritual supremacy.

^b The seminary of Rheims was founded on the suppression of that of Douay, which had been dissolved in 1578 by Requesens, Governor of the Netherlands, in virtue of an arrangement existing between him and Queen Elizabeth.

^c John Nelson, son of Sir N. Nelson, Knt., was born at Shelton, near York. He went to Douay in 1574, where he prosecuted his studies preparatory to entering upon the English mission, and was ordained by the Archbishop of Cambray in 1576. He commenced his labours on November 7 in the same year, was apprehended in London, and hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn for denying the Queen's spiritual supremacy, Feb. 7, 1578. See Challoner's "Memoires of Missionary Priests." See also Stowe.

Mr Antho. Boolmer.—It'm, there is one Mr Anthony Boolmer, the heare of the Boolmers, his mother is ould Richarde Nortons daught'^d, Bothe whome were in the rebellyon. And after th' lyved beyonde Sea under cullo^r of travelinge, And cynce his returne hathe lyved discontentedly & a Recuisant; his mother recevid Campyan; he hathe a house in the Bishoprike cauld Torsedayle. And is often wantinge in the cuntree vi. viii. &^{ten} monethes together. And said to bee at London, Butt there not easely to bee hearde of.

Hee is valyant, wiese, and subtile, and of great credditt emonge the papists, And needfull to bee regarded how he spends his tyme.

(To be continued.)

^d Mr. Anthony Bulmer, was son and heir of Francis Bulmer, who married Catharine, daughter of Old Sir Robert Norton. He married Diana, daughter and heir of Francis Metham, second son of Sir Thomas Metham, the heir of the barony of Stapleton, which subsequently became vested in Sir Robert Dolman and his heirs, upon the death of Sir Thomas Metham on the field of Marston Moor. See ante, p. 617. Sir William Bulmer, the ancestor of this Anthony, held a command at Flodden Field. See Surtees' "History of Durham."

Richard Norton, of Norton Conyers, and governor of Norham Castle, commonly called "Old Richard Norton," was, after the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, the most important person implicated in the Rising of the North. After its suppression he fled to Flanders, where he enjoyed a pension of fifteen crowns a month from the Duke of Alva. In *Les Archives du Royaume de Belgique* there is preserved a letter from the Duke to the King of Spain referring to this pension and to others granted to two sons of Old Norton's—"l'ancien." This letter is dated Feb. 14, 1570.

In 1600 Mr. John Norton, a member of the same family, was condemned to death, together with his wife and three others, for entertaining Mr. Thos. Palisor, a priest. He was hanged at Durham, and Mr. Palisor on the same occasion suffered the penalties of high treason. See Challoner's "Memoires of Missionary Priests."

Wordsworth, in "The White Doe of Rylston," represents the whole of this family as being cut off except Emily, Old Richard Norton's only daughter, who lingered in the solitude of her paternal abode till released by death:—

"But to the world returned no more,
Although with no unwilling mind
Help did she give at need, and joined
The Wharfedale peasants in their prayers:
At length thus faintly, faintly tied
To earth, she was set free, and died.
Thy soul, exalted Emily,
Maid of the blasted family,
Rose to the God from whom it came;
In Bolton Church her mortal frame
Was buried by her mother's side."

THE FAMILY OF HASTINGS, OF FENWICK, NEAR DONCASTER.

SIR,—In the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II. England knew not two greater names, among those of her peers, than the names of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, and Hugh Despencer, Earl of Winchester. The Earl of Pembroke, the child of Hugh de Lusignan and Isabella de Angoulême, widow of King John, came into the kingdom of his half-brother to reap honour and wealth. Through the King's influence he married Joan, the daughter and heiress of Warin de Montchesni, whose wife inherited part of the great estates of the Marshals, Earls of Pembroke. When that title became extinct Henry III. revived it in favour of his uterine brother William, who in 1247, became Earl of Pembroke. He was a great and successful soldier, and a staunch royalist. He was slain in France in 1296, but his remains were brought over to England and deposited in Westminster Abbey. He left several children, and of one of them, Isabel, I shall have to speak.

To the name of the Earl of Winchester little honour attaches itself. The son of a man who rose to notoriety from having successfully offered armed opposition to a weak monarch, and who had suffered when fortune deserted the ranks of the malcontents, he was too cunningly wise to follow in the footsteps of his father, more especially as a powerful and sagacious monarch held the throne. When the affairs of his family were at a low ebb, the future earl sought service in the King's army, where in the tide of conquest, and by dint of obsequious conduct he won favour. In 1286 he paid 1,000 marks to the King for marrying without licence Isabel, the widow of Peter Cheworth, and daughter of William Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. This lady was the mother of his unhappy son and successor, Hugh Despencer, jun., as well as of a daughter, named Isabel.

Coeval with these two great families was that of Hastings, whose members had allied themselves with the proudest

peers of the land. Its sway extended over thousands of broad acres, and its heirs had been for long years the chosen friends and favoured retainers of our kings. Henry de Hastings, the third of that name^a, married Joan, sister and coheir of George Cantilupe, Baron of Bergavenny, by whom he left two sons, John and Edmund. The father died in 1274^b, while his sons were yet young, John the elder being born at Ashleghe, in 1262. In 1275, Hilary Term, it was decided that the Queen rightfully claimed the wardship of John de Hastings, one of the heirs of George de Cantilupe, who was within age^c, and it had been decreed that all the castles, manors, lands, and knight's fees which belonged to this George should be divided between John de Hastings, the son of Johanna de Hastings, sister (*sororis ernesia*) of the said George, and Eudo de la Zouche, and Milisent his wife, another heir of the said George^d. In 1274 the King orders the Sheriffs of Bucks., Somerset, and Berks. to give seizure without delay, of certain lands, &c., to Roger Mortimer, and Matilda his wife; Eudo de la Zouche, and Milisent his wife; John Hastings and Humphrey de Bohun, the heirs of Eva de Brehuse, sister, and one of the heirs of William le Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, who is dead^e. John de Hastings was Lord of Bergavenny in right of his mother, and in 1295 he obtained a licence to alienate his manor of Ashley, in Norfolk^f. He was summoned to Parliament as a Baron from June 23, 1295, to May 22, 1313. In 1281 the King gave to William de Valence the custody of Bergavenny Castle with its appurtenances, then in the King's hands by reason of the minority of John de Hastings, and the said William was to

^a Burke, *Extinct Peerages*, p. 253.

^b *Holinshed*, vol. ii. p. 802.

^c *Abb. Plac.*, p. 189.

^d *Rot. Pat.*, p. 193.

^e *Rot. Orig.*, vol. i. p. 24.

^f *Cal. Inquis. p. m.* vol. i. p. 126.

hold it until the majority of the heir[§]. It was perhaps in his own castle of Bergavenny, whilst in the hands of its temporary owner, that John de Hastings first met his future wife Isabel, the daughter of William de Valence. His union with Isabel produced six children, John, his successor; William; Henry, a priest; Elizabeth, who married Roger Lord Grey of Ruthen; Johanna, who married, first, Edward Mortimer, second, William Huntingfield; and another daughter, who married William, son of Lord Camoys. This daughter is generally called Margaret, but we find that in 1296 a contract is entered into for a marriage between William de Hastings, son of John de Hastings, Lord of Abergavenny, and Alianora, eldest daughter of William Martin, Lord of Camoys, and Edmund, son of the said William, and Jonetta, eldest daughter of the said John[¶]. Isabel Valence died in 1305, and was buried in the Friars Minors of Coventry^{||}.

John de Hastings married a second wife, Isabel Despenser, daughter of Hugh Despenser, Earl of Winchester. This marriage produced a second family of children, the head of which became Baron Hastings of Gressing Hall, Norfolk. Burke gives a very meagre account of this branch of the great family of Hastings, from which some eminent men, soldiers especially, have sprung. The blank, however, may be supplied from the MSS. of John Hopkinson, a Yorkshire genealogist, whose period of labour extended over the middle of the seventeenth century, and who, in stormy times, was protected from danger by the careful, powerful, and perhaps grateful hand of a fierce partizan, but devoted antiquary, Thomas Fairfax. Dr. Whitaker has reaped no small portion of his renown from having been fortunate enough to print, for the first time, great portions of Hopkinson's Collections. The pedigree says:—

Sir John Hastings, Knt., Lord

Hastings, married a second wife, Isabella, daughter of Hugh Spenser, Earl of Winchester, by whom he had issue Sir Hugh; Sir Ralph, servant at Court to King Edward III., and was very serviceable to that king against the Scots; Thomas, and Pelagia. This Sir John died 6th Edw. II., 1313. He was a competitor for the Crown of Scotland in 1292.

Holinshed says, Isabel Despenser only bore her husband three children; he does not mention Sir Ralph. According to him Pelagia was married to one of the family of Huntington^k. After the death of her husband John, Isabel Despenser married Ralph Monthermer, for which marriage the King fined Ralph 1,000 marks. Isabel died 9th Edw. III., and was buried in the Friars Minors of Salisbury. Her eldest son, Hugh, became the first Baron Hastings of Gressing Hall.

Of Ralph Hastings, who is represented as the next son, more may be said hereafter. In the 6th Edw. III., 1332, Isabel de Hastings enfeoffed Thomas de Hastings of the manor of Sutton Scoteny, and at the time of her death in 1335, she held a moiety of Sutton Scoteny as heir of Thomas de Hastings^l. In the 36th Edw. III., Thomas de Hastings held Daylesford Manor in co. Worcester^m.

Of Sir Hugh Hastings, the pedigree says:—

Sir Hugh Hastings, eldest son of Sir John Hastings, by his second wife, married Margaret, daughter and sole heir of Sir Richard Foliot, Knt., of Fenwick, in whose right he was seized of the lordship of Fenwick and Foliot fee. By her he had issue Sir Hugh, Sir Richard, Sir Edward, and a daughter who married Sir Robert Delawarr, Knt. This Sir Hugh first settled at Fenwick.

Fenwick is in the parish of Campsall, near Doncaster, and the family became lords of Fenwick, Norton, Shafton, and

[§] Rot. Orig., vol. i. p. 41.

[¶] Rot. Pat., p. 58.

^{||} Holinshed, vol. i. p. 803.

^k Holinshed, vol. ii. p. 803.

^l Cal. Inq., vol. ii. p. 51. ^m Ibid., p. 251.

Moseley. Sir Hugh Hastings, the first lord of Fenwick, bore the arms of Hastings, with the difference of a second brother of a second venter^a. His wife, Margaret Foliot, was at the time of her marriage a ward to the King, and her wardship was purchased for him by Isabel Despenser, his mother^b. In 1330 John de Bolyngbroke, Escheator beyond Trent, is informed that Margaret Foliot def^c, held until the end of her life the manor of Norton, and 35s. 5d. rent of the heritage of Margaret, daughter of Richard Foliot, who held that manor by knight's service of Philippa, the most dear consort of the King, as of the honour of Pontefract, then in the King's hands^d. This Hugh Hastings was a celebrated soldier, who distinguished himself in the wars under Edward III. On Oct. 22, 1339, he had a command in the third division of the army commanded by Edward in person, when confronted with the French at Vironfosse^e. He is also likely to have participated in the battle off Sluys. In 1339 he was ordered to provide for service in Scotland twenty men-at-arms and forty archers, to muster with the array of Yorkshire. In 1344 he and the Earl of Pembroke accompanied the army of the Earl of Derby which descended to Bayonne, conquered Bergerac, and over-ran Upper Gascony^f. He died in 1347, and was buried in the church of Elsyng, to which he contributed funds for building. His will appears in the *Testamenta Eboracensia*, p. 38. His wife Margaret died in 1349, and was buried in the chapel of Fornewell^g. At the time of his death he was possessed of the manors of Norton and Fenwick as parts of the honour of Pontefract, forty acres of land in Fishlake, Thorne in Hatfield, and other manors^h. He was succeeded by his eldest son Sir Hugh. His son Richard probably settled in Westmoreland or one

of the border counties. In 1397 one Richard de Hastings died possessed of Crosseby Ravensworthⁱ, Westmoreland. In the same year Robert Hastings held part of Nateby Manor, Northumberland. Of Sir Hugh Hastings the pedigree says:—

Sir Hugh Hastings, Knt., son and heir of Sir Hugh, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Adam Everingham, Knt., and had issue Sir Hugh and two daughters, one of whom was married to Thomas Wingfield, and the other to Sir Ralph Ellingham, Knt. This Sir Hugh died 43rd Edw. III., 1369, and was buried in the Carmelite Fryery at Doncaster.

This Margaret Everingham was of the house of Everingham of Birkin, whose head was the hereditary forester of Sherwood Forest. Birkin is a village equidistant between Selby and Pontefract, and is only a few miles from the Hastings seat at Fenwick. This Sir Hugh, like his father, distinguished himself in France. In 1359 he accompanied the King of England and the army on its march through Picardy^j. He also accompanied the Prince of Wales in his march into Spain in 1367, serving under the banner of his feudal chieftain the Duke of Lancaster. He was taken prisoner in an unfortunate affair at Salvatierra, where a small body of English were surrounded by a vastly superior force of Spaniards, cut off, and after a desperate struggle captured. He was afterwards exchanged at Valladolid for a Spanish knight captured at Navarretta^k. He also accompanied Sir Robert Knolles in that expedition which resulted in the capture of Rochemadour and several other towns. This appears to have been his last feat of arms. Holinshed says he died at "Calkewell-hell or Gwines," and was buried in the Friary at Doncaster^l. He bore the

^a Holinshed, vol. ii. p. 803. ^b Ibid.

^c Rot. Orig., vol. ii. p. 45.

^d Froissart (Bohn), vol. i. p. 56.

^e Ibid., p. 127.

^f Holinshed.

^g Cal. Inq. p. m. vol. ii. p. 135.

^h Cal. Inq. p. m. vol. iii. p. 221.

ⁱ Froissart, vol. i. p. 270.

^j Ibid., pp. 360, 362, 366, 379, 413.

^k Holinshed, vol. ii.; Miller's Doncaster, p. 350, where it is stated the funeral took place in 1370.

Hastings arms with the label, quartered with the arms of Foliot. Burke does not mention him. He must have died a young man, and at the time of his death his son and heir was under age, as we learn from the following:—

"In compositione Feodorum de anno 44^o Edw. III. Duas partibus manerii de Norton et Fenwick et duabus partibus terrae, tenement., reddit, et servio^r in Moseley proveniend. in manus Dni. ratione minor etatis Hugonis filii et hered. Hugonis et non plus quia tertia pars assign^r pro dote sua, xxvj, xij, iij^s."

His son Hugh, the third of that name, eventually succeeded him.

Sir Hugh Hastings, Knt., of Fenwick, son and heir of Sir Hugh, married Isabel, daughter of Sir Edward Spenser, Knt., and had issue Sir Hugh and Sir Edward. In 1373 he paid £7 10s. relief to the Honour of Pontefract, for one knight's fee and a half in Norton. Sir Edward Spenser was afterwards Lord Spenser, Earl of Gloucester.

This Hugh, as we have seen, was under age at his father's death; he probably attained his majority in 1373; if so, he was born in 1352. Holinshed tells us he married Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Spenser, but the pedigree incorrectly calls her Isabel. He was one of the commanders of the English army in France when the truce was agreed to at Bruges between the kings of England and France. In 1380 he accompanied the expedition under the command of the Earl of Buckingham, sent to assist the Duke of Brittany^b. In 1385 he accompanied the Duke of Lancaster in the expedition to recover Castille. It is said that he entered upon a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and died in Spain. His widow married Thomas Lord Morley. In 1386 Hugh de Hastings and Anne his wife had the manor and advowson of the church of Elsyng and other lands in Norfolk and Suffolk^c.

Anne his wife probably died in 1426, for in that year the manors of Norton Fenwick, Brantlingham, in Yorkshire, and other manors in Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex, Hereford, and Notts., were shewn as belonging to her, then the wife of Thomas de Morley.

Sir Hugh Hastings, the son of Sir Hugh, died at Calais on the day of the celebration of the marriage of Richard II. and Isabel de Valois, Nov. 1, 1395. He is said to have married a daughter of Sir William Blount, Knt., and dying *s.p.* his inheritance descended to his brother, Sir Edward Hastings.

Sir Edward Hastings, of Fenwick, brother and heir of Hugh, married Joan, daughter of William Fitz-William, Knt., of Sprotborough and Emley, and had issue Sir John. This Sir John was High Sheriff of Yorkshire, 2nd Richard III., 1484. In the 3rd Hen. VI., 1424, he (Sir Edward) had two knight's fees in Fenwick Norton and Shafton.

This Edward Hastings began the contention with Reginald Grey, for the right of the lands, honours, and arms without difference, of the last John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke. The suit is said to have commenced about the 8th Henry IV. and to have continued to the 5th Henry V., when it was adjudged against Sir Edward, "that the lands, honours, and the arms without difference, as the last John Hastings did bear them, with the arms of William Valence, Earl of Pembroke, should be only borne by the said Lord Grey, of Ruthven, and his heirs, as being of the whole blood and next heir to the said John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, and that the said Edward Hastings should utterly be debarred to bear the arms of Hastings, but quartered with the arms of Foliot, as only descending of the half-blood of the said last Earl of Pembroke of that name." The suit commenced earlier than Holinshed, from whom the above account is taken, states. John Hastings, the last Earl of Pembroke of that name, is said

^a Hopkinson.

^b Froissart, vol. i. pp. 505, 604.

^c Cal. Inq. p. m. vol. iii. p. 84.

to have been accidentally slain about Christmas, 1390, in a tournament at Woodstock, "as he was practising to learn to just;" and in the 1st Hen. IV., Edmund Hastings, Knt., is defendant in a quarrel with Reginald Lord Grey de Ruthyn, "in curia militari nuper penden' coram Constabulario in quadam causa armorum⁴." Reginald Lord Grey was the grandson of Roger Grey, who had married Elizabeth Hastings, daughter of John, Earl of Pembroke, and Isabel Valence his first wife; and Edward Hastings was the great-grandson of Sir Hugh, the eldest son of the same John Hastings by Isabel Despenser, his second wife. In the 4th Hen. IV., we find Edward Hastings, Chivaler, "Probat. etat.—Ebor," and in 1423 he held half a knight's fee at Monowden, Suffolk. In the 2nd Hen. IV., he held two knight's fees in Norton, Fenwick, and Shafton, which lately belonged to Hugh his father, and—

"In compositione Feodar' Anno 2 Hen. VI., Edwardi Hastings Milit' pro duobus feod' et dimid' Milit' in Fenwick, Norton, Shafton, et Moseley, xij^l xij^s."

He appears to have died in 1437, 16th Hen. VI., and in that year he held Mowesley and Fenwick manors and others in Nottinghamshire⁵.

He was succeeded by his son Sir John Hastings.

Sir John Hastings, Knt., son and heir of Sir Edward, married Ann, daughter of Thomas, Lord Morley, and had issue Sir Hugh; Isabel, who married Thomas Bosville, Esq., of New Hall; Elizabeth, who married Robert Hildyard, Esq., of Wystead. This Robert Hildyard was knighted at the coronation of Richard III. He, with Sir John Coniers and 20,000 men, 9th Edw. IV., took part with the Lancastrians, when he took upon him the name of Robin of Riddesdale.

Anne, the wife of this John Hastings, would be his second cousin; that is,

she was the great-granddaughter, by a second husband, of Ann Spenser, his own grandmother.

"In compositione Feodar' Anno 15 Edw. IV., Johannes Hastings, Mil' in Norton, Fenwick, et Shafton, quæ Domina Margeria solvit nuper tenuit et postea Dominus Hugo Hastings tenet et postea Edwardus Hastings tenuit, x^l."

John de Hastings died 17th Edw. IV., 1477, and at the time of his death was possessed of the manors of Fenwick, Norton, and others in Yorkshire⁶.

His son and heir was Sir Hugh Hastings.

Sir Hugh Hastings of Fenwick, son and heir of Sir John, married Anne, daughter of Sir William Gascoigne, Knt., of Gawthorpe, and had issue Sir Brian; Edward; Muriel, who married Ralph, first Lord Evers; Joan, who married Sir John Mallorie, Knt., of Studley, near Ripon; Dorothy, who married Sir John Melton, of Aston, near Rotherham; Jane, married Percival Cessacre, Esq., of Bamburgh; Margaret, who married Sir Ralph Salvine, Knt. This Sir Hugh was Sheriff of Yorkshire, 20th Edw. IV. (1480). His last will bears date Dec. 14, and is proved Feb. 9 following, 1540.

Of course in this last remark the pedigree is in error. Hunter⁷ sets it right by shewing us that Hopkinson's pedigree is incomplete. The Hugh Hastings mentioned above made his will June 20, 1484, and his inquisition was taken 4th Hen. VII. He was succeeded by his son John, who married Isabel, daughter and heir of Ralph Bapthorpe, and died *s.p.* He seems also to have had another wife, Catherine, who survived him and died in 1506. George Hastings, his brother and heir, succeeded. His inquisition bears date Oct. 18, 3rd Hen. VIII., when it was found that he died on the 10th of June last past. Glover says he married a Vavasor, and

⁴ Rot. Pat., p. 260.

⁵ Cal. Inq. p. m. vol. iii. p. 294; vol. iv. p. 182.

⁶ Cal. Inq., vol. iv. p. 384.

⁷ South Yorkshire, vol. ii. p. 472.

Torre's account is that he married a Joan Brabshimire of Hemingborough.

John, his son and heir, died under age, and was succeeded by his brother, Hugh Hastings, who was 9 years old 6th Hen. VIII. He it was who died in 1540. His wife's name was Catherine; he had a son John, and two daughters, Ann and Elizabeth. John, the son, was 9 years old at the father's death; he also died young, and his sisters became his heirs. In 1577 the Hastings property was in the hands of the husbands of the heiresses, but the old name was still kept up by Sir Bryan Hastings, who was of a junior branch.

Sir Bryan Hastings of Fenwick, married Ann, daughter of John Porlington, of Porlington, near Howden, who was the widow of Peter Savage, of Hatfield, and had issue Sir Francis; Ann, who married John Wentworth, Esq., of North Elmsal; Dorothy, who married Sir William St. Quintin, of Harpham; Christiana, who married Francis Frobisher, Esq., of Altofts, in the parish of Normanton; Mary, who married Philip Copley, Esq., of Doncaster. This Bryan was High Sheriff

of Yorkshire, 28th Hen. 8, 1536. He resided some time at Tristhorpe, near Doncaster.

Sir Francis Hastings, of Fenwick, son and heir of Sir Bryan, married Jane, daughter and coheir of Edward Restwold, of Vache, in Bucks., and had issue three daughters, his coheirs; Jane, who married Edmund Eltofts, Esq., of Farnhill, near Kildwick-in-Craven; Katherine, married John Green, Esq., of Newby, near Topcliffe; and Bridget married Sir Robert Swift, Knt., of Tristhorpe, near Doncaster. This Robert purchased the lordship of Fenwick, and other lands from the other sisters. The said Bridget married also Sir John Burton, of Kinslow, her second husband, and she his first wife.

This family, as appears by the last will of Sir Hugh, had lands in Fenwick, Norton, Moseley, Smeaton, South Cave, Snaith, Pollington, Askern, Elmsall, Thorpe-in-Balne, Barmby-upon-Don, Cusworth, and Braithwith, besides others in Nottingham, Norfolk, &c.

A. E. W.

JAMES LIND, M.D., OF WINDSOR.

SIR,—This once well-known character has been confounded with a contemporary author of the same name, nation, and profession*. On that and other accounts the following particulars concerning him may perhaps be deemed worthy of preservation in your columns.

He was born in Scotland May 17, 1736^b.

David Lord Cardross, afterwards Earl of Buchan, wrote on Dec. 3, 1765, to Dr. Birch to assist Mr. Lind, a most in-

genious gentleman who was going to Canton, in China, his intention being to go up the country that he might bring home to Europe some useful drawings^c. It would appear that he soon afterwards went out as surgeon in an Indian.

In 1768 he took the degree of M.D. at Edinburgh, and his inaugural dissertation, *De Febre Remittente Putrida Paludum quæ grassabatur in Bengalâ*, A.D. 1762, was published at Edinburgh, 8vo., 1768^d.

Through his friends, Dr. Cooper and Mr. Cummins, he made application to be a party at his own expense in the observation of the transit of Venus intended to be made to the northward.

* James Lind, M.D., Physician of Haslar Hospital, born at Edinburgh 1716, died at Gosport July 18, 1794. As to him see Burke's Landed Gentry; Georgian Era, ii. 577; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Herald and Genealogist, iii. 384. Works of Dr. James Lind, of Windsor, are erroneously assigned to Dr. James Lind, of Haslar, by Watt and the compiler of the Georgian Era.

^b Thomson's Hist. Royal Soc., Append. p. lvi.

^c Nichol's Illust. Lit., vi. 498.

^d Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Nevil Maskelyne, the Astronomer Royal, in a letter to him from Greenwich, Jan. 30, 1769, undertook to recommend him to the Council of the Royal Society. He thus concludes: "Your skill in botany and natural history, which I shall represent to the Council, will probably find ample food and entertainment here, to your own credit and the advantage of the learned world." Dr. Lind did not join the expedition, but observed the transit of Venus at Hawkhill, near Edinburgh. He sent an account of his observations to the Royal Society, in whose Transactions it is printed with Remarks by the Astronomer Royal, wherein he gives some particulars from a letter of Dr. Lind to him^f. His account of an observation of an eclipse of the moon made by him at Hawkhill, in a letter to the Astronomer Royal, Dec. 14, 1769, was also read before the Royal Society^g.

On Nov. 6, 1770, he was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians, Edinburgh^h.

In 1772 he published a "Treatise on the Fever of 1762 at Bengal," translated from his inaugural dissertationⁱ.

Pennant expresses himself greatly indebted to Dr. Lind for the true latitude of Islay, and for a beautiful map of the isle, from which he derived his measurements^k.

Dr. Lind accompanied Mr. (afterwards Sir Joseph) Banks on his voyage to Iceland, the expedition setting sail July 12, 1772^l.

A paper by him, being the description and use of a portable wind-gauge, was read before the Royal Society May 11, 1775, and printed with a letter from him to Col. Roy, dated Edinburgh on the 26th of the same month, wherein he alludes to a wind-gauge lately sent by him to Sir John Pringle^m.

He was elected F.R.S., Dec. 18, 1777, being admitted Jan. 18, 1778ⁿ. It is supposed that he settled at Windsor at or about this period.

The Hon. Mary Hamilton, afterwards Mrs. Dickenson, of Toxall, in a diary referring to a visit at Bulstrode, the seat of the Dowager Duchess of Portland, thus notices Dr. Lind under date Dec. 12, 1783:—

"After breakfast Mrs. D[elany] and I took an airing in y^e park; talk'd of Lady Weymouth, Lady Stamford, and y^e D^{ssa}. When we came in found Dr. Lind from Windsor, with Mr. Lightfoot; he staid to dinner; he told us many particulars of y^e air balloons, &c., the rebellion at Eaton, y^e shameful manner in w^{ch} Dr. Davies behaved to y^e gentlemen assistants, some laughable anecdotes of y^e boys destroying the whipping-post, w^{ch} had been a *fixt*ure time immemorial, and their selling it to one another. Y^e Marquis of Huntley, y^e Duke of Gordon's son, not being permitted by his tutor to join in y^e destruction of it, bought a piece w^{ch} he shew'd Dr. Lind with great triumph, and said he would carry it to Scotland to Gordon Castle, and preserve it as a trophy, &c. The boys had no other tool to divide the spoils of the whipping-post than *red hot poker*s.

"No prayers to-day, as M^r. L. had y^e tooth-ache. Dr. Lind brought y^e D^{ssa}. some shells and fossils; we look'd y^m over, and placed them in drawers, &c. Conversation, *air balloons*; Dr. Lind made a drawing of one, and of y^e first great meteor w^{ch} he saw from y^e Terrace at Windsor. Dr. L. went away soon after dinner."

Miss Burney, afterwards Madame D'Arblay, has the following in her Diary under date of Nov. 26, 1785:—

"While I was writing to my dear father about my mourning, Miss P—— jumped into my room. 'Oh, Miss Burney, you must come this moment! Here's a gentleman here wants to see

^e Weld's Hist. Roy. Soc., ii. 35—37.

^f Phil. Trans., lix. 339. ^g Ibid., 363.

^h Herald and Genealogist, lii. 384.

ⁱ Watt's Bibl. Brit.

^k Tour to the Hebrides, ed. 1790, p. 262.

^l Weld's Hist. Roy. Soc., ii. 108; Annual Register, xv. 116, 139.

^m Phil. Trans., lxx. 353.

ⁿ Thomson's Hist. Roy. Soc., Append. p. lvi.

^o Life and Letters of Mary Granville (Mrs. Delany), vi. 171, 172. Lady Llanover adds the following note:—"Q^y. James Lind, an ingenious English physician, who wrote treatises on the means of preserving the health of seamen; died 1794." It is clear, however, it was Dr. Lind of Windsor to whom Miss Hamilton referred.

you, and he says he has danced with you.' I could not conceive who this might be, but she would not let me rest till I went into the drawing-room, and there who should I find but Dr. Lind, who might, perhaps, have been my partner at Mr. Bremner's Twelfth Night ball. He asked very much after my father, and invited me to see his curiosities; which invitation I shall be glad to accept, as will Miss P—. He is married and settled here, and follows, as much as he can get practice, his profession; but his tastes for tricks, conundrums, and queer things, makes people fearful of his trying experiments upon their constitutions, and think him a better conjurer than physician, though I don't know why the same man should not be both."

Under date of Dec. 3 in the same year Miss Burney says:—

"Miss P— and I went to Dr. Lind's and saw his fat, handsome wife, who is as tall as himself, and about six times as big. We had not time to stay and look at his collection, but he shewed me one very curious representation of the 'Elephanta' in the East Indies, which has been admirably executed, from a drawing of his own, taken on the spot, by Paul Sandby. He told me that when he went to see it, with a large party of English, they carried masons, carpenters, and workmen with them, no less in number than sixty—in short, I suppose all who could dig, saw, or carry—from the ship he belonged to, for he was surgeon to an East India-man. But after all their toiling, in this wonderful excavation, they found the rock so impenetrable, and the pillars and idols so stupendous, that they could only bring away an odd head or two, and a few limbs. I assured him he now fully explained to me why, in 'Gulliver's Travels,' Swift has ranked in one class assassins, murderers, robbers, and *virtuosi*."

Miss Burney, after mentioning Dr. Lind's attending the Princess Amelia on her having burnt one of her fingers by playing with some wax, (Nov. 11, 1786,) adds:—

"When the operation was over, and the Princess was retired, I invited Dr. Lind to stay with us; and he made us

amends for the glumness of Colonel Goldsworthy, by various singular relations of customs and manners among the Chinese, with whom he has lived very much. Some of his anecdotes, particularly his accounts of the animals they kill for food, appeared so strange to Colonel Goldsworthy, that I saw he thought his assertions deserved no more attention than those of Madame de la Fête about the century in which Mrs. Delany was born. And when he mentioned that rats and cats were among their table-cattle, he actually heaved a groan of despair that said, 'What lies these travellers do tell!'"

When the coffin of Edward IV. was opened and examined at Windsor in 1789, Dr. Lind made an analysis of the liquid found therein*.

In 1795 he printed in 12mo. at his private press at Windsor, "The Genealogy of the Families of Lind, and the Montgomeries of Smithson, written by Sir Robert Douglas, Baronet, author of the History of Scotland†."

Mr. Charles Knight mentions mysterious little books which Dr. Lind printed from characters which he called "Lindian Ogham," cut by himself into strange fashions from battered printing types which Mr. Knight's father gave him‡.

Dr. Burney in an account of an interview with George III. on the Terrace at Windsor, July 21, 1799, says that the King told him he had grown fat, adding, "Why you used to be as thin as Dr. Lind." Burney says, "Lind was then in sight—a mere lath§."

Mrs. Shelley, in her fragment of the life of her husband, Percy Bysshe Shelley, the famous poet, says:—

"He became intimate also, at Eton,

* Ibid., iii. 187.

† Gough's Sep. Mon., ii. 279, 280.

‡ Herald and Genealogist, ii. 263. A copy in Mr. Turnbull's library was sold in 1863 for £1 15s. The work is not noticed in Moule's *Bibliotheca Heraldica*, or in either edition of Martin's Catalogue of Privately Printed Books.

§ Knight's Passages of a Working Life, i. 44.

¶ Diary and Letters of Madame D'Arbly, vi. 190. Dr. Lind is incidentally mentioned in Madame D'Arbly's Memoir of Dr. Burney, iii. 73, 74.

¶ Diary and Letters of Madame D'Arbly, ii. 303.

¶ Ibid., 308.

with a man whom he never mentioned, except in terms of the tenderest respect. This was Dr. Lind, a name well known among the professors of medical science. 'This man,' he has often said, 'is exactly what an old man ought to be. Free, calm-spirited, full of benevolence, and even of youthful ardour; his eye seemed to burn with supernatural spirit beneath his brow, shaded by his venerable white locks; he was tall, vigorous, and healthy in his body; tempered, as it had been, by his amiable mind. I owe to that man far, ah! far more than I owe to my father; he loved me, and I shall never forget our long talks, where he breathed the spirit of the kindest tolerance, and the purest wisdom. Once, when I was very ill during the holidays, as I was recovering from a fever which had attacked my brain, a servant overheard my father consult about sending me to a private mad-house. I was a favourite among all our servants, so this fellow came and told me as I lay sick in bed. My horror was beyond words, and I might soon have been mad indeed, if they had proceeded in their iniquitous plan. I had one hope. I was master of three pounds in money, and, with the servant's help, I contrived to send an express to Dr. Lind. He came, and I shall never forget his manner on that occasion. His profession gave him authority; his love for me, ardour. He dared my father to execute his purpose, and his menaces had the desired effect.'^a

In connection with Dr. Lind and Shelley, Mr. Hogg narrates the following strange and hardly credible story:—

"Dr. Lind communicated to Shelley a taste for chemistry and chemical experiments, as has been before stated; the mild, the amiable, the gentle Dr. Lind, also taught his young pupil how to deal damnation round the land.

"Shelley invariably spoke with respect, regard, and gratitude, of Dr. Lind, and of the injuries which the Doctor had received, whatever they might be, with indignant sympathy. He used to go to tea with the meek and benevolent physician at Eton; and after tea they used to curse King George III., for the Doctor had really been, or firmly believed that he had been, cruelly wronged by that pious and domestic, but obstinate and impracticable monarch.

^a Hogg's *Life of Shelley*, i. 31.

"After a light and digestible repast of tea, made by the daughter or niece of the Doctor, with a proper regard, doubtless, for the nervous system, and of bread and butter prepared upon sanatory principles, the butter being thinly superinduced upon bread, the stalest that could be procured, or of the same bread lightly toasted, and to be taken without any condiment—the execrations began.

"After the salubrious meal, the good old Doctor proceeded solemnly to launch the greater excommunication against the father of his people, who, he thought, had acted like a step-father to himself, and the rest joined in the condemnatory rite; in what precise form of words Miss Lind chimed in, I never heard. From cursing the father of his people, it was an easy and natural transition to curse his own natural father^b."

Mrs. Grant, of Laggan, in a letter to Mrs. Hook, dated June 1, 1808, speaking of the neighbours of Miss Grant at Windsor, says:—

"Amongst them, I must not forget Dr. Lind, who is an antiquary surrounded by curiosities of his own collecting. He has many points of interest; for he is a circumnavigator^c, a Scot, a virtuoso, a cousin of Sir James Grant, and moreover, and best of all for him, Physician to Her Majesty's household^d."

Messrs. Lysons give the result of an examination of the handsome iron screen over the tomb of Edward IV. in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, made by Dr. Lind, and Mr. Davis, the King's blacksmith^e.

Dr. Lind died at the house of his son-in-law, William Burnie, Esq., Russell-square, Oct. 17, 1812^f.

^a Hogg's *Life of Shelley*, i. 139; cf. Knight's *Passages of a Working Life*, i. 44.

^b Mr. Charles Knight says of Dr. Lind, "He interested me, as I had learnt he had been round the world with 'Captain Cook.'" (*Passages of a Working Life*, i. 44.) We can find no authority for this.

^c *Memoir and Correspondence of Mrs. Grant of Laggan*, i. 166.

^d Lysons' *Berkshire*, 210 n.

^e *GEN. MAG.*, lxxxii. (2) 403.

His wife was Ann Elizabeth Mealy *. Three pensions of £50 each were granted by the Crown to Letitia, Mary, and Letitia Lind †, but we cannot say whe-

ther they were connected with the subject of this notice.

C. H. AND THOMPSON COOPER.
Cambridge.

THE TRUE SOURCE OF THE THAMES.

SIR,—I crave the favour of a brief space in your pages for the purpose of refuting a very common error regarding the source of the Thames. As the member of a family which has been settled in Wiltshire from time immemorial ‡, I am anxious to correct this grave error, which, having gotten into print, is the more difficult to eradicate. The true source of the Thames is at Ewen, or Ewing (a corruption of the Saxon *æwelum*, 'a spring'), a tithing of the parish of Kemble, North Wilts.

That it was regarded as the origin and source of this beautiful stream is evident from a Charter of Caedwealha which gives to St. Aldhelm land "ex utraque parte silvæ ejus vocabulum est Kemele, de orientali plaga termini stratarum, usque famosum Amnem qui dicitur Temis, c. et xl. manentes," &c. (See my communication to the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxvii.)

But there is other evidence to prove the fact, although it appears to have been overlooked by antiquaries and topographers. These worthies have derived the name of the town of Cricklade from the Celtic language, whereas it is compounded of two purely Anglo-Saxon words, i. e. *crie*, 'a creek,' and *gelade*, 'an emptying,' thus ignoring the very name of the Churn, which empties itself into the Thames on the north side of the town.

Again, if it be maintained that the Churn had its designation from the earliest times, is it not another proof that it was always considered as a distinct stream, and merely tributary to the main stream of the Thames.

I am, &c.

J. YONGE AKERMAN.

Abingdon, Oct. 10, 1865.

WORCESTER NOTES AND QUERIES.

SIR,—I must again express my obligations to Mr. Walcott, as also to Mr.

* Herald and Genealogist, ii. 263.

† Black Book, published by John Fairburn, London, 8vo., 1820, p. 58.

‡ That this is not mere idle assertion may be argued from the fact that in the rent roll of the Abbey of Malmesbury, in the reign of Edward II., three individuals of the name of Akerman are mentioned as tenants in North Wilts. On the dissolution of the religious houses the Abbey lands were parcelled out by the royal spoiler. William Akerman occupied land at Broad Blunsdon in the reign of Elizabeth, and in 1569 maintained, jointly with his neighbour Thomas Arden, a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court against Guy Clinton the Vicar, for not "keeping a curate resident and abiding in the parish." The suit was successful after five years' litigation. In his deposition W. Akerman states that he and his colleague Arden bear all the costs and charges of this suit; he states also that he has heard his

Albert Way, and Mr. Kitts, of Sunderland, for their replies to my last queries. The eleventh solution, "To divers of the parishioners of St. John's," is a happy one, and would have been instantly accepted by me as the correct reading, only that I find the Passionists (not parishioners) frequently mentioned in an unmistakeable manner, thus:—

father, and his father's father, and divers old men, times out of mind, declare that a curate was wont to be kept constantly in Blunsdon. The sturdy old yeoman died in 1596, as appears by his will in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. He left a son named Robert, who in 1610 filled the office of churchwarden, and subsequently, at intervals, for more than thirty years. Since this period a member of the family of Akerman has always resided at Blunsdon. Isaac Akerman, Sheriff of Surrey in 1763, was of this family.

"The Passionists in Quadragesima, *iiij^o iv^o*."

I have further to solicit replies to the following:—

1. The Worcester carrier in the sixteenth century, who brought armour from London for the soldiers who were provided by the Dean and Chapter, "put up" in Mylke-street. What part of London was this?

2. In 1662, when Mr. Oley, treasurer to the Dean and Chapter, went to London on business, his letters were directed to him "at the Cock and Ram, Fleet St., for Jackson, nere Conduit." Is anything known of that hostelry or the site of the conduit? At another time his letters were left "at Garthwait's, bookseller, at ye north dore of Paules," with request to him to send it on.

3. Did abbots and priors officiate as Justices of the Peace by virtue of their office?

4. "In duob's vasis de novo fact. vocat trayses p' c'rbō in eis'd'm ponend. hoc a'o xx^o," (6th Hen. 7). Is this the first known mention of trays; and what is the word "c'rbō?"

5. Was William of Worcester (a monk of Bristol) a native of the former city? What proof is there, besides his name, of his connection with Worcester? What were the principal works written by him?

6. A bible written by the Worcester monks is said to have been in the library of Benet College, Cambridge. I have written to the librarian for information respecting it, but no notice having been taken of my letter, can any Cambridge man inform me whether this precious MS. is still there? A note at the beginning of it was published in Nasmyth's Catalogue, intimating that the writer lived in the reign of Henry II., and that his name was Senatus.

7. The Prior and Convent in 1245 gave a cup and 100s. towards the mar-

riage of King Henry III.'s daughter; but as that king had then been married only nine years, what is the meaning of it? Was this a mere betrothal?

8. At what time, or by what process did the pronunciation of Latin vowels differ so much in this country from that of the rest of the world?

9. In 1666 the "Queen Mother" demanded of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester arrears of fee-farm rents not paid during certain years of the civil wars, at a time when the Capitular body were spending thousands in favour of the Royal cause, and when the tenants and their rents were scarcely under the control of the Chapter, owing to the influence of the Parliamentary party. Are any similar instances known, and what were their results? Was the "Queen Mother" the widow of Charles I., and by what authority could she make such a claim, in bar of the existing sovereign? Her commissioners for making the claim sat at Denmark House, London. Where was this house? Where and when did the "Queen Mother" die?

10. Dr. George Hickes, the non-juror, Dean of Worcester in 1683, left a quantity of MSS. Is it known what became of them? The Dean was an outlaw for some years, and was buried near the west end of St. Margaret's Churchyard, Westminster. It appears that three chests of his MSS. were consigned to the custody of his bankers at his decease; and as was stated in "Notes and Queries" a year or two ago, this old firm was recently dissolved, and the MSS. were committed to the flames in one of the furnaces at the New River Head! Was this so? His writings probably contained much that would be locally interesting.—I am, &c.,

J. NOAKE,

Sub-Editor, "Worcester Herald."

9, St. George's-sq., Worcester,
Sept. 15, 1865.

Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

A Manual of Gothic Moldings: with Directions for copying them and for determining their Dates (?) Illustrated by upwards of Six Hundred Examples. By F. A. PALEY, M.A., author of "A Manual of Gothic Architecture," &c. Third Edition, with numerous additions and improvements. By W. M. FAWCETT, M.A., Jesus College, Cambridge, Architect. (London: Van Voorst.)—We rejoice to see that this work has attained to a third edition; this proves that there is a steady, hard-working body of students of Gothic Architecture, for there is nothing attractive about the work except the subject. It appears to have been studiously made as dry and uninteresting, as much like a mathematical treatise, as possible. This observation, however, does not apply at all exclusively to Mr. Paley's work, it is one of the characteristics of the school to which he belongs; an affectation of learning, and a wish to display it; a desire to shew the world the great qualities of the author, that he is *really* a great scholar and a mathematician, takes the place of the desire to make his work as simple and easy, and as attractive to the learner, as possible. The manner of spelling the word Moulding adopted in this work—that is, the mediæval form of *Molding*—is an instance of affectation: to adopt the spelling of a period when nobody knew how to spell his own name, when the language was altogether unformed, is absurd. Nor is Mr. Paley consistent in this, for the true mediæval form is *Mold*, and not *Molding*. He has, however, the good sense to retain the established English names for the different styles of Gothic Architecture, and does not adopt the erroneous, misleading names of "First Pointed, Middle Pointed," &c., though his editor considers it necessary to apologize for not adopting this nonsensical fashion: or perhaps he does this out of

policy, to conciliate his companions who have stuck to the blunders of their youth and inexperience. He has fortunately no need to introduce the new-fangled terms of *Hagioscope* and *Lychnoscope*, without himself knowing "which is which," as several of his school have done in various "Papers," in Journals.

Mr. Fawcett has certainly improved this work greatly; it is now possible to find out the names of the places from which the mouldings are taken in most instances without wading through the whole mass of unreadable text, but as for the dates, neither Mr. Paley nor Mr. Fawcett is sufficiently up to the mark to put them, although they profess in the title-page to do so, and the want of them makes the work very unsatisfactory and confused. A Manual of Gothic Mouldings ought to be strictly an historical work. The buildings of the principal architects or builders in each succeeding generation should have been carefully examined, and the mouldings of each carefully delineated. Such a work would be an important and most useful guide to the age of any building—although we cannot go the length of Mr. Paley and Mr. Fawcett, even though backed by Mr. Brandon, in asserting that mouldings were *never* copied in after ages. If they had been acquainted with the buildings of Somersetshire, we think they would have modified their assertions considerably. However, as a general rule, mouldings were not copied, as witness the nave of Westminster Abbey compared with the choir; the general forms are carefully copied, the mouldings are not. A *real* Manual of Gothic Mouldings is still a desideratum which is not supplied by Mr. Paley and Mr. Fawcett.

The five new plates added to this edition are the best in the book, and the woodcuts now inserted in the text make it far more intelligible than it was before, and are a great improvement. But the want of dates, and of a strictly chronological arrangement, are great drawbacks, and irremediable, except by an entirely new work.

Monthly Intelligence.

Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.

VERY little has occurred during the past month, to call for remark, either at home or abroad, with one great exception, which is universally regarded as a national loss. This is the decease, two days only before the completion of his eighty-first year, of Viscount Palmerston, the Premier. He was, by the special direction of the Queen, interred in Westminster Abbey, the pall-bearers being ten Cabinet Ministers, and the Prince of Wales being present, as well as the representatives of many Foreign Governments, and deputations from the most important public bodies in the United Kingdom. His Lordship is succeeded in the Premiership by Earl Russell, and the Earl of Clarendon has become Foreign Secretary, but these arrangements are looked upon as merely provisional, pending the meeting of Parliament.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

Sept. 26. Adm. Sir George Francis Seymour, G.C.B., to be Vice Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Lieut. of the Admiralty thereof, in the room of Adm. Sir Thomas John Cochrane, G.C.B., promoted to be Admiral of the Fleet.

Adm. Sir William Bowles, K.C.B., to be Rear Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Admiralty thereof, in the room of the said Adm. Sir Geo. Francis Seymour.

Thomas William Henry Dillett, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Bahama Islands.

Robert Grimes Pedder, Augustus M'Cleverty, and William Dagnell, esqs., to be Non Elective Members of the Legislative Council of the Virgin Islands.

Robert Burnett David Merier, esq., now a Second Secretary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service, employed in H.M.'s Embassy at Berlin, to be Secretary to H.M.'s Legation at Athens.

Sidney Locock, esq., now a Second Secretary in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service, employed in H.M.'s Legation at the Hague, to be Secretary to H.M.'s Legation in Japan.

Oct. 10. Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant, G.C.M.G., late Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Malta and its dependencies, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Brev.-Col. Harry St. George Ord, of the Royal Engineers, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Bermudas or Somers' Islands, in America, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order.

Royal Regt. of Artillery.—Major-Gen. Thos. Gordon Higgins to be Col.-Commandant, *vice* Lieut.-Gen. Henry William Gordon, deceased.

Bernard Gustavus Norton, esq., to be Puisne Judge, and William Frederick Haynes Smith, esq., to be Solicitor-General for the Colony of British Guiana.

Alfred John Duncombe, esq., to be Assistant-Justice of the General Court of the Bahama Islands.

Henry Wakeford, esq., to be Auditor for the Island of Vancouver.

Archibald Davidson, esq., Advocate, to be

Sheriff of the shire or sherriffdom of Edinburgh, in the room of John Thomson Gordon, esq., deceased.

Oct. 13. Richard Wood, esq., H.M.'s Agent and Consul-Gen. in the Regency of Tunis, and Edward Walter Bonham, esq., H.M.'s Consul-Gen. at Naples, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Com-

panions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Oct. 20. Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars, bart., K.C.B., to be Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia.

Sir Richd. Graves MacDonnell, knt. and C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hong Kong and its dependencies.

BIRTHS.

July 4. At Secunderabad, the wife of Herbert Gifford, esq., King's Dragoon Guards, a dau.

Aug. 3. At Derah Ismael Khan, the wife of Col. G. W. G. Green, C.B., Commandant 2nd Punjab Infantry, a dau.

At Singapore, the wife of Lieut. Francis H. Vanderzee, 34th M.L.I., a son.

Aug. 4. At Sigra, Benares, the wife of Lieut. John Alves Low, R.A., a dau.

At Bhopal, Benares, the wife of the Rev. William Hooper, a son.

Aug. 8. At Mhow, the wife of John Sheldon Farlow, esq., 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, a son.

Aug. 9. At Newcastle, Jamaica, the wife of C. E. W. Roworth, esq., H.M.'s 6th Regt., a son.

Aug. 12. At Bolundshuhur, N. W. Provinces, the wife of G. B. Hadow, esq., H.M.'s Indian Medical Service, a son.

Aug. 14. At Simla, the wife of E. A. C. Lambert, a son.

Aug. 15. At Camillah, Tipperah, the wife of John F. Browne, esq., B.C.S., a dau.

Aug. 19. At Jessore, Bengal, the wife of James O'Kinealy, esq., B.C.S., a son.

Aug. 20. At Georgetown, Demerara, the wife of the Rev. G. G. Austin, a dau.

At Kussowlie, the wife of Capt. Malcolm, H.M.'s 34th Regt., a son.

Aug. 21. At sea, the wife of Major A. Oliver Rutherford, late 70th Regt., a son.

Aug. 23. At Singapore, the wife of D. T. Hatchell, esq., Lieut. and Adjutant 34th Madras Light Infantry, a son.

Aug. 26. At Murree, the wife of Col. George Sim, R.E., a son.

At Almorah, the wife of J. H. Batten, esq., B.C.S., a son.

Aug. 29. At Calcutta, the wife of Capt. Salisbury T. Trevor, Royal Bengal Engineers, a dau.

Aug. 31. At Bolarum, the wife of G. U. Yule, esq., Resident at Hyderabad, Deccan, a dau.

Sept. 1. At Bishopstowe, Pailles, Mauritius, the wife of Dr. Charles Henry Leet, Staff Assistant-Surgeon, a dau.

At Arrah, Bengal, the wife of F. H. McLaughlin, esq., Bengal C.S., a son.

Sept. 2. At Malligaum, the wife of Major Edmund Campbell, H.M.'s 3rd B.N.I., a son.

Sept. 3. At Mercara, Coorg, the wife of Capt. Ralph N. Taylor, a son.

Sept. 4. At Hazareebaugh, Bengal, the wife of Col. Baumgartner, C.B., 27th Regt., a son.

At Muttra, N.W. Provinces, the wife of Bradford Hardinge, esq., C.S., a son.

Sept. 9. At St. Kitt's, West Indies, the wife of Archdeacon P. Burt, esq., Q.C., a dau.

Sept. 11. At Bayswater, the wife of G. F. Cockburn, esq., H.M.'s Indian C.S., a dau.

Sept. 13. At Bombay, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Ewen Grant, Bombay Army, a son.

Sept. 17. At Montreal, Canada East, the wife of Major Astley Smith, 25th Regt. (the King's Own Borderers), prematurely, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. Ward Maule, Chaplain of Colaba, Bombay, a son.

Sept. 19. At the Vicarage, Edlesborough, Mrs. Augustus F. Birch, a dau.

Sept. 20. At Ahmedabad, the wife of Brig.-Gen. Sir Charles W. D. Staveley, 44th Regt., a son.

At Cranmore Cottage, Aldershot, the wife of Capt. John Angerstein-Rowley, 13th Light Infantry, a dau.

Sept. 21. At the Rhydd Court, Worcester-shire, Lady Lechmere, a son.

At Horsley, Derbyshire, the wife of Robert Sacheverel Wilmot Sitwell, esq., a son.

At the Rectory, Boothby Graffoe, Lincoln, the wife of the Rev. Chas. G. Fullerton, a son.

At Benthall Hall, Shropshire, the wife of Arthur Maw, esq., a dau.

At the Grange, Frampton Cotterell, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. William Charles Fox, a son.

Sept. 22. At Notting-hill, the wife of the Hon. Pendock Tucker, Judge of the High Court, Bombay, a dau.

In Howley-place, Maida-hill, the wife of Major G. A. Searle, H.M.'s Madras Army, a son.

At Acton Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Edward Parry, a son.

At Brighton, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Coombe, jun., a dau.

At Scarborough, the wife of Maynard Brod-hurst, esq., H.M.'s Bengal C.S., a dau.

At Woolwich, the wife of W. R. F. Hopkins, esq., R.M.L.I., a dau.

Sept. 23. At Brighton, the Baroness de Hochepeid Larpent, a dau.

At Delamore, Ivy Bridge, the wife of Capt. George Parker, R.N., a son.

At Drishane, co. Cork, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Somerville, a son.

At the Royal Laboratory, Gosport, the wife of Major Bayly, R.A., a son.

At the Rectory, Dorstone, Herefordshire, the wife of R. Dansey Green Price, esq., a dau.

At Civita Vecchia, the wife of John Thomas Lowe, esq., H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul, a son.

At East Cowes Parsonage, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. R. H. Gibson, a dau.

Sept. 24. At Kensington, the Hon. Mrs. Roper-Curzon, a dau.

At Scarborough, the wife of Major Holled W. H. Cox, Officiating Commissioner, Mooltan, a son.

At Malcolmvile, Bagnalstown, co. Carlow, the wife of Major G. C. Bloomfield, a dau.

At Brigade Cottage, Barbadoes, the wife of Capt. Clifford Parsons, 2nd Batt. 3rd Regt. (the Buffs), twin daus.

At Glanarberth, Cardiganshire, the wife of Arthur Lort Phillips, esq., a dau.

At Little Addington, Northants., the wife of the Rev. A. Boodle, a son.

In Melbury-terr., Harewood-sq., the wife of the Rev. Robert Rutland, a son.

At Cole-green, Hertford, the wife of Capt. C. James, Madras Staff Corps, a son.

At Threepwood Hall, Northumberland, the wife of William Bewicke, esq., a son.

Sept. 25. At Titsey Park, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Leveson-Gower, a son.

In Coleshill-st., Eaton-sq., the wife of the Rev. F. G. Lee, D.C.L., F.S.A., a dau.

At Bargarvie House, Charlton, the wife of Capt. McLaughlin, R.A., a son.

In Porchester-terr., Hyde-park, the wife of George Thomas, esq., of Ystrad Mynach, Glamorganshire, a son and heir.

At Charterhouse, the wife of the Rev. J. J. Halcombe, a son.

At Walmer, the wife of R. Fowler-Butler, esq., Royal Fusiliers, a son.

At Wells, the wife of the Rev. W. G. Fenwick, a dau.

At Gloucester, the wife of the Rev. F. J. Atwood, B.A., a dau.

In Avenue-road, Regent's-park, the wife of the Rev. Nathaniel Jennings, M.A., a dau.

At Cobb's Hill, Battle, Sussex, the wife of Henry Chaworth Musters, esq., a son.

At Winterton Vicarage, Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. G. C. Dickinson, a dau.

Sept. 26. At The Priory, Odiham, the wife of G. Slater-Booth, esq., M.P., a son.

At Sheikhodeen, Punjab, the wife of Major F. R. Pollock, Acting Commissioner, Dera Ismael Khan, a dau.

At the residence of her mother, Lutterworth House, Leicestershire, the wife of the Rev. J. G. Holmes, M.A., of twins, a son and a dau.

At Fairfield, Liverpool, the wife of the Rev. C. G. Macpherson, a son.

Sept. 27. At Lewes, Sussex, the wife of Capt. C. M. Luckraft, R.N., a dau.

At Government House, Alderney, the wife of Lieut.-Col. A. Comyn Pigou, R.A., a son.

At Ballie House, Wimborne, the wife of the Rev. C. K. Paul, a son.

At Southacre Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. John Fountaine, a dau.

At Montreal, Canada, the wife of Capt. Bingham Turner, 4th Brigade R.A., a dau.

Sept. 28. At the Clarendon Hotel, Edinburgh, the wife of Sir William Russell, bart., M.P., a son.

At Windsor, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Davies, Grenadier Guards, a son.

In Cornwall-gardens, South Kensington, Mrs. Peero Williams Freeman, a son.

At the Rectory, Nettlestead, the wife of the Rev. W. F. Cobb, a son.

At Mount Charles, Truro, the wife of E. S. Carus-Wilson, esq., a dau.

At the Rectory, Kegworth, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Clark, a dau.

At Saham, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. William Woodward, a son.

Sept. 29. At Laugharne, South Wales, the Hon. Mrs. Sutton, a son.

In Queensborough-terr., Kensington-gardens, the wife of Col. Metcalfe, C.B., a son.

At Blaina, Monmouthshire, the wife of the Rev. D. Morgan, B.D., a son.

At Jubbulpore, Central India, the wife of Capt. William Squirr, 91st Highlanders, a son.

At Dinmore House, near Hereford, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Green, a dau.

The wife of W. Coxon, esq., Capt. 13th Light Infantry, a son.

Sept. 30. At Cairnhill, Ayrshire, the wife of Major Hamilton Campbell, a son.

At the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, the wife of Major H. B. Roberts, Royal Marine Artillery, a son.

At Southend, the wife of Major H. L. Talbot, R.A., a son.

At Fovant Rectory, Wilts., Mrs. Edward Henry Elers, a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. McBarnet, 2nd Batt. 9th Regt., a son.

The wife of the Rev. Richard White, Rector of Littleington, Sussex, a son.

At Tenby, the wife of Lieut. Harrington C. Onslow, R.N., a son.

In Talbot-terr., the wife of Capt. Bancroft, 16th Regt., a dau.

Oct. 1. At Eglos-Merther, Cornwall, the wife of the Rev. John Carne, of Penzance, incumbent of Merther, a dau.

At Sherborne, Dorset, the wife of Charles E. Condell, esq., late 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, a son.

At Otterington Hall, Northallerton, the wife of Robert Akenhead, esq., a dau.

Oct. 2. At Rhyll, North Wales, the Hon. Mrs. Hercules Rowley, a dau.

In Cambridge-street, Hyde-park, the wife of Major Puckle, Mysore Commission, a son.

The wife of Thomas Jones, esq., of Llanerch-rugog Hall and Eglwysg Manor, a son and heir.

At Stondon Massey Rectory, the wife of the Rev. E. J. Reeve, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. R. H. Denne, Wixoe Rectory, a son.

At Arnecliffe Hall, near Northallerton, the wife of Douglas Brown, esq., a son.

At the residence of her father, Pembridge Villas, Bayswater, the wife of Capt. Frederic A. Stebbing, 8th (the King's) Regt., a dau.

At Blackpool, Lancashire, the wife of the Rev. W. O. Purton, a son.

At Hutton John, Cumberland, the wife of William Huddleston, esq., Madras C.S., a son.

At Framdsen Vicarage, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. George Everard, M.A., a dau.

At Wickham, near Chichester, the wife of the Rev. Albert Brooke Webb, B.A., a son.

Oct. 4. At Ventnor Villas, the wife of Major-Gen. Charles Smith, a son.

At Boreham, Warrminster, the wife of the Rev. John Powell, Perpetual Curate of Hill Deverill, Wilts., a son.

Oct. 5. At West-terr., Colchester, the wife of the Rev. Richard Hichens, a dau.

At Bayswater, the wife of the Rev. Horatio L. Nicholson, a dau.

At St. Leger, near Rouen, the wife of Richard P. Waddington, esq., late R.H.A., a son.

In Lower Berkeley-st., Portman-sq., the wife of J. R. Kenyon, esq., Q.C., a son.

Oct. 6. At Foulmige Rectory, Royston, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Savile, a son.

In Merriem-sq., Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Fitzgerald, a dau.

At Vicars' Court, Southwell, Notts., the wife of the Rev. R. F. Smith, a dau.

At the residence of her mother, Highbury Park, the wife of Charles Strickland, esq., R.N., a dau.

The wife of the Rev. Frederic French, Worlingworth Rectory, a son.

Oct. 7. At Dublin, Lady Brooke, of Colebrook Park, co. Fermanagh, a son and heir.

At Croydon Rectory, Cambs., the wife of the Rev. Henry Stone, a dau.

At Frodsham, Cheshire, the wife of the Rev. Matthew Powley, M.A., a dau.

At Binsted Rectory, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. Henry C. Bones, a dau.

At Chigwell, Essex, the wife of the Rev. R. Laurence, a son.

Oct. 8. At Rutland-gate, the Countess of Strathmore, a dau.

At Chalmington House, Dorsetshire, the wife of Lieut.-Col. J. A. Digby, a dau.

In Westbourne-terr., the wife of Major Phillips, late 8th Hussars, a dau.

At York-town, Surrey, the wife of Major G. Digby Barker, 64th Regt., a son.

The wife of the Rev. Cunningham Foot, Rector of Dogmersfield, Hants., a son.

At Dundalk, the wife of George Longman, esq., 9th Lancers, a son.

At the Rectory, Bridport, the wife of the Rev. Melville Lee, a son.

At Raglan, Monmouthshire, the wife of the Rev. William Feetham, a son.

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At Southampton, the wife of Capt. Frederick Bradford McCrea, 8th (the King's) Regt., a son.

The wife of the Rev. Geldart Riadore, Rector of All Saints, Chichester, a son.

At Great Malvern, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Maddock, a dau.

Oct. 9. At Abbots Moss, the Hon. Mrs. Cholmondeley, a son.

At Pembroke Dock, the wife of Major Reginald H. Champion, R.A., a dau.

At Wemyss Bay, N.B., the wife of Commander Thomas A. Swinburne, R.N., a son.

At Buxhall, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. H. Hill, a son.

Oct. 10. At Gennings Park, Hunton, Kent, the wife of Major McMahon, late 14th Light Dragoons, a son.

At Niton, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. Reginald Carlisle Kempe, a son.

At Minsteracres, Northumberland, Mrs. Silvertop, a dau.

At Wonston Manor, Hants., the wife of W. I. Moreton Pocock, esq., a son.

At Beckenham, Kent, the wife of the Rev. J. C. Pinney, a son.

At Titchhurst, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Pott, a dau.

Oct. 11. At Stowlangtoft, Suffolk, the wife of FitzRoy Wilson, esq., Lieut. P.C.O. Rifle Brigade, a dau.

At Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. Dallas Oldfield Harington, a dau.

At Walmer, the wife of Capt. Godfrey, 6th Depot Battalion, a dau.

In Queen-st., Mayfair, the wife of Frederick Goulburn Walpole, esq., a dau.

At the Parsonage, Weald, Sevenoaks, the wife of the Rev. Henry Benson, a dau.

Oct. 12. At Standish Rectory, Mrs. Brandreth, a dau.

At Brightwell Rectory, the wife of the Rev. R. N. Milford, a son.

Oct. 13. At Kinnaird Castle, the Countess of Southesk, a dau.

At Ellough Parsonage, Beccles, the wife of Col. Edgell, a son.

In Kensington-park, W., the wife of Capt. G. Frederic Blake, Royal Marines, a son.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Douglas Alleyne, esq., Capt. 37th Regt., a dau.

At Gravesend, the wife of Commander H. T. Boger, R.N., a son.

At Brynhyfid, Newport, Monmouthshire, the wife of Charles Lyne, esq., R.N., a son.

At Rutland-gate, the wife of Capt. Ernest A. Carey, 1st Batt. 22nd Regt., a son.

Oct. 14. At Rutland-gate, the Viscountess Bury, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Christopher G. Wheat, of Powerstock, a dau.

At Bessingby Hall, East Yorkshire, the wife of Harrington Hudson, esq., a dau.

At the Vicarage, Eltham, the wife of the Rev. Arthur L. P. Snow, a dau.

Oct. 15. At Ballygawley House, co. Tyrone, Lady Stewart, a son.

At Stoke, Devonport, the wife of Capt. H. Loeck, R.E., a dau.

At Castlebar Court, Ealing, the wife of the Rev. Dr. C. J. Hughes, Rector of Perivale, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. C. Bradford Wardale, M.A., of Trowbridge, a son.

Oct. 16. At Ayot St. Lawrence Rectory, the Viscountess Kilcoursie, a son and heir.

At Heath, Wakefield, the wife of Lieut.-Col. C. A. Cobbe, a dau.

At Cheltenham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. C. Brown Constable, a dau.

Oct. 17. In Belgrave-square, the Countess Stradbroke, a dau.

Oct. 19. In Eaton-square, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Bulwer, C.B., a dau.

Oct. 20. At Rose Lodge, Kensington-park, the wife of Capt. Davenport McGill, a dau.

At Alkham Vicarage, Kent, the wife of the Rev. George Pardoe, a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 1. At Nelson, New Zealand, William, eldest son of the late Charles Hay Forbes, esq., and grandson of the late Sir William Forbes, bart., of Pitaligo, to Marion, third dau. of J. Watts, esq., C.E., Bridge-end, Nelson.

Aug. 2. At Kamptee, Bombay, Capt. Henry Montgomery Finlay, R.A., to Arabella Caroline, dau. of Capt. J. E. Knox Grogan, Mauritius.

Aug. 17. At Nynce Tâl, North-Western Provinces, W. W. Clarke, esq., C.E., Rohileund District, to Emily Anne, eldest dau. of Major E. B. Bere, late H.M.'s 16th Lancers.

Aug. 18. At Newera Ellia, Ceylon, George Terry Luder Carwithen, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 2nd Batt. 25th Regt. (King's Own Borderers), eldest son of the Rev. George Carwithen, Rector of Asprington, Devon, to Mary Coltam, eldest dau. of Sir Edward and Lady Cressy.

Aug. 24. At Murree, Punjab, Charles Van Rensen Conway Gordon, esq., Capt. 79th Highlanders, to Anna Lumden Roberdean, third dau. of the Rev. John Alexander Gower, M.A., of Stoke Poges, Bucks.

Aug. 26. At Cannanore, Capt. F. H. Irwin Day, late of the 66th Regt., to Caroline, youngest dau. of Brigadier-Gen. R. H. Faunce, Commanding Malabar and Canara, Madras Presidency.

Sept. 3. At Poona, Major Stubbs, Officiating First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, Deccan, to Elizabeth Edin, dau. of Charles C. B. Black, esq., of Greenhill, Harrow.

Sept. 4. At Conoor, Neilgherry Hills, Richard William Berkeley, esq., R.A., second son of the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, M.A., F.L.S., of Apethorpe, Northamptonshire, to Georgiana Frances, third dau. of the Rev. Henry Good, LL.B., of Wimborne Minster, Dorset.

Sept. 6. At Walton-on-the-Hill, the Rev. John Myddelton Evans, M.A., Exeter College, Oxford, Curate of Ruckingham, Northants., to Anne Jane, third dau. of the late J. Kearseley, esq.

Sept. 7. At Ootacamund, Neilgherry, D. A. Trull, eldest son of James Christie, esq., M.D., Dundee, and late of Bombay, to Eliza-

beth Agnes, younger dau. of the late David Trull, esq., Madras Medical Department.

Sept. 14. At Herringfleet, Suffolk, Chas. Fred Hope, youngest son of the late Rev. J. B. Collison, Rector of Walcot, Bath, to Catherine, second surviving dau. of the late J. D. Thomson, esq., of Sunny Bank, Brecon, and of Forchester-terr.

Sept. 19. At Llanstadwell Church, Pembroke-shire, Edward Eaton Evans, esq., of Haverfordwest, to Georgiana Anne, only dau. of Col. G. Warren Stokes, of Glenowen House, Pembroke-shire.

Sept. 20. At Clonallon, Percy Magan, esq., of Marfield House, co. Wexford, to Annie Catherine, only dau. of the Rev. Edward Richards, Rector of Clonallon, and Chancellor of Dromore.

At the Cathedral, Lismore, William G. Ridings, esq., R.N., Assistant-Surgeon R. Marine Depot, Walmer, to Jane, second dau. of Edward Warrington, esq., of Lismore, co. Waterford.

At St. Stephen's, Upper Mount-st., Dublin, Montgomery Albert Ward, esq., M.B., and Ex-Medical Scholar, T.C.D., of Rathmines-rd., Dublin, to Frances Eliza, only surviving dau. of the late Major Hen. Kean, formerly of the 25th Regt. (the King's Own Borderers), and Corbally, co. Down.

At Brenchley, Kent, the Rev. Hen. Ribton Cooke, of Stoke Newington, to Julia, fourth dau. of Jas. Bai-s, esq., the Firm, Brenchley.

At St. Giles', Reading, the Rev. Hen. John Storrs, Incumbent of Pishill, Oxfordshire, fourth son of the late Robt. Storrs, esq., of Doncaster, to Jane, only dau. of the late Chas. Simonds, esq., of Reading.

Sept. 21. At Canterbury, Lieut.-Col. J. B. Barnett, late Indian Army, to Caroline Mary, eldest surviving dau. of J. Constan, esq., late 5th Dragoon Guards.

At Westley, Major Robert Unwin, 6th Royal Regt., to Agnes, elder dau. of Walton Burrell, esq., of Westley Hall, Bury St. Edmund's.

At Bearsted, Kent, Capt. Charles John Roper Tyler, of H.M.'s 80th Regt., eldest son of Charles Henry Tyler, esq., of Lynsted

Lodge, Kent, Deputy-Lient. of the county, to Catherine, eldest dau. of William F. Dobson, esq., of Bearsted House.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., the Rev. William Barker Drawbridge, LL.D., only son of George Henry Drawbridge, esq., J.P. for Rochester, to Louisa Jane, eldest dau. of Francis Lyne, esq., The Lodge, Hambledon, Hants., and granddaughter of the late George Hammer Leycester, esq., of White Place, Berks.

At Holy Trinity Church, Melrose, the Rev. Walter Hinde Richardson, officiating chaplain to the Bishop of Glasgow, to Sarah Jane, eldest surviving dau. of the late William Davidson, esq., LL.D., of Glasgow.

At St. Andrew's, Plymouth, William Edward Montague, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s 94th Regt., to Alice Lumesden, youngest dau. of Philip Mitchell, esq., of Plymouth.

At SS. Peter and Paul, Barnstaple, the Rev. Hastings Mackelcan Neville, to Elizabeth Sophia, second dau. of J. K. Cotton, esq.

At Boughton Monchelsea, G. A. Warburton, esq., late Capt. 19th Regt., son of the Rev. H. Warburton, Rector of Sible Hedingham, Essex, to Elizabeth Frances, widow of the Rev. Thomas Starkie Bence, of Thorington, Suffolk.

Sept. 23. At St. Thomas's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, James Shaw, esq., Inspector-General of Hospitals, H.M.'s Madras Army, to Matilda Agnes, dau. of the late Charles Scott, esq., Bombay Medical Service.

Sept. 26. At Carmel, Lancashire, Capt. the Hon. Francis Egerton, B.N., A.D.C. to the Queen, to Lady Louisa Caroline Cavendish, only dau. of the Duke of Devonshire, K.G.

At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Earl Granville, to Castalia Rosalind, youngest dau. of the late Walter Frederick Campbell, esq., of Islay.

At Milton Lilbourne, Wilts., Lieut.-Col. Graydon, H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Charlesanna Posthema, youngest dau. of the late Charles Penruddocke, esq., barrister-at-law.

At Ince, Æmilus de Vie Tupper, esq., Capt. R.A., to Eliza Jane, second dau. of the late Rev. W. Waldegrave Park, of Ince Hall, Cheshire.

At All Souls', Langham-place, Francis M. Hampden, second surviving son of the late Charles Hampden Turner, esq., of Leigh Place, Godstone, Surrey, to Adela Elizabeth Symonds, second and youngest dau. of J. H. Hay Ruxton, esq., of Broad Oak, Brenchley, Kent.

At Belbroughton, Worcestershire, the Rev. James Park Nelson, M.A., eldest son of Park Nelson, esq., of Parson's-green, Fulham, and Essex-st., Strand, to Frances, second daughter of the Rev. John Wyld, of Bradford, Belbroughton.

At Great Linford, Bucks., William Tindal Perkins, esq., of Gray's Inn, to Mary Baily, second dau. of John Clode, esq., of Great Linford.

At Hanbury, the Rev. T. J. Cartwright,

Rector of Preston Bagot, Warwickshire, to Marian, youngest dau. of the late E. H. Bearcroft, esq., of Meer Hall, Worcestershire.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Herbert, second son of Henry Messiter, esq., of Wincanton, Somerset, to Sophia Mary, second dau. of the Rev. Wm. Chaworth Musters.

At Brighton, Henry T. Hebbert, esq., of the Bombay Staff Corps, eldest son of Henry Hebbert, esq., late of the Bombay C.S., to Agnes, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Charles Gray, Vicar of Godmanchester, Hunts.

At Bournemouth, the Rev. Hen. Sidebotham, M.A., Assistant Chaplain to the English Church, Western Bay, Mentone, to Gabrielle Elizabeth Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Arthur Legrew, Rector of Caterham, Surrey.

At Wribbenhall, Bewdley, Worcestershire, the Rev. Augustus W. Gurney, M.A., Incumbent of Wribbenhall, to Mary, second dau. of Edward Richmond Nicholas, esq., of Wribbenhall, Bewdley.

Sept. 27. At Bekesbourne, Capt. F. M. Godden, of Ashden, near Sandwich, late of H.M.'s 56th Regt., to Frances, youngest dau. of Geo. Gipps, esq., of Howletts, near Canterbury.

At St. Thomas' English Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, the Rev. James Chancellor, Incumbent of St. John's, Derby, to Marion Catharine, only dau. of the late Rev. William Stow, Vicar of Avebury, Wilts., and step-dau. of William F. Burnley, esq., of Ainslie-place, Edinburgh.

At Trinity Church, Huddersfield, John Tarand Thomas, esq., late of Rio de Janeiro, to Ellen Jane, youngest dau. of the late Rev. D. Walton, of Huddersfield.

At Seale, Surrey, Frederick Swaine Le Grice, esq., Lieut. Royal Horse Artillery, to Harriet, second dau. of Capt. C. E. Mangles, of Poyle Park, Farnham, Surrey.

At Narborough, John Ward, son of the Rev. Charles Girdlestone, Rector of Kingswinford, to Ellen Ann, youngest dau. of W. Orton, esq., Narborough Hall, Leicestershire.

At St. Stephen's, Bayswater, Edward William, eldest son of Edward Toller, esq., to Alice Martha Anna, widow of William Du Vernet, late Capt. in H.M.'s 84th Regt., and youngest dau. of the late Edward Tyndall, esq., Lieut. R.N.

Sept. 28. At St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Glasgow, Arthur James Stevens, esq., younger and only surviving son of the late Rev. W. H. Stevens, of Stoke-next-Guildford, to Alice Elizabeth Sherer, second dau. of the late Major-Gen. Charles S. Campbell, C.B., of Reading.

At Lee, Kent, William Henry Anthony, esq., eldest son of William Hollis Anthony, esq., of West Derby, near Liverpool, to Rosa Sophia, dau. of Major Farrell, R.A., of Lee.

At Christ Church, Brixton, the Rev. George Howard Bigg, B.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, younger son of Thomas Bigg, esq., of Cronstadt House, Abbey Wood, Kent, to Clara Agnes, only surviving dau. of Daniel Charles

de Medewe, esq., of Brixton and Hastings, and late of Bealings Lodge, Suffolk.

At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Thomas Frederick Halsey, esq., only surviving son of the late Thomas Plumer Halsey, esq., M.P. for Hert., to Mary Julia, youngest dau. of the late F. O. Wells, esq., of the Bengal C.S.

At St. Oswald, Chester, the Rev. Richard Jones, M.A., Rector of Llanfihangel-y-traethau, Merionethshire, to Frances Mary, eldest dau. of Major James Vernon Fletcher, Dee Bank, Chester.

At Guelph, Canada West, Frederick George Berkeley, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 47th Regt., second son of Charles Berkeley, esq., of Russell-sq., to Mary Louisa, second dau. of the Hon. Wm. Dickson, M.L.C., of Niagara, Canada West.

At Bishopstrow, Wilts., the Rev. John Rule, of Fowey, Cornwall, to Frances Mary, eldest dau. of William Temple, esq., of Bishopstrow.

At Donhead St. Andrew, Wilts., William Rickards, second son of the Rev. J. D. Glennie, of Green-st., Gro-venor-sq., to Henrietta, elder dau. of the Rev. R. B. Bourne, Rector of Donhead St. Andrew.

At Clifton Church, Roland Vaughan Williams, esq., barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's Inn, and Student of Christ Church, Oxford, fourth son of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Vaughan Williams, to Laura Susanna Lomax, of Tanburst, Surrey, youngest dau. of the late Edm. Lomax, esq., of Netley, in the same county.

At Uttoxeter, John Baillie Ross, esq., Wraypark, Surrey, third son of the late Major Ross, Madras Presidency, to Mary Anne, elder dau. of Edward Rigby, esq., late of Swinton, Manchester.

At St. Helen's, Isle of Wight, the Rev. Selby Attree Horne Ash, of St. John's Church, Inverness, third son of the late Rev. J. G. Ash, Incumbent of Lodsouth, Sussex, to Mary Louisa Augusta, third dau. of William Charles Webber, esq., of Ashfield Lodge, Midhurst.

Sept. 30. At St. John's, Edinburgh, Capt. Aylmer S. Cameron, V.C., 25th Regt. (King's Own Borderers), second son of the late Lieut.-Col. W. G. Cameron, Grenadier Guards, of Nea, Hampshire, to Arabella Piercy, dau. of the late John Piercy Henderson, esq., of Somerset, Perthshire.

At Lacy-green, Bucks., George Frederick, third son of the late Major-Gen. William Nedham, to Jane Augusta, youngest dau. of John Thomas Deacom, esq., of Grymsdyke Lodge, Princess Risborough.

Oct. 2. At Kingstown, Portsea, Charles A. Irwin, esq., Lieut. Royal Irish Fusiliers, son of the late Edward Irwin, esq., of Fox Hall, Raheny, co. Dublin, to Wilhelmina D'Arcy, eldest dau.,—and at the same time and place, Capt. Charles J. Urquhart, Royal Irish Fusiliers, son of the late Rev. Frederick Urquhart, of Broadmayne and Knighton, Dorset, to Mary Frances D'Arcy, third dau. of Robert Hildyard, esq., late Rifle Brigade, and Winstead Hall, Yorkshire.

At Kingswear, South Devon, Frederick Bolton, eldest son of John Bolton Thwaite, esq., of Burnham, Somerset, to Susan Pomeroy, dau. of the Rev. John Smart, B.A.

Oct. 3. At Childwall, the Rev. G. F. Browne, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, to Mary Louisa, eldest dau. of Sir John Stewart Richardson, bart., Pitfour Castle, Perthshire.

At the Roman Catholic Church of St. George, Taunton, Charles Joseph Stonor, esq., of Arderton Hall, Lancashire, only son of the late Hon. Charles Henry Stonor, to Maude Mary, third dau. of Charles Noel Welman, esq., of Norton Manor, Somerset.

At Tanworth, Thomas Frederick Kirby, esq., M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Helen, dau. of Walter John Hunter, esq., late Bombay C.S., of Baughurst House, Hants.

At Bathwick Church, Bath, F. H. Wood, esq., of Hollin Hall, Yorkshire, to Sarah Catherine Isabella, only child of the late Capt. W. Hay, C.B.

At St. James's, Paddington, Capt. D. B. Young, Bombay Staff Corps, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Edmund Cronyn, of O.ogh, co. Kilkenny.

At St. Paul's, Edinburgh, Commander John D'Arcy, of H.M.'s yacht "Osborne," to Ellen Lucy, second dau. of Adm. Sir William Hope Johnstone, K.C.B.

At Woodbury, South Devon, the Rev. Henry Bloxam Purton, second son of Lieut.-Colonel Purton, C.B., to Rose Blanche, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Humphrey Pountney, M.A., sometime Vicar of St. John's, Wolverhampton.

At Maiden Bradley, Wilts., Walter Byard, only son of the late Rev. Walter Sheppard, of Hermitage, Berks., to Frederica Jane, third dau. of the late Captain Festing, R.N., K.H.

At the Roman Catholic Church, Leamington, Stanley E. G. Cary, esq., of Follaton, Devon, to Agnes Mary, second dau. of Capt. A. W. Jerningham, R.N.

At Hursley, Philip Dacres Adams, esq., to Catharine Margaret, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. W. Richards, Curate of Hursley.

At Preston, Dorset, Percy Sandford Nevill, esq., of Skelbrooke Park, Yorkshire, to Rhoda Marwood, eldest dau. of the late Harry Farr Yeatman, esq., of Manston, Dorset.

At Christ Church, Surbiton-hill, the Rev. John Fenwick Kitto, B.A., Curate of St. Pancras, eldest son of the late John Kitto, D.D. F.S.A., to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Adam Symon, esq., of Dundee.

At North Walsham, William, son of the late John Fiske, esq., of Chediston, Suffolk, to Emily Bennett, fourth dau. of the Rev. Thomas Dry, Master of the Grammar School, North Walsham.

Oct. 4. By special licence, at Lathom Chapel, John, eldest son of James Bateman, esq., of Biddulph Grange and Knypersley Hall, to the Hon. Jessie Caroline, second dau. of the late Hon. Richard Bootle Wilbraham.

At Chippenham, Cambs., John Marland,

esq., Capt. 1st Warwickshire Militia, to Frances Agnes, third dau. of Henry W. Booth, esq., and niece of Sir William Booth, bart., of Paxton Park, Hunts.

At Kilfane Church, co. Kilkenny, Robert O'Hara, esq., barrister-at-law, Dublin, to Frances, only dau. of the late George Power, esq., Lieut.-Col. 10th Regt.

At Virginstowe, Devon, John Leach, esq., of Martock, Somerset, to Mary Letitia, only dau. of the Rev. Ponsford Cann, Rector of Virginstowe and Incumbent of Broadwoodwidge, Devon.

At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, the Rev. James Cornford, of Horsell, near Woking, to Emily, eldest dau. of Charles West Cope, esq., R.A.

Oct. 5. At All Saints, Paddington, Major W. C. Alexander, late of H.M.'s Indian Army, to Ellen Charlotte, only dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Quin, of the Bengal Army.

At Holy Trinity, Colebrookdale, the Rev. Clement Leish Coldwell, Incumbent of Cleve St. Margaret, Shropshire, third son of the Rev. Prebendary Coldwell, Rector of Stafford, to Rebecca Mary, only dau. of the Rev. John Hayes, Incumbent of Colebrookdale.

At St. Mildred's, Canterbury, Edward Murton, esq., of Pedding House, Wingham, fourth son of John Murton, esq., of Cooling Castle, Rochester, to Sophia, third dau. of Capt. G. P. Collard, late H.E.I.C.S., of Canterbury.

At Star Cross, South Devon, the Rev. Edward Copleston Bond, Incumbent of Star Cross, to Elisabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. H. Drage, Vicar of St. Margaret's, Rochester.

Oct. 7. At Camden Church, Camberwell, the Rev. James Henry Hazell, M.A., to Margaret Gordon, dau. of the late Theodore Courtenay Gisley, esq., of Peckham, Surrey.

At Rushall, Frederick Henry Huth, esq., 19th Hussars, third son of Charles Frederick Huth, esq., to Mabella Caroline, third dau. of the late Augustus Herman Kindermann, esq.

Oct. 10. At All Saints, Margaret-st., Edward Maxwell, youngest son of the late Rev. John Brownlow, Sandgate, Kent, to Lucy Gwendoline, dau. of the late Col. Williams, R.E., and niece of the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Vaughan Williams.

At Tunworth, Hants., Josiah Hudleston, esq., Capt. 41st Regt. Madras N.L., to Frances Croft, third dau. of the Rev. G. J. Huddleston, Rector of Tunworth.

At St. Stephen's, Westbourne-pk., Paddington, the Rev. Charles Edward Few, youngest son of Robert Few, esq., of Wolsey Grange, Esher, Surrey, and Covent-garden, to Mary, third dau. of the late Charles Pugh, esq., late of Marlborough-pl., St. John's-wood, and Vice-Chancellor Kindersley's Chambers, Lincoln's Inn.

At St. Mary's, Reading, the Rev. James Coley, Senior Curate of St. Mary's, to Emma Mary, third dau. of the late Rev. Edward Greville Rudbeck.

At Walcot Church, Bath, Benjamin Thomas

Gaskin Anderson, esq., of Inshielaw, Selkirkshire, N.B., to Amelia, eldest dau. of the late Major William Rous Newlyn, of H.M.'s Madras Staff Corps, and granddau. of Gen. Pinson, of H.M.'s Madras Army.

At All Saints', Maidstone, Ambrose Warde, esq., of Tuttham Hall, West Farleigh, to Margaret, second dau. of Henry Argles, esq., of Maidstone.

At Christ Church, Bradford-on-Avon, R. Seymour C. Sillery, esq., late Ceylon Rifle Regiment, only son of the late Robert Sillery, esq., M.D., Army Medical Staff, to Georgina Harriet, eldest dau. of the late Rev. C. Pickwick, Rector of Beckington, Somerset.

At Leghorn, William D. Rotch, esq., of the Inner Temple, London, to Florence Mary, second dau. of the late Rev. Claudius Sandys, Chaplain H.E.I.C.S., Bombay.

Oct. 11. At Edgbaston, Henry, sixth son of the late Thomas Cave-Browne-Cave, esq., and grandson of the late Sir William Cave-Browne-Cave, bart., of Stretton-en-le-Field, Derbyshire, to Maria Louisa, youngest dau. of the late George Chance, esq., of Edgbaston.

At Harrietsham, Kent, Lieut.-Col. John Pogson, H.M.'s Bombay Army, to Alice, eldest surviving dau. of the late Edmund Harrison, esq.

At St. George's, East Fordington, Edward James Castle, esq., R.E., to Eleanor Frances, second dau. of Major Edward Heathcote Smith, Heathcote Lodge, Dorchester, and granddau. of the late Sir John Wylbore Smith, bart., of Down House, Blandford.

At All Saints, Kensington-pk., the Rev. J. Clarke, B.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to Mary Eleanor, only child of John Knowles, esq., of Woodford, Essex.

Oct. 12. At St. Mary's, Woolwich, Robert Burn Singer, esq., Lieut. 28th Regt., youngest son of the Right Hon. and Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Meath, to Letitia Janet, younger dau. of Major-Gen. Burn, R.A.

At Hawkhurst, Henry Hardecastle, esq., of Writtle, Essex, only son of J. A. Hardecastle, esq., M.P., to Maria Sophia, fourth dau. of Sir J. F. W. Henschel, bart., of Collingwood, Hawkhurst, Kent.

At Brighton, Capt. Carleton Smith, son of H. J. Smith, esq., and the Hon. Mrs. Smith, of Beabeg, co. Meath, to Alice Anna, younger dau. of Charles Freshfield, esq., M.P.

At Shipplake, Oxfordshire, Edward Philippe, second son of Edward Mackenzie, esq., of Fawley Court, Bucks., to Helen Jane, third dau. of Henry Baskerville, esq., of Crowsley Park, Oxfordshire.

At Templeberry, co. Tipperary, William Clifford Bermingham Ruthven, esq., Hearnbrook Park, co. Galway, co-heir to the baronies of Athenry and Delvin, only child of the late Thomas Bermingham Trotter, esq., Bermingham, co. Galway, to Frances Margaret, only child of Capt. Robert Jocelyn Otway, R.N., D.L., Castle Otway, co. Tipperary.

At St. James', Jersey, Archibald Hyslop,

esq., of Bimlipatam, Madras Presidency, eldest son of Col. Hyslop, of Lotus, late Madras Artillery, to Mary Monro, second dau. of the Rev. B. Bellis, Incumbent of St. James's, Jersey.

At SS. Peter and Paul, Barnstaple, George John Parry, elder son of Geo. C. Caines, esq., Chester-terr., Eaton-sq., London, to Georgina Byng Mary, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Ridgway, formerly of the Rifle Brigade.

At Calverton, Bucks., the Rev. Richard Norris Russell, Rector of Beachampton, Bucks., to Mary, dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. C. G. Perceval.

At Worle, Somersetshire, Bevil, eldest son of Bernard Granville, esq., of Wellesbourne Hall, co. Warwick, to Alice Jane, second dau. of the Rev. Nathaniel Wodehouse, Vicar of Worle and Dulverton.

At Leeds, Philip George Skipworth, esq., of Field Head, Wakefield, elder son of the Rev. Thomas Skipworth, Rector of Belton and Pickworth, Lincolnshire, to Fanny Margaret, elder dau. of the Rev. George Armfield, Incumbent of Armley.

At Ipplepen, Richard Watson, third son of P. Polard, esq., of Blagdon, to Emma, second dau. of Capt. Haawell, R.N., of Ipplepen.

At St. John's, Truro, the Rev. James Raper Hoare, of Ladoek, Cornwall, to Octavia Lucy, youngest dau. of the late John Williams Chilcott, esq., of Lemon-street, Truro.

At St. James's, Tunbridge Wells, John H. Master, esq., H.M.'s Madras C.S., son of the Ven. Archdeacon Master, to Gertrude Emma, youngest dau. of Alfred William Begbie, esq., late of the H.E.I.C. Bengal C.S.

At Blofield, near Norwich, Stuart Clement Scholefield, esq., of Worcester College, Oxford, son of the late Joshua Scholefield, esq., of Ryde, Isle of Wight, to Helen A. Coleman, second dau. of the late Henry Gilbert, esq., of Kensington.

Oct. 13. At Edinburgh, Herbert Barron, esq., Lieut. 72nd Highlanders, second surviving son of the late Charles Barron, esq., of Denmark-hill, Surrey, to Jessie Mary Spankie, elder dau. of the late William Richardson Dickson, esq., of Alton.

Oct. 14. At the British Consulate-General, Hamburg, George Loveday, esq., of Doctors' Commons, to Caroline Martha, dau. of John Ward, esq., C.B., H.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires to the Hanse Towns.

At St. John's, Lewes, Thomas Oliver, esq., of Hull, to Augusta Ann, eldest surviving dau. of Wm. Knecker, Comm. R.N.

Oct. 17. At Torrance Lodge, Lanarkshire, James Davidson, esq., Major 1st Royal Lanark Militia, late Capt. Inniskilling Dragoons, to Susan, only dau. of the late R. Harrington, esq., of Torrance Lodge, and granddau. of the late Sir J. E. Harrington, bart., of Ridlington, co. Rutland.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry Smith, third son of Ichabod Charles Wright,

esq., of Mapperley Hall, Notts., to Mary Jane, only dau. of the late William Cartledge, esq., of Woodthorpe, in the same county.

At Holescombe Burnell, Devon, the Rev. Chas. Wolston, Rector of Torbrian, eldest son of the Rev. Thos. Wolston, to Ellen Sophia, youngest dau. of John N. Stevenson, esq., of Perridge.

At St. Peter's, Hammersmith, Rigby Melvill, eldest son of the Rev. John Wason, M.A., of Montague-sq., to Hannah Hussey, dau. of the late Rev. Henry John Urquhart, M.A., formerly Vicar of Fleet, Dorset.

At St. Mary's, Cheltenham, William Redmond Scott Adams, esq., 23rd Regt., Bombay L.I., only son of Col. William Scott Adams, late Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Army, Bombay, to Maud Alice Jane, second surviving dau. of William A. Warwick, of Wyddrington House, Cheltenham.

Oct. 18. At the British Embassy, Paris, Sir Arthur William Mackworth, bart., R.E., of Glenuck, Monmouthshire, and Cefn-yd-fa, Glamorganshire, to Alice Kate, younger dau. of Joseph Cubitt, esq., Civil Engineer, of Great George-st., Westminster.

At Lyneombe, Bath, Lieut.-Col. J. W. Carter, H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Sophia, widow of Capt. E. H. Nightingale, 23rd Regt. Madras L.I., and youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Robert Blackall, H.M.'s Bengal Army.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. Acland James, son of the late Right Rev. Dr. James, Bishop of Calcutta, to Frances Matilda, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Harrison, of Firby, Yorkshire.

At Crickhowell, James Theodore Hosken, esq., of Elenglar, Cornwall, Lieut. H.M.'s 105th L.I., to Sarah Amelia, eldest dau. of Edw. Fowke, esq., of Ivy Tower, Crickhowell.

Oct. 19. At Wimborne Minster, Dorset, Capt. W. A. R. Pearse, R.N., to Blanche Eleanor, eldest surviving dau. of the Rev. Henry Parker Cookesley, B.A., Priest Vicar of Wimborne Minster.

At the British Legation, Brussels, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Williamson, H.M.'s 85th L.I., younger son of the late Rev. R. H. Williamson, Rector of Hurworth-on-Tees, to Sarah Margaret, eldest dau. of Wm. R. Robinson, esq., of Silksworth Hall, co. Durham.

At the Cathedral, Manchester, Fred. Foulkes, esq., Salford, to Evelyn Jessie, eldest dau. of Maj. Trevor Davenport, 2nd Cheshire Militia.

At Preston, Comm. William Erlington Gordon, R.N., to Emily Barbara Gorst, youngest dau. of the late E. C. Lowndes, esq., of West Cliff, Preston.

At St. Martin-on-the-Hill, Scarborough, James Fowler, esq., of Wakefield, to Annette, second dau. of Capt. C. H. Binstead, R.N., of Wakefield.

At Tavistock, John Phillips Cunningham, esq., M.D., 60th (King's Royal Rifles), to Sarah Louisa Amelia, only dau. of the late Hugh Hilton Bradshaw, esq., of the 11th Hussars.

Obituary.

[Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

GENERAL THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE BROWN, G.C.B.

Aug. 27. At Linkwood, near Elgin, aged 75, Gen. the Rt. Hon. Sir George Brown, G.C.B., &c., late Commander of the Forces in Ireland.

The deceased was the third son of George Brown, Esq., Provost of Elgin, by Miss Clark, daughter of Lord Provost Clark, of Aberdeen. He was born at Linkwood (where he died) July 3, 1790, was educated at the Elgin Academy, where he evinced a strong desire for a military life, and, though against his father's wishes, he obtained an ensigncy in the 43rd Regiment, through the influence of his uncle, Col. Brown. He joined the service in January, 1806, and became a lieutenant in the September of the same year, being then in Sicily with his corps. He served at the siege and capture of Copenhagen in 1807, in the Peninsula from August, 1808, to July, 1811; and again from July, 1813, to May, 1814, including the battle of Vimiera, passage of the Douro, and capture of Oporto, with the previous and subsequent actions; the battle of Talavera (where he was severely wounded through both thighs), action of the Light Division at the bridge of Almeida, battle of Busaco, the different actions during the retreat of the French army from Portugal, action at Sabugal, battle of Fuentes d'Onor, siege of San Sebastian, battles of the Nivelle and Nive, and the investment of Bayonne. He served afterwards in the American war, and was present at the battle of Bladensburg and capture of Washington; he was slightly wounded in the head, and very severely in the groin, at Bladensburg, so that for

some time his life was despaired of. He had become captain in 1811, major and lieutenant-colonel in 1814, and after the peace he was long employed on the staff, though he did not reach the rank of colonel till 1831. Under Lord Hill, he was made Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, then Deputy-Adjutant-General, and lastly, on the death of Sir J. Macdonald, in 1850, he became Adjutant-General, under the Duke of Wellington. This office he, however, resigned, on the 12th December, 1853, after Lord Hardinge had become General Commanding-in-Chief. In 1854 the Crimean war again called him into active service, when he commanded the Light Division throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of the Alma (where he had his horse shot under him), Balaklava, and Inkermann (where he was severely wounded—shot through the arm), and siege of Sebastopol. In 1860 he was appointed to the command of the forces in Ireland, which he held for the customary period of five years, and very shortly after he fixed his residence at the house of his brother at Linkwood, where he died.

Sir George married at Malta, in 1826, Maria, third daughter of Hugh Macdonnell, Esq., of the family of Macdonald of the Isles, who survives him. He had received the Peninsular medal with seven clasps, as also the Crimean, Turkish, and Sardinian ones, and he was a Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. He was made Colonel of the 32nd Foot on the 1st of April, 1863, and Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade on the 18th of April of the same year.

Sir George Brown was a soldier of the

Wellington school, and consequently a strict disciplinarian. His manner was thought by some to be too abrupt and peremptory, and he was by no means a popular character whilst he held office at the Horse Guards. But those who knew him intimately were well aware that much of this roughness was merely assumed, under the idea of supporting discipline, and it is certain that as an individual he was ever ready to do any kindness in his power. Though he enforced the "Regulations" with unpalatable strictness whilst in command in the East, he was at least equally anxious to provide for the welfare of his men, and when wine for the sick was not forthcoming from the commissariat, he supplied it at his own expense. He also was a liberal contributor to the Drummond Institute for soldiers' daughters, and that he had a feeling for the higher ranks also, is evident from an anecdote which has been related by one of the parties:—

"While adjutant-general, two officers who had been ordered for foreign service, applied to him for time to settle their debts prior to their departure. He replied that if he were to grant the application, other officers would be looking for the same privilege, and that therefore the public service might suffer by the precedent—he could not accede to their request. In his bluff way, however, he asked the amount of their debts, and upon being told, he replied, 'Very well; go to Cox's and you will find the money, and then be off at the time specified.' This sum amounted to some hundreds of pounds, and they found it, as informed, at the army agent's."

THE VEN. ARCHDEACON WILKINS, D.D.

Aug. 13. At the Residence-house, Southwell, aged 80, the Ven. George Wilkins, D.D., Archdeacon of Nottingham and Prebend of Southwell.

The deceased, who was born at Norwich in 1785, was the youngest son of Mr. Wm. Wilkins, F.S.A., and brother of the Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy. He was educated at the Grammar School of Bury St. Ed-

mund's, and was contemporary there with the late Bishop of London and other distinguished scholars who were trained under the mastership of Dr. Becher. He entered as undergraduate of Caius College, Cambridge, in 1803, and applied himself unremittingly to the University studies for nearly four successive years, residing in college during the whole period. He kept his public exercises against the first men of his year, but, owing to an attack of fever, at the period of taking his first degree, he failed to attain high academic honours. He removed to Oxford, where he studied divinity, until his ordination in 1808, at Norwich, to the curacy of Plumstead, on the title given him by the incumbent, Dr. Leigh, late Dean of Hereford. The Dean dying soon afterwards, Dr. Wilkins entered upon the cure of Hadleigh, under the late Rector, Dr. Hay Drummond (uncle of the present Earl of Kinross), whose eldest daughter, by a second marriage, he married in September, 1811.

In 1814 he was instituted to the vicarage of Lexington, in the county of Nottingham, on the presentation of the late Earl Manvers, which small living he was permitted to retain with his curacy of Hadleigh; but in the following year, the Earl having presented him to the living of Lowdham, he became resident upon this latter preferment in Nottinghamshire. Two years afterwards the present Earl Manvers presented him to the Vicarage of St. Mary, Nottingham. The first sermon he preached in that church was on the occasion of the Princess Charlotte's death. His tall commanding figure, his elegant composition, and his forcible style of delivery made him very popular as a preacher, and drew to the church a large congregation. His ministrations in the parish lasted upwards of twenty-six years, and during that time he was exceedingly active and energetic in his labours. Two chapels of ease, viz. St. Paul's and Trinity, were erected in the parish during his ministration, and a third, that of St. John's, was begun before he resigned. In 1836 he originated a sub-

scription for the purpose of restoring St. Mary's, for which purpose £2,000 was subscribed. The galleries in the church were removed, and additional seats provided, making accommodation for 2,000 persons. In the year 1842 rumours became rife that the tower of St. Mary's was unsafe, and it was therefore closed for public worship. Attempts were made to obtain by a church-rate the means for placing the edifice in a suitable condition for divine worship, but the rate was defeated. On the 23rd of April, 1843, the nave of the church was however again opened for divine worship, and continued to be used until the 13th of October following, when it was once more closed in consequence of a false alarm that the fall of the tower was imminent. The congregation was struck with a panic and rushed to the doors. Dr. Wilkins and the Rev. J. T. White, one of the curates, who were officiating at the service, attempted to stay the alarm, and exhorted the people to remain, but without much success, and the consequence was that many persons were injured in their endeavours to leave the church. Dr. Wilkins finding very great difficulties in the way of raising the means for putting the church into a satisfactory condition, soon afterwards resigned the living. He preached his farewell sermon in Sneinton Church, where the services of St. Mary's were being temporarily held, on Nov. 12, 1843, and on the following day a gathering of his friends took place, and he was presented with a magnificent silver urn weighing 115 ounces as a testimonial of respect. His daughter was also at the same time presented with a gold watch. On leaving Nottingham he took up his residence at Southwell, and actively discharged his duties as Archdeacon of Nottingham (to which post he was appointed in 1832 on the death of Dr. Barrow) up to the time of his death. He was the (last) canon residentiary of Southwell, and the restorations in the minster are entirely due to his taste and judgment. He preached his last sermon in Southwell Minster on the 30th of

July last, and took to his bed only five days previous to his death.

Archdeacon Wilkins was an active minister of the Church, and in middle age a voluminous and successful author. His chief works were—"The Destruction of Jerusalem," "Body and Soul," "The Two Rectors," "The Convert," "Trial of the Unitarians," and "Lectures on Infidelity," mostly published by Longman and Co., and many of them repeated in several editions. He was particularly well read in patristic theology, as his sermons and charges attest. In ecclesiastical matters he was moderate in his views, and while he was an active maintainer and asserter of sound Church principles and practices, he never went out of his way to offend persons of other denominations. He was by virtue of his office a member of Convocation, and for many years attended and took part in the discussions in the Jerusalem Chamber. During the last two or three sessions, however, he has been absent from its deliberations, from the declining state of his health.

JOSEPH PARKES, Esq.

Aug. 10. In Wimpole-street, aged 69, Joseph Parkes, Esq., a well-known political character.

The deceased was born at Warwick on the 22nd of January, 1796. He went to a school at Worcester, and afterwards to the Glasgow University; but in his general reading Dr. Parr, who took a great interest in him, directed his studies, and recommended a course to which he rigidly adhered. His reading in this course was of the widest range, and comprehended many works that lie quite out of the beaten path. He chose his path in life as a solicitor, and having gone through a course of training of the highest kind, started in Birmingham, first by himself and afterwards in partnership with Mr. Solomon Bray, the first Town-clerk of the Corporation of Birmingham. At the time of the Birmingham Political Union, Mr. Parkes was adviser to Mr. Atwood, the leader

of that movement. He did not quite approve its tendency, but at a later period, in the tumult of the reform agitation, he and some forty or fifty others who had hitherto held aloof joined it, and thenceforward he took a prominent part in its proceedings. He thus became acquainted with Mr. Edward Ellice, a most active member of Lord Grey's ministry; he also became a political agent of the party, and he had a great deal to do with its election business. This necessitated his removal to London in 1832, and soon after he was appointed by the Government Secretary to the Commission for inquiring into Public Charities. This office he held until he was appointed one of the Taxing Masters of the Court of Chancery. He was also appointed Secretary to the Municipal Corporation Commission, and was mainly instrumental in getting the Act passed (5 and 6 William IV.) for the reform of municipal corporations, which was based on the report of the Commission. He was in intimate political relations with, and enjoyed the friendship of, the leaders of every Liberal Ministry since the passing of the Reform Bill. Mr. Parkes married a granddaughter of Dr. Priestley. He leaves no family except Miss Bessie Parkes, whose literary talent is widely and favourably known. At the time of his death, Mr. Parkes was engaged on a work devoted to the investigation of the authorship of "Junius's Letters." He was a terse and vigorous writer, and his mind was stored with facts and illustrations that gave richness and interest to all he wrote.

"Few figures," says "The Times," "were better known about Pall-Mall and about the Houses of Parliament than that of Mr. Joseph Parkes. He belonged to the liberal side in politics, and in the midst of his party held a position of considerable influence. Few men in a secondary position were more trusted than he, few had a larger circle of friends, few were more completely in the current and full tide of political life. He had in his day been an ardent political soldier; he had entered with all his heart into the battle for reform;

and from that time forward he held in the great Whig army a place, if not of command, yet of trust and influence. Perhaps no man was better acquainted than he with the secret history of politics during the last thirty or forty years. Latterly he was an important link of connection between the steady-going Whig and the swifter-going Radicals. He was on the most intimate terms with every section of the Liberal party. He was not only an earnest politician, he was an excellent lawyer; and he had literary taste, faculty, and ambition. Any one who, without knowing him, saw him two or three times in the Reform Club, or slouching along Pall-Mall, slightly bent with years, would soon discover what manner of man he was. He seemed to know every second person he met, and not only to know him but to be on confidential terms with him, and to have something particular to say to him. He always seemed to have somebody by the button-hole, and to be engaged in secret conclave. There was a question to be put, or a question to be answered, and who so ready as Mr. Parkes? If any one on his side of politics wanted information, whether of the past or of the present, Mr. Parkes was the man to apply to. If he could not at once give it he could get it. No people clung about him, and he was a most useful man in his party—useful not only because he was so well-informed and had such a wide circle of friends, but also because his judgment was of the soundest, and he was ever active and loyal in offices of friendship. What was particularly pleasant about him was that to the craft of a good politician he united the blunt sincerity of a frank, honest, kindly man."

Mr. Parkes was author of the following works—

"A Statement of the Claim of the Subscribers to the Birmingham and Liverpool Railroad to an Act of Parliament." (Lond., 8vo., 1825, [two editions]). The late Mr. McCulloch has

* These also were at the service of his party. The "Leicester Chronicle" says of him:—"Mr. Parkes rendered good service to Mr. Evans at the election for Leicester in 1826, by his advice and personal exertions during that memorable contest; he, and the late Lord Macaulay (then Mr. Thomas Babington Macaulay) were among the contributors of the best election squibs which appeared in favour of the Liberal candidates."

described this as a very interesting tract, containing various details illustrative of the rapid growth of manufactures, and of the internal trade of the country.

"Governing Charter of the Borough of Warwick, 5 Will. and Mary, 18 March, 1694; with a Letter to the Burgesses on the past and present state of the Corporation." (Lond., 8vo., 1827.)

"Introduction to the Poetical Works of Milton published by Pickering." (3 vols., 8vo., 1826.)

"A History of the Court of Chancery; with Practical Remarks." (Lond., 8vo., 1828.) Highly commended by Mr. (now Lord) Brougham in his famous speech in the House of Commons on law reform.

"Statutes and Orders of the Court of Chancery of the State of New York, recently revised and established; with some account of the Courts of Equity, Law of Real Property, and Registration in the United States, North America." (Lond., 8vo., 1830.)

"The Prerogative of creating Peers." (Lond., 8vo., 1832, Anonymous.)

He was a contributor to the "Retrospective Review," and is supposed to have been the author of various political pamphlets published anonymously. At one period he contemplated the publication of a *Life of Henry Ireton*, the Lieutenant of Ireland, and son-in-law of Cromwell.

CHARLES WATERTON, ESQ.

May 26. At his residence, Walton Hall, near Wakefield, aged 82, Charles Waterton, Esq., a celebrated naturalist.

The deceased, who was the eldest son of Thomas Waterton, Esq., of Walton Hall, (the representative of an old Catholic family from Lincolnshire,) by a sister of Sir Henry Bedingfeld, Bart., of Oxburgh, Norfolk, was born June 3, 1782. He received his education at the Jesuit College of Stonyhurst, Lancashire, where he acquired considerable proficiency in classical literature, although a large part of his time was given to the out-door study of natural history, and he was, in his own words, "rat-catcher to the establishment, and also fox-taker, fonnart-killer, and cross-bow-charger, at the time when the young rooks were fledged. Moreover, I fulfilled

the duties of organ-blower and foot-ball maker, with entire satisfaction to the public." The result of all this was agreeable. "I followed up my calling," he says, "with great success. The vermin disappeared by the dozen; the books were moderately well thumbed; and, according to my notion of things, all went on perfectly right."

At the age of twenty-one he was recalled home by his father, and soon after, by his parents' desire, he paid a visit to Spain, where some of the Waterton family had established themselves in business, for, as he remarks in his "Autobiography," "they were not considered worthy to serve their own country, unless they would apostatize from the faith of their ancestors." Here he met with many strange adventures—fever, earthquakes, &c., and was seized with sickness on his return home. In 1804, he went out to superintend the estates of an uncle in Demerara. In 1812, his father and uncle being dead, he delivered up his trust, and several subsequent visits which he paid to South America were undertaken with no other object in view than the pursuit of natural history. The "Wanderings" bear testimony to the wonderful adventures of Mr. Waterton during these visits. The vivacity with which these narratives abound render them the most charming productions of the kind in the English language. In 1829, Mr. Waterton married Miss Edmonstone, but she died within a year, leaving him a son. He afterwards made frequent journeys to Belgium and Italy, which, together with his home life at Walton Hall, are most agreeably told by himself in an autobiography, prefixed to his "Essays on Natural History" collected from "London's Magazine." Though he had nearly completed his eighty-third year, Mr. Waterton was hale and vigorous up to the day before his death, when he met with an accident by falling from a rustic bridge spanning a small stream which runs into the upper end of the lake surrounding the Hall. Medical aid was at once called in, but the shock

which the system had sustained was too great for him to rally from, and he died in the course of the following night.

Mr. Waterton was, on his mother's side, related to the Bedingfelds, Swinburnes of Capheaton, Charletons of Hazlewood, and other ancient Catholic families, and through his grandmother he was lineally descended from Sir Thomas More. He was himself a zealous Catholic, as may be seen from many of his books, but he was also a most tolerant and kind-hearted man, and a liberal landlord. One of his well-known traits was never to allow a shot to be fired on his grounds, except to keep down the rabbits which infested them. The result has been that in Walton Park many a rare bird and animal has made its haunt in safety, and the curious circumstance may be therein seen of herons and other equally shy members of the feathered tribe remaining unmoved at the report of a gun.

Mr. Waterton's funeral took place on the 3rd of June (the anniversary of his birth); the directions that he had long before given on the subject were strictly followed, and the ceremony was a very imposing one. The entrance hall of his ancestral home—standing quiet and grey on the green islet on which it is built, amid scenery of exceeding beauty, had been converted into a temporary chapel, draped with black, and before the door was a catafalque on which rested the coffin containing the deceased; the coffin being of polished oak. At the head of the coffin was a brass plate, on which were engraved the arms of the Waterton family, with their motto, "Better kinde friend than friend kinde." On the breast was a breast-plate, on which was engraved "*Orate pro anima Caroli Waterton qui obiit die xxvii Maii, anno MDCCLXV watat LXXXIII annos*:" at the foot was a cross. After service in the chapel, the coffin, between ten and eleven, was borne in procession to the old water-gate of the Hall, the clergy and others bearing tapers, and the coffin being followed by Mr. Edmund Waterton, son of the deceased, as chief

mourner. At the water-gate the coffin was placed on a barge, and the gentlemen who joined the funeral procession having taken their seats in the boats, the remains were borne towards their last earthly resting-place. There were also tenant farmers, cottagers on the estate, and others present, and, while the boats were moving in procession up the lake, these walked round its margin to the place of interment. The procession was a sad one; but the ceremony was imposing, and the bearing of the dead across the waters which he had himself so often sailed upon in the fulness of life, suggested solemn thought which seemed to find an echo in the chanted Psalms, whose music came across the lake and stole up the uplands. At length the grave was reached. In his life Charles Waterton loved the woods, and his resting-place in death is in the heart of one on the banks of a "still water." The spot is about a quarter of a mile from the house, but on a reach of the lake on the south side, and the mansion is therefore shut out from view. It is not many yards from the place where he met with the accident which resulted in his death, and for years it has been marked with a plain stone cross. The coffin having been lowered into the grave, and the mourners and others forming the funeral procession having landed, the Bishop of Beverley took his place at the head, with the clergy around, and Mr. E. Waterton and the other mourners at the foot. The blessing of the grave took place, and then the funeral terminated with the canticle *Benedictus*.

Of the character of the deceased, Mr. Alfred Ellis wrote thus to the "*Times*":—

"He was one of those men whose life, reaching back and retaining many characteristics of the past, contrasted the present sameness with a manner of life much more varied, but now almost forgotten. Rising always at three in the morning, he gave an hour, as he said, 'to the health and preservation of the soul,' and was then ready for the occupations and pursuits of the day. His

conversation and manners had that charm which comes of ancestry, of ancient riches, and a polished education enlivened by a sparkling wit. In attachment to his religion he was as zealous as his great ancestor, Sir Thomas More, whose clock from the house at Chelsea still tells the hours at Walton Hall. His undoubting faith, and the consolations it afforded him, might, indeed, be envied by some of those who worship at other altars. His hospitality was kind and generous; a stewed carp from the lake carried you back to the 'good old times,' and furnished a dish not soon to be forgotten. To those who knew him well there was something remarkably genial in the society of the 'good old squire,' and his manner of receiving and bidding them adieu will be long remembered by his friends."

REV. G. S. BULL.

Aug. 20. At Almeley Vicarage, Herefordshire, aged 66, the Rev. George Stringer Bull, Vicar of Almeley, and late Vicar of St. Thomas', Birmingham.

The deceased was the sixth son of the Rev. John Bull*, Patron and Rector of Pentlow, Essex, and Tattingstone, Suffolk, who died at Tattingstone Sept. 24, 1834, by Margaret his wife, only daughter of the Rev. Henry Towndrow, Rector of Pentlow, and grandson of the Rev. John Bull, Rector of Inworth and Pentlow, Essex, who died February 13, 1802^b, and Catherine Boys his wife, who was of the ancient Kentish family of Boys, and granddaughter of James Boys, forty-four years Vicar of Coggeshall, Essex, author of "An Exposition on the Thirty-Nine Articles," and celebrated as a great sermon writer^c.

The family of Bull was long settled at Barrow, in the parish of Cottesmore, Rutlandshire. George Stringer Bull was born at Stanway, near Colchester, Essex, July 12, 1799. He was educated at home, and at twelve years old entered the Royal Navy. At nineteen he went

out as a Missionary Schoolmaster to Sierra Leone under the Church Missionary Society, intending, when old enough, to take Holy Orders as a missionary, but the colonial fever sent him home, and in the year 1823 he was ordained by the late Archbishop Vernon Harcourt to the curacy of Hessele, near Hull; from Hessele, where he provided a parish school, he went to Hanging Heaton, near Dewsbury, and here also he greatly enlarged the parochial machinery of the Church. He next removed to Bierley, near Bradford, in Yorkshire, where he induced his patroness, Miss Currer, to build a parsonage house, greatly enlarged the existing schools, and ultimately built two other schools in the out-districts of Stickerlane and Bowling, besides making an addition to the small church at Bierley, which gave more accommodation to the working classes. From Bierley, in 1837, he went to the new and then unconsecrated church of St. James's at Bradford, built and endowed by the munificence of John Wood, Esq., that appointment having been given to him by Mr. Wood, with whom Mr. Bull had been associated in furthering the Ten Hours' Bill. Here Mr. Wood first built a school, and Mr. Bull personally superintended the whole of the works, alike schools, church, and parsonage, though during the time also actively engaged in advocating the abridgment of factory labour for children, making speeches at different public meetings, with fearless courage, vigorous eloquence, and untiring perseverance; so that the name of "Parson Bull" became as a household word through a great part of the West Riding of Yorkshire. From Bradford, in 1840, he removed to Birmingham, taking St. Matthew's Church, then recently built, building parsonage house and schools, and collecting together a large congregation. Seven years afterwards (1847) he took St. Thomas's, one of the largest congregations of working men in the kingdom. What he did in that vast parish of nearly 30,000 people, in schools, classes,

* The above-named Rev. John Bull, Rector of Pentlow and Tattingstone, had eight sons, five of whom entered Holy Orders.

^b GENT. MAG., March, 1802, p. 275.

^c Morant's Essex, and Dale's Annals of Coggeshall, pp. 178, 180, 257, 261, &c.

district visitings, by his Scripture readers, &c., none can tell, except those who resided in the town and carefully watched his labours.

Last year, when in failing health, he was presented by the Bishop of Worcester to the vicarage of Aimeley, where he died.

Mr. Bull began life as a midshipman, and had throughout its course, in word and action, the frank and open bearing of a sailor, and was always regarded by his family as a model of uprightness, firmness, sincerity, and truth, an original thinker, a decided and consistent Churchman, and an uncompromising preacher of Christ's holy Gospel. He read up, very accurately, the Romish controversy, and thoroughly understood the entire question. He had a strong turn both for music and poetry, and wrote some touching lines on the Princess Alice's love and tenderness to her dying father; see also his beautiful lines on the death of Mrs. Oastler, in "The Home," vol. i. (1851), p. 35. Gifted with rare powers, he employed those powers with unflinching perseverance, throwing himself with restless energy into every cause which he espoused; in short, he was always writing and working as long as health and strength permitted.

As a strenuous advocate of the claims of the factory children, he will, for generations, be associated with Richard Oastler, the latter known as "king" by the factory children, who used to call him "Parson Bull, his Archbishop." Being identified with him in political, economical, and ecclesiastical convictions, and endowed with the same mental and moral idiosyncrasies, their attachment to one another has been compared to that of David and Jonathan, and they have both departed this life within the last four years. Richard Oastler died August 22, 1861^a.

Mr. Bull was the author of many single sermons and tracts in defence of the Church of England, in favour of the Ten Hours' Factory Bill, on benefit

societies, sick clubs, and other benevolent objects. He married, December 2, 1825, Mary, daughter of Mr. John Coulson, merchant of Hull, and leaves a widow, five sons and one daughter. His remains were interred in St. Thomas's Church, Birmingham, and at his funeral sermons, preached at St. Peter's, Birmingham, by the Rev. J. B. Marsden, and at St. Thomas's, Birmingham, by the Rev. J. C. Barrett, it has been said that more than 2,000 people were present. At Bradford also, in the parish church, where the Rev. J. H. Burfield preached a funeral sermon for Mr. Bull, on Sunday evening, September 17, it is stated in the "Bradford Review," Saturday, September 23, that "the church was crowded, every point, even of standing room, being occupied, while hundreds were unable to obtain entrance."

REV. SAMUEL RICKARDS, M.A.

Aug. 24. At Stowlangtoft, aged 70, the Rev. Samuel Rickards, M.A., for thirty-three years Rector of that parish.

The deceased was of Oriel College, Oxford (B.A. 1817, M.A. 1820), of which College he was for some years a Fellow. In 1815 he had obtained the Newdigate (English verse) prize for "The Temple of Theseus," and in 1819 he won the English Essay prize for "The Characteristic Differences of Greek and Latin Poetry." He was ordained in 1820, and he was, in 1832, presented to the Rectory of Stowlangtoft, where the rest of his useful life was passed. He was a learned theologian and an earnest Churchman, but his religion rose far above the region of modern controversy. Though not despising the symbols, he was more careful to grasp and proclaim the realities of his faith. To his brother clergymen he was an invaluable counsellor and friend. In these unquiet times his advice has been a comfort and a guide to many in perplexity. Earnest and gentle himself, he always knew how to reconcile conscientious principle with a considerate and peaceful walk. With all that learning

^a GEN. MAG., Oct. 1861, p. 449.

which leads many to take their maxims too rigidly from the past, he distinguished so clearly between the external usages and inner principles of bygone times, that he found no difficulty in harmonizing the lessons of tradition with the independence of modern thought and the tenets and present posture of the Established Church. His attainments were elegant as well as solid, and extended over a wide range of subjects. A most striking feature of his personal character was simplicity. He was simple in heart, in mind, in manners; simple of language in the pulpit, and in his intercourse with the poor and with his friends. There was a charm in this simplicity, and in the gentleness and benevolence attending it, which possessed a singularly persuasive force—a force far more effective than that of mere learning or authority. A vigorous common sense added strength to these amiable qualities, and completed a character of rare value as an example and guide in all the relations of life.

Mr. Rickards was the author of the following works: "The Christian Householder, or Book of Family Prayers;" "A Parish Prayerbook;" "Short Sermons;" "Prayers, Morning and Evening of the Week, for a School;" and "Birdkeeping Boy." He was also in a singular manner connected with the publication of the "Christian Year." He was a very intimate friend of Mr. Keble, and to him, it is said, Mr. Keble entrusted a duplicate copy of the MS. of that celebrated work. Mr. Keble's copy was lost in Wales, and to Mr. Rickards the world is indebted for a work which has passed through eighty-five editions, and is as familiar to American as to English readers.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Aug. 3. The Rev. *Edward Budge* (p. 391), who was of Christ's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1824, was author of "The Christian Naturalist," 12mo., 1838; "On Christian Unity," (a Visitation Sermon,) 1845; "Translation of St. Chrysostom's Homilies on the Statutes, (Oxford Library of the Fathers,) 1849; "The City of

God," (anonymous,) 12mo., 1850; "The Mirror of History for Schools," 12mo., 1851.

Aug. 18. The Rev. *Harvey Marriott* (p. 391) was of Worcester College, Oxford. He published "Sermons for Family Reading," 4 vols., 8vo., (Hatchards,) and several smaller works of a religious character.

Aug. 19. On board H.M.S. "Tamar," on her homeward passage from Singapore, the Rev. *William Hackett*, late Military Chaplain at Malacca.

Sept. 3. The Rev. *G. W. Mahon* (p. 525) published "A Manual of Arithmetic, adapted to the Money, Weights, and Measures of the Madras Presidency," 1842; and "Sermons," 1849.

Sept. 11. At Llangollen, aged 70, the Rev. *Alfred Lyall*, Rector of Harbledown, near Canterbury. He was Curate of Findon, Sussex, for many years, and was connected with that place by property and family ties, being the brother of the late member for Whitehaven, and of the late Dean of Canterbury. He was a man of great power of mind, and was the author of "Travels in Madeira," "A Metaphysical Work on Truth," &c. Though these works had no extensive circulation, yet it is impossible to read them without perceiving that the writer was a man of deep thought and great abilities. He had also edited for many years in early life the "Annual Register," and had occasionally contributed to the reviews.

Sept. 15. The Rev. *Charles Edward Oakley* (p. 526) was Scholar of Pembroke College and Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford. Shortly after his ordination in 1855 by the Lord Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Oakley proceeded to the seat of war in the Crimea, and was attached as Chaplain to a brigade of artillery. He was ordained Priest in 1856, and presented by Earl Ducie to Wickwar Rectory, in Gloucestershire. He was appointed Public Examiner in the School of Jurisprudence and Modern History, and Special Preacher before the University of Oxford in 1859-60. The Duke of Bedford appointed Mr. Oakley to the rectory of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, in September, 1863. He was an erudite scholar and theologian, an accomplished European and Oriental (especially Syriac) linguist, an eloquent and effective preacher and speaker, and an indefatigable parish priest. He published "The English Bible and its History," a lecture, two editions, 1854; "A Son born to Naomi," a sermon on the baptism of Prince Albert Victor; and the "Three Celestial Weapons," an anniversary sermon of the Prayer-book and Homily Society.

* Sept. 20. At The Laurels, Woolston, Southampton, aged 29, the Rev. *Chesborough Le Poer Kennedy*, M.A., only surviving son of Major John Mackenzie Kennedy, of the Staff, Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley.

Sept. 22. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 56, the Rev. *Sir Brooke William Robert Boothby*, Bt., Rector of Welwyn, Herts. He was the eldest son of the late Sir William Boothby, ninth baronet, by his first wife, Fanny, daughter of

J. H. Jenkinson, esq., and niece of the first Earl of Liverpool, and was born in 1809, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1829. He married in 1852 the daughter of the late Rev. Charles Boothby, of Sutton, Lincolnshire, and is succeeded in his baronetcy by his son, who is nine years of age. The baronetcy was conferred for services to the Stuarts. The patent, originally dated in 1644, was signed by Charles I., but owing to the confusions of the time, was never sealed. At the Restoration Charles II. renewed the patent, with the date of 1660, and caused it to pass the seals.

At Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts., aged 69, the Rev. *Jonathan Hooper*, second son of the late John Hooper, esq., of Hensford, Yeovil.

Sept. 23. Suddenly, at the Vicarage, Arksey, near Doncaster, Yorkshire, aged 63, the Rev. *William Stoddart*, M.A. The deceased, who was formerly Head Master of the Doncaster Grammar School, on the day before his death went on a visit to a relative near Rotherham. In getting into his dog-cart, on his return, Mr Stoddart's foot slipped off the step, and he fell, and injured his left arm, but he did not complain of other injury. On the next morning he requested his wife to order him a cup of tea, and he had no sooner uttered the words than he was seized with sudden illness and died before medical aid could arrive. A verdict was found that he died from pulmonary apoplexy, induced by the fall.

Sept. 24. Suddenly, at his Rectory, Morchard Bishop, aged 74, the Ven. *John Bartholomew*, Archdeacon of Barnstaple and Canon Residentiary of Exeter. See OBITUARY.

Sept. 25. At Tiverton, aged 74, the Rev. *William Henry Tucker*.

Sept. 26. At Englefield-green, aged 79, the Rev. *T. Linwood Strong*, Hon. Canon of Durham, and late Rector of Sedgfield.

At Alphington, near Exeter, aged 55, the Rev. *William Fisher*, M.A., late of Bishops Itchington, Warwickshire.

At Ashby Magna, Leicestershire, aged 65, the Rev. *Edward Gibson*, M.A., Vicar.

Sept. 28. At Iffley, Oxford, the Rev. *Robert Walker*, M.A., Wadham College, Professor of Experimental Philosophy in the University of Oxford.

At Longcroft's Hall, Staffordshire, after a few days' illness, aged 55, the Rev. *Henry Cotton Arden*.

At Clifton Rectory, near Nottingham, the Rev. *W. Holdnforth*, D.D.

Sept. 29. At Breadsall Rectory, near Derby, aged 65, the Rev. *Henry Robert Crewe*, for thirty-five years Rector of Breadsall, and second son of the late Sir Henry Crewe, bart., of Calke Abbey, Derbyshire. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1826, M.A. 1831), and published: "The Church of England Pro and Con," 1843; "Repeal of the Corn Laws, by One who Feels God and Regards Men," 1846; "Letter to Viscount Feilding on his Secession to the Church of Rome,"

1850; "The War of Satan and the Be God," 1854; "The War of Prophecy," and various sermons on public occasions.

Sept. 30. The Rev. *William Charles* (Rector of Moreton Hampstead and borough, Devon.

Oct. 1. Aged 49, the Rev. *W. P. M. mott*, Chaplain of the Westminster Ho He was suddenly taken ill while preach St. Jude's, Chelsea, and expired a few afterwards.

Oct. 4. At Bower Hall, Steeple Bum Essex, the Rev. *J. Norman Pearson*, for Principal of the Church Missionary C Islington, and subsequently Incumb Trinity Church, Tunbridge Wells. See TUARY.

In Foulis-terr., Onslow-sq., aged 4 Rev. *Charles Parson Hobbs*, M.A., Ch of Bethlehem Hospital.

Oct. 8. At his residence, Bar Hill, F ton, aged 65, the Rev. *Hugh Stowell*, Rector of Christ Church, Salford, and Canon of Chester. See OBITUARY.

The Rev. *Henry Boyick Scougall*, Cm Ilfracombe. He was of Corpus Chris lege, Cambridge, B.A. 1846, M.A. 185 published, "Choral Service: a Sermon,"

Oct. 11. At Llanfaethlu Rectory, Hol aged 44, the Rev. Canon *Lloyd*, M.A., of Llanfaethlu, and Examining Chaplain Lord Bishop of Bangor.

Oct. 12. At Brighton, aged 80, the *Charles David Maitland*, Incumbent James's in that town. He was of St. rine's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1824) published, "Exposition of the Eight Tenth Chapters of the Epistle to the Rom "Lectures on the Days of Noah, &c.;" courses on the Humanity and Deity of Ch "Discourses on the Parable of the T gins;" "Discourses on the Parable of the digal Son;" "The Trial by Fire," (a V tion Sermon).

Oct. 15. At Otley, very suddenly, the *Joshua Hart*, B.A., Vicar.

Oct. 18. Aged 61, the Rev. *James I* B.A., Incumbent of Nettlebed, Oxon., am rly of Queen's College, Oxford.

Oct. 20. At the Rectory, Stanton, age the Rev. *George Bidwell*, M.A., fifty-four Rector of the parishes of Stanton, All S and St. John the Baptist, Suffolk.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL OR

Feb. 3, 1862. At Dorch, Papua, Wm. F Rowlestone Jessop, esq., M.A., eldest s the late James Jessop, esq., of Crayford. He was of St. John's College, Camb (B.A. 1854,) and published "A Complete mal System of Monays and Measures," (L 12mo., 1855); and "Flindersland and s land, or the Inside and Outside of Austr (Lond., 2 vols., 8vo., 1862). Though it occ

so long ago, his death was just announced in the "Times," Aug. 26, 1865.

May 26, 1865. Samuel Frederick Milford, esq. (p. 526), was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1819, M.A. 1822.

June 4. At her residence, Martha, relict of Dr. Hensley, and eldest dau. of the late Henry Mitton, esq., of the Chase, Enfield.

June 30. At Hongkong, of fever, aged 36, Susan Harriet Sophia, second surviving dau. of Robert Baxter, esq., of Queen's-sq., Westminster. Of this devoted lady the late Bishop of Victoria writes:—"More than five years ago Miss Harriet Sophia Baxter dedicated her life and talents to the work of Christian education among Chinese females, and went to Hongkong unsupported by any missionary society, and dependent for the pecuniary means of working out her beneficent schemes of missionary usefulness on her own private resources and those of her family, with the assistance of the Society for Promoting Female Education in the East, and other friends on the spot. In the multitude and variety of her zealous and energetic labours she prematurely wore out her strength, and has entered early into her rest. How great has been the loss sustained by the missionary cause in the removal of this devoted and efficient labourer is proved by the sorrow prevalent among Europeans and Chinese at Hongkong, where she has secured a permanent place in the affectionate memory and respect of the native race, for whose benefit she cheerfully sacrificed the endearments of her native land and home."

July 14. Accidentally drowned at Auckland, New Zealand, aged 28, Nathaniel Godolphin Burslem, esq., V.-C., late Capt. of H.M.'s 4th Batt. 60th Royal Rifles.

July 28. At Taunton, aged 78, William Bickford Row, esq. He had resided in Newfoundland during the greater part of his life, engaged in the practice of the law, and he was for many years a member, first of the Assembly, and afterwards of the Executive Council of the Island.

July 31. At Bombay, the Hon. Juggonath Sunkersett, the recognised representative of the Hindoo community of Bombay for the last thirty years. He shewed considerable capacity for public business, and took an active interest in the municipal affairs; and his services in the Legislative Council have been valuable to Government. He was almost invariably selected as president of public meetings of his countrymen, and memorably so of the great meeting which voted the Victoria and Albert Museum as a memorial of the transfer of India to the Crown, and of the loyalty of the people of Bombay to the person and government of Her Majesty. He was president of the committee selected to carry out the resolution of that meeting, and president also of the Agri-Horticultural Society, the Bombay Association, and of the Board of Trustees of the Elphinstone funds. He was one of the first members

of the Board of Education; and as one of the founders of the Elphinstone College and for his labours in promoting education generally in Western India he will be especially remembered. The "Bombay Saturday Review" says of the deceased: "He owed nothing to caste, nothing to wealth, and everything to the native force of character; in a word, he was a Mahratta, a type of the race of Nana Farnavees and Rajah Dinker Rao. Bombay will never again find so remarkable a representative. Even in the accidental accessories of his unique position he was perfect. His complexion was fair as a high-caste Brahmin's; that is, he was as fair as an Englishman or a German. His eyes were large and brilliant, indicating mental power, and lighting up a strongly chiselled face full of character, and which in youth must have been strikingly handsome. He was tall and commanding in appearance, and his manners those of the dignified and thoroughly well-bred Hindoo gentleman."

At Kurnool, Madras Presidency, aged 29, Robt. Murray Embley, esq., Assistant-Director of Revenue Settlement.

Aug. 2. At Landour, Maurice Henry Fitz-Maurice, Capt. and Adjt. of the 11th Brigade, B.A., eldest son of Major-Gen. Fitz-Maurice, of Drayton Green, Ealing, Middlesex.

Aug. 4. At Mussoorie, Himalayas, aged 38, Lieut. George Rogers, 2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade, third son of the late William Grimwood Rogers, esq., of Norwich.

Aug. 10. At Sydney, N.S.W., George Killgour Ingelow, esq., Manager of the Oriental Bank Corporation, and eldest son of the late William Ingelow, esq., formerly of Boston.

At Challeesgaum, Kandeish, aged 22, Eleanor M'Dowall, wife of Lieut. Gordon F. Birdwood, and dau. of Gen. Stockley.

Aug. 12. At Calcutta, Lieut. Richmond Shakespear, of H.M.'s 36th N.I., eldest son of the late Col. Sir R. C. Shakespear, C.B.

Aug. 14. At Sangor, Central India, Fanny, wife of Capt. William Brown, R.A., and dau. of W. E. Lycett, of Bowdon, Cheshire.

Aug. 16. At Mooltan, Punjab, aged 34, Capt. G. W. Manson, H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps.

At Seror, Bombay Presidency, aged 22, Mary Frances, wife of James Philips, esq., of the Poona Irregular Horse.

Aug. 17. At Cawnpore, Frederick Madan Maitland Mapleton, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s 88th Foot (Connaught Rangers).

At Surat, Bombay, aged 35, Chas. Jas. Richardson, Capt. H.M.'s 8th N.I., eldest son of the late C. W. Richardson, esq.

Aug. 18. At the Sanatorium, Parasnauth, Bengal, while in sole medical charge of the station, aged 23, Robert William Lawless, esq., Assistant-Surgeon H.M.'s 23rd Regt., eldest son of the Rev. George Lawless, Chaplain to the Forces.

Aug. 19. Roger Carmichael Robert Owen, esq. (p. 527), was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1850.

At Clifton, aged 78, John Karlake, esq., late of Sidmouth, Commander R.N., J.P. for the county of Devon. He entered the navy in January, 1799, under the flag of Lord Bridport, in the Channel; assisted at the capture of several privateers in the West Indies; was present July 12th, 1801, in the battle by Sir James Saumarez with the Franco-Spanish squadron near Cadiz, and was frequently in collision with the batteries on the French coast. On the renewal of hostilities in 1803, he joined the "Victory," 100, flag-ship of Lord Nelson; and in the following year, by his individual exertions, extinguished an alarming fire which broke out in the cockpit of that ship. He next accompanied Lord Nelson to the West Indies, and for his meritorious conduct at the battle of Trafalgar was promoted the next day to a lieutenancy in the "Bellisle," 74. He next served in the Channel, where he jumped overboard and saved the life of a seaman and of First-Lieutenant Caulfield. He afterwards served off Toulon and in the "Scheldt;" but in November, 1815, he was placed on half-pay, and had not since been afloat. He retired with the rank of Commander on the 1st October, 1852.

Aug. 24. At Toronto, Catharine, widow of Lieut.-Col. D. Cameron, C.B.

Aug. 31. At Poona, aged 44, Alexander Kinloch Forbes, esq., one of the Judges of H.M.'s High Court of Bombay, and youngest son of the late John Forbes Mitchell, esq., of Thainston, Aberdeenshire.

Sept. 3. At Almorah, Lieut. John Kennedy McCausland, second son of Lieut.-Gen. McCausland, C.B.

At Wellington Park, Clifton, Bristol, Mary Levina, relict of the Rev. John Hare, Tully Corbet Rectory, Ballibay, co. Monaghan, and dau. of the late Matthew Pennefather, esq., D.-L., New Park, co. Tipperary.

Sept. 8. Between Singapore and Penang, on board the P. and O.S.N. Co.'s ship "Behar," on his way home invalided, aged 31, Lieut. Henry George Hale, R.N., lately in command of H.M.'s gunboat "Weasel," second son of Edward Hale, esq., of Hambledon House, Hants.

Sept. 10. At Trevor House, Warwick-gardens, Kensington, aged 74, Nathaniel Soames, esq., formerly of Northwood, Ruislip, Middlesex. He was the second son of the late Nathaniel Soames, esq., of Newlands, Herts. (who died Oct. 28, 1850, at the advanced age of 88), and younger brother of the late Rev. Henry Soames, Rector of Stapleford-Tawney, and of Shelley, Essex, and Chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral, who died October, 1860. Mr. Nathaniel Soames was born Aug. 9, 1791, and married Aug. 9, 1831, the only dau. of George Soames, esq., of Pinner, by whom he leaves no family, and has bequeathed the following sums to the undermentioned charitable institutions: London University Hospital, £1,000; Great

Northern Hospital, £4,000; West London Hospital, £2,000. His remains were interred in Brompton Cemetery.

At Galle, Ceylon, on his passage to England aged 33, George Stretton Watson, esq., Capt. H.M.'s 88th Connaught Rangers, youngest son of John Watson, esq., of Beeston, Notts.

At Halifax, Nova Scotia, aged 28, William Robinson, esq., Capt. 17th Regt., son of the Rev. Sir George Stamp Robinson, bart., Cranford, Northants.

At Kensington, aged 66, Mr. Geo. Linley, a Yorkshire poet and composer, who has written and set to music some of our best modern ballads. He was the son of a Leeds tradesman, and was in great measure self-taught. He commenced writing verses before he was eighteen,—some of his earliest productions appearing in the "Leeds Intelligencer." He was a satirist, as well as a ballad writer; and his last published poem of the satirical order, "The Modern Hudibras," had a large sale.

Sept. 11. At Woolwich, aged 57, Major George Bayly, Staff Officer of Pensioners (late 35th Regt.) He was grandson of the late Colonel Nicholas Bayly, Grenadier Guards, M.P. for Anglesey (brother of Henry, first Earl of Uxbridge), and nephew of the late Gen. Sir Henry Bayly, G.C.H., formerly commanding the Brigade of Guards, and Col. of the 8th Regt. (King's Own).

At Murree, Upper Provinces, Bengal, Adam Ferguson, esq., Capt. 42nd Royal Highlanders (Black Watch), only son of the late Rear-Adm. John Macpherson Ferguson.

Sept. 12. At the Bungalow, Londonderry, aged 33, Capt. Poole F. Shuldham, late of H.M.'s 73rd Regt., Adj. of the Londonderry Light Infantry.

Sept. 14. At his residence, the Dove House, Pinner, Middlesex, aged 82, John Weall, esq.

Sept. 15. At sea, within a few days' sail of Ceylon, en route from Singapore to the Netherlands, Major G. H. Atkinson, late 42nd Regt. M.N.I.A., doing duty 34th Regt. C.L.I. Matthias Wolverley Attwood, esq. (p. 534), was formerly M.P. for Greenwich.

Sept. 17. Suddenly, of heart disease, on board of H.M.S. "Racer," at Leghorn, aged 41, Andrew McCure, esq., M.A., M.D., Surgeon of the said ship.

At Wester Elchies, aged 77, James William Grant, esq. He went to India in the year 1807, and remained there for forty-four years, where he attained to a judgeship. During his Indian residence he spent his leisure in the study of astronomy, and on his return to Scotland, where in consequence of the death of his elder brother he had succeeded to the family property, he gave his time entirely to scientific and artistic pursuits. Astronomy continued to be his favourite amusement, though varied by the study of botany, natural history, and painting, in all of which he attained considerable proficiency. To further his astronomical studies, Mr. Grant purchased the great 'troph telescope,' to which a prize was awarded

the Great International Exhibition of 1851. For this valuable instrument he built an observatory, with a revolving roof, within a very short distance of Elchies House. This building was finished and furnished at a cost of several thousand pounds, and is considered to be the best and largest extra-meridian observatory that ever was constructed in Scotland. It has been visited by the most eminent scientific men in the world. Last year, however, the telescope was parted with. Mr. Grant's services to astronomical science were acknowledged by his being chosen an honorary member of the Royal Astronomical Society of London.

Sept. 18. At Erith, aged 51, Col. Charles Hogge, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, and Member of the Ordnance Select Committee.

At Brighton, Harriet Georgina, wife of Col. Pierrepoint Mundy, R.A.

Sept. 19. From the swamping of a boat at the Massaruni Falls in the Essequibo River, British Guiana, aged 30, Capt. Henry Clements De La Poer Beresford, youngest son of the late John De La Poer Beresford, esq., and nephew of His Grace the Lord Primate of Ireland; Mr. R. D. Stewart, a merchant of Georgetown; Mr. Rowley, a second engineer of H.M.S. "Steady;" Mr. Lionel Parks, of the Barbadoes Post-office; Mr. Christie, of the Demerara Post-office; and two boatmen. The following particulars of the melancholy accident are given in the Demerara papers:—

"A large party of friends were upon a visit to Demerara from Barbadoes; amongst them was a picked 'Eleven' engaged to play a return cricket-match with the Georgetown Club, which had gone over to that island in February last, and suffered a defeat at the hands of its players. To gentlemen thus accredited every house was opened, and the inhabitants vied with each other in making their stay as agreeable as possible. Besides a public ball, and a succession of private entertainments which were got up out of compliment to the strangers, an excursion to the Penal Settlement in one of the colonial steamers to extend over three days was arranged under the direction of Mr. Bagot, Comptroller of H.M.'s Customs, and Capt. Beresford, Private Secretary and son-in-law to the Governor. H.M.S. 'Aurora,' under the command of Sir Leopold McClintock, with her tender, the 'Steady,' having arrived off the bar about the same time, the officers were invited to join the party, and on the morning of Sept. 18, the steamer 'Berbice' left Georgetown with thirty-nine gentlemen on board, of whom seventeen were officers of H.M.S. 'Aurora' and 'Steady,' including Capt. McClintock, fifteen visitors from Barbadoes, and seven from Georgetown. The route to the Penal Settlement is most interesting. The prison is situated on a rising ground on the banks of the river Massaruni, near its junction with the Curguni and the Essequibo, and about thirty miles from the mouth of the latter river. Vessels of almost any tonnage can proceed to the

settlement, and, indeed, some distance beyond it, when they are stopped by the Falls, or Rapids, which occur in these rivers in quick succession. These falls have a singularly bold and picturesque appearance, and consist of immense masses, or boulders, of granite stretching across the river from shore to shore, as if at some remote period the waters had been held back by a solid barrier of rock, through which, at last, they had forced a passage, leaving huge fragments behind, around which they swirl and boil perpetually before rushing forth in a fearful current with a fall of several feet in the course of a few yards. The excitement, not unmixed with a sense of danger, which most persons feel who visit for the first time these romantic spots, makes it almost a point of honour," (observes the Demerara Gazette,) "to 'shoot the falls,' either in a light Indian canoe, or in the stronger boats of the woodcutters; much—indeed, everything as regards a successful passage—depending upon the nerve and skill of the steersman in selecting the proper channel, and keeping the head of the craft well down the stream. It was in attempting to shoot one of these falls, known as the Koestabrook Falls, that the deplorable accident occurred. The party of excursionists, after staying the first night at the settlement, started on the morning of Sept. 19 for a woodcutting station belonging to Mr. Faucet, some twelve or fourteen miles further up the Massaruni river. As the difficulties of navigation would not permit the steamer to go up, they left her behind, and proceeded in three large well-built and well-manned boats belonging to the settlement. Having arrived at Mr. Faucet's in safety, they were in the very region of the falls, and in one of the most beautiful parts of the river, and leaving their boats, except the heaviest, to be towed up, the party proceeded on foot through the forest, intending to visit the Warra Namba. Having reached the end of the bush-path, or portage, they re-embarked in the two boats belonging to the settlement, the 'Lady Barkly,' and 'Lady Wodehouse,' and in other smaller boats which had been sent on; the smaller boats then started for the Warra Namba, and it was fully expected that the others would follow. Those in these boats, however, decided upon returning and shooting the Koestabrook Falls at once. They started, the 'Lady Barkly' leading the way, with fourteen sitters and nine of a crew, the 'Lady Wodehouse' following with twelve sitters and nine of a crew. The first-named boat passed the dangerous rapid safely, but the 'Wodehouse,' when she came in the middle, shipped two seas. The steersman seems to have lost his presence of mind, and let her come side-on to the swell; the consequence was, that she swamped at once, and, being a tent-boat, with the whole party under the awning, they, of course, were dragged down with her. From what the survivors state, all seem to have escaped from her except Capt. Beresford, Mr.

Rowley, of H.M.S. 'Steady,' and Mr. Lionel Parks, of H.M.'s Post-office, Barbadoes. All the rest struck out gallantly for the shore, which some only were fortunate in reaching. After a long and diligent search, the remains of all the deceased were found; those of Capt. Beresford and Mr. Stewart were brought back to Georgetown for interment; the others being buried in the beautiful cemetery at the settlement, where the service was performed by the chaplain. The conduct of the officers of H.M.S. 'Aurora' and 'Steady,' who were in the lost boat, is described as having been most gallant: "they behaved," it is recorded, "as such men always do, and regardless of their own safety, were instrumental in saving several of the survivors. In this Mr. Allman of the 'Aurora' particularly distinguished himself; Mr. Parria, of Barbadoes, also displayed the utmost coolness and courage: twice did these gentlemen assist Mr. Christie, and place him at the bottom of the boat which was floating near at hand, but the rapidity of the current swept him off."

Capt. Beresford was born in St. Vincent, in which island his father was for many years Colonial Secretary. He was educated at Rugby, and at Armagh College, and entered the army at the age of eighteen as an ensign in the 69th Regt. While that Regiment was stationed at Barbadoes in 1857, he married the youngest dau. of H. F. Fraas Hincks, C.B., the Governor, of whose family he has since been a member. He has been aide-de-camp, and private secretary, and filled the latter office at the time of the accident. He retired from the army in 1862, having attained the rank of captain, and, soon after, accepted the office of Capt. and Adjutant of the Georgetown Militia. The Town Council of Georgetown, at a special meeting on the 21st, moved an address of sympathy to the Governor on the loss of his son-in-law, declaring that "it felt that in the death of Capt. Beresford the community had lost one who by his amiability of character and urbanity of manner had made himself the favourite of all classes." The Barbadoes Eleven also presented addresses of condolence to His Excellency, and to the members of the Georgetown Cricket Club.

Lieut.-Gen. Henry William Gordon (p. 534) entered the Royal Regt. of Artillery, as second lieut., Aug. 17, 1803, and became first lieut. Sept. 12 following. He served in the expedition to Naples in 1805, and at the subsequent occupation of Sicily. He was also present at the battle of Maida, for which he received the silver war-medal and clasp, and was afterwards present at the attack and surrender of the rock of Seylla in 1806.

At Quebec, Robert Dundas, esq., Rifle Brigade, eldest son of Sir David Dundas, bart., of Beechwood and Dunira.

Sept. 20. At Paris, aged 35, Augusta Jane Lawrence, only dau. of the late Col. Patrick Martin Hay, H.M.'s Indian Army.

At Reading, Eleanor, second dau. of the late

John Smart, esq., of Trehitt House, Northumberland, a Deputy-Lieut. of the County.

Sept. 21. At Penzance, aged 59, Henry Clark, third son of Baldwin D. Duppa, esq., of Hollingbourne House and Malmaynes Hall, Kent.

At Weston-super-Mare, Fanny, widow of the Rev. J. H. Nurse, of Clifton, near Bristol.

At Bewell House, Hereford, aged 19, Emily, youngest daughter of F. H. Thomas, esq.

In St. Martin's, Stamford, aged 70, Joseph Phillips, esq.

At Great Ropers, near Brentford, Emily Eliza, second dau. of the late John Hirst, esq., formerly Capt. in the R.H. Guards (Blue), J.P. and D.L. for the county of Essex.

At Hillhead, Dunkeld, N.B., aged 75, Henry Fisher, esq., M.D., late of 7th (Royal Fusiliers) and 63rd Regts.

Sept. 22. In Delamere-terr., Hyde-park, Isabella, wife of Rear-Adm. Denham, F.R.S.

From the effects of sunstroke, aged 51, Stewart Collis, esq., of the General Post-office, London, youngest son of the late Rev. Robert Collis, Rector and Prebendary of Kilconnell, co. Galway, brother of the Rev. Dr. Collis, Head Master of Bromsgrove School.

At St. Petersburg, Dr. Christian H. Pander, the Russian naturalist. His long and successful career of scientific activity commenced in 1817. After publishing, in common with d'Alton, a well-known "Atlas of Comparative Osteology," his activity took a new direction, as manifested by his geological illustrations of the countries lying between Orenburg and Bokhara, his Journey in the Crimea, and particularly by his "Contributions to the Geology of the Russian Empire." To this last-mentioned work Murchison, De Verneuil, and Von Keyserling were greatly indebted, as they fully acknowledged in their large work "Russia in Europe and the Ural Mountains." The same authors also benefited much by the assistance of Dr. Pander in their identification of the fossil fishes of the Devonian period in Russia with those of the old red sandstone of Scotland, a subject which was subsequently worked out with great ability by Pander in his remarkable palaeontological publication, "The Ichthyolites of the Devonian Rocks of Russia." Finally, when he died, Dr. Pander had advanced far in the preparation of an elaborate work on the fossils of the carboniferous rocks of the same empire. Dr. Pander was, we believe, a native of Riga, and, fortunately for the men of science of Western Europe and America, his works have all been published in the German language.

At Woolley Park, Yorkshire, aged 68, Godfrey Wentworth, esq. The deceased was the grandson and representative of Godfrey Wentworth Armytage, who, pursuant to the will of his grandfather Godfrey Wentworth, esq., M.P., of Woolley and Hickleton, who died Jan. 18, 1789, aged 81½, changed the surname of Army-

^b GENT. MAG., vol. lix. pt. i. p. 90.

tage for Wentworth on March 10, 1789. The deceased served the office of High Sheriff of the county of York in 1862. Arms, *Sable, a chevron between three leopard's heads or, a crescent for difference.*

On board the P. and O. steamship "Carnatic," between Aden and Suez, on his passage home, David Charles Bell, Lieut. H.M.'s 17th Bombay N.I.

At Thury Harecourt, near Caen, John Thompson Gordon, esq., advocate, Sheriff of Midlothian.

At Kensington, Elizabeth Jane, widow of Major Graham, late of the 2nd R.N.B. Dragoons (Scots Greys), and Richardby, Cumberland.

At Northcote, Gloucestershire, aged 72, William Theophilus Buchanan, esq., formerly of the 13th Light Dragoons.

At St. Anne's, co. Dublin, Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin Lee Guinness, esq., M.P.

Sept. 23. At his residence, Rose-hill, Forest-hill, Surrey, aged 86, Thomas Farncomb, esq., J.P. for Surrey, long a member of the Court of Aldermen, and who had filled the office of Lord Mayor of London. Mr. Farncomb was a native of Sussex, and the descendant of an ancient family, several members of which have been for many generations large proprietors of land, and extensively engaged in agriculture in that county. When young he came to London and applied himself to commercial pursuits, becoming at length the proprietor of one of the largest wharfs on the Surrey side of the Thames, which he occupied for about half a century, carrying on the business of a wharfinger with great success. He was also a merchant and shipowner, and one of the earliest promoters of the London and Westminster Bank, the first joint-stock bank established in the city of London, and of which he was long a director. For more than twenty years he was a magistrate for Surrey and Sussex. In 1840 he was elected one of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, his colleague being the late Mr. Alderman Gibbs, and in the following year was chosen Alderman for the ward of Bassishaw. In 1849, being then advanced in life, he was raised to the dignity of Lord Mayor, and during his year of office he dispensed the hospitalities of the Mansion-house with princely munificence, entertaining on one occasion in the year of preparation for the Great Exhibition the mayors of all the principal cities and towns in the kingdom at a sumptuous banquet. Among his friends and fellow-citizens he was much esteemed for his agreeable manners and amiable disposition. On resigning his gown as an alderman in 1859, he was succeeded by the late Mr. Alderman Conder, who in turn was succeeded as alderman of the ward of Bassishaw by Mr. Alderman Stone, a nephew of Mr. Farncomb. The late Alderman was never married, and Mr. Alderman Stone will, it is understood, succeed to the bulk of his great wealth.

At Plas-tir-ion, Ruthin, North Wales, aged

36, Louisa, wife of Abraham Wells, esq., and youngest dau. of the late Rev. Standish Grady, Elton House, co. Limerick.

At Meopham Park, Tunbridge, Kent, aged 70, John Frederick Herring, animal painter to Her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Mr. Herring was born in 1795, in Surrey, his father being a native of America, who had settled in London as a tradesman. From an early age he displayed a taste for painting, but his juvenile efforts were confined to the filling in of coach-panels and shop sign-boards. The first impulse towards that department of art in which he obtained so much success, was given in the enthusiasm with which he witnessed a race for the St. Leger, at Doncaster, to which he went at the age of eighteen in search of employment. For several years after this the laborious occupation of a stage coachman, between Wakefield and Lincoln, and subsequently between London and York, was varied by assiduous application in the portraiture of the animal of which he was the "whip." The experience of the Juhu was no doubt of great value to the painter. The result was that at the instigation of friends he entirely devoted himself to art, and obtained in a short time a reputation and success in the painting of horses and other animals second to no artist in England. For thirty years he took the portraits of the winners of the Doncaster St. Leger, and painted an immense number of racers and racing scenes for eminent patrons of the turf. He painted for the Queen some of her favourite horses, and executed similar commissions for exalted personages in foreign countries. Mr. Herring's paintings have been extensively engraved, and his popularity has been much increased thereby. The "Members of the Temperance Society," "The Baron's Charger," "Feeding," "The Country Bait," "The Farmer's Pot," "Quietude," display the power of Mr. Herring's genius, and show how accurately he studied animal life, and with what taste he interpreted it. "Duncan's Horses," and "Pharaoh's Chariot Horses," are imaginative subjects which have obtained the approbation of competent judges.

At Warberry Lodge, Torquay, aged 72, Harriet Maria, relict of the Rev. John Fletcher, Rector of Quedgeley, Gloucestershire, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Griffiths, D.D., of Warminster, Wilts.

Sept. 24. At Sandwich, aged 62, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Dilnot Stewart, esq., Capt. R.N.

In Lower Belgrave-st., Eaton-sq., Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Major Scott.

Sept. 25. At Newmiln-by-Stanley, Perthshire, aged 65, Maj.-Gen. John MacDuff, C.B., lately commanding the Oudh Division, Lucknow. He served many years in India with the 40th Regt., and afterwards commanded an infantry brigade in the Kafir war of 1852-3. His last service was against the Indian mutineers.

In Upper Wimpole-st., the widow of Campbell Marjoribanks, esq.

At Kirby Lonsdale, Westmoreland, aged 51, Maj.-Gen. M. E. Sherwill, late H.M.'s 2nd Bengal Fusiliers (101th Regt.)

At Bagneres de Bigorre, Hautes Pyrénées, aged 18, Ada Letitia Grace, eldest dau. of the late Maj. John Palmer Caulfield, H.E.I.C. Bengal Cavalry.

At Kensington, John Ebenezer Davies, esq., of the Irish-chamber, Guildhall, J.P. and D.L.

In Cork Garrison, William Bain, M.D., late Surgeon of H.M.'s 34th Regt., and Surgeon of the District Military Prison, Cork.

Sept. 26. At Cheltenham, aged 61, Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Raikes Trigge Thompson, bart., only son of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson, bart., G.C.B. He entered the navy in 1818, became captain in 1837, rear-admiral in 1857, and vice-admiral in 1863. He married, in 1847, Gertrude, dau. of the Rev. R. N. Raikes, and is succeeded in the baronetcy by his son Thomas Raikes, who was born at Walton-on-Thames in 1852.

At Maids Moreton Lodge, Buckingham, aged 42, Edward Ffolliott Wingfield, esq., late Capt. 2nd Life Guards.

Sept. 27. At Bath, aged 72, Lieut.-Col. Geo. Frederick Frank Vincent, on the Retired List of H.M.'s Indian Army.

At Bedford, aged 56, Maj. S. J. Saunders, late of the 41st Regt. B.N.I.

At Keymer, Sussex, aged 58, T. G. S. Bruere, esq., late of the Madras C.S.

At Dunoon, aged 89, Catherine, widow of William Stevenson, esq., of the Treasury.

Sept. 28. At Brecknock, aged 63, Col. J. Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, of Pennoyre, co. Brecon, H.M.'s Lieut. for that county, and M.P. for the borough of Brecon. He was educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford. He was married twice, his second wife, who died in 1853, being a sister of Mrs. Stonhouse Vigor, of Clifton. Col. Watkins was appointed Lord-Lieut. in 1846, and he was the first mayor of Brecon under the new Municipal Act. He was also the first member for the borough under the Reform Bill. He was a Whig in politics, and was returned at the last election without opposition. He was suffering from illness at the time, from which he never recovered.

At Richelleu, Bagot, aged 54, William Henry Kerr, esq., youngest son of the late Lord Chas. Beauchamp Kerr, and grandson of the fifth Marquis of Lothian.

At Lucerne, Charlotte White, dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Western, of Tattingstone-place, Suffolk.

At his residence, Upper Hyde-park-st., aged 59, Benjamin Oliveira, esq., F.R.S., late M.P. for Pontefract, a gentleman who was a few years ago a prominent member of the independent Liberal party in the House of Commons. His father, Mr. Dominick Oliveira, was a London merchant, but he was originally descended from a Portuguese family, of which one member was created Count Tojal, well known as the Financial and Foreign Minister of the late

Queen of Portugal, while another was Portuguese Ambassador in London at the Court of George IV. He was educated with a view to the diplomatic service, but passed many years of his life in Portugal. Returning to London, with a considerable fortune, he always retained his interest in the country of his descent, and gave a premium of fifty guineas for an essay on Portugal, in connection with the objects of the Great International Exhibition of 1851. He was employed on several international questions connected with loans. In the earlier days of railway enterprise, he took an active share in these undertakings, and was invited to Paris by King Louis Philippe to negotiate the line called the Ceinture de Paris. He wrote "Tracts on Brazil and Portugal," a "Tour in the East," and a volume of travels. He was an advocate of the reduction of the duties on tea, coffee, wine, tobacco, &c., and lived to see his financial views largely carried out by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Oliveira sat for Pontefract from July, 1852, until the general election of 1865, when he was defeated by a local candidate.

At Hampton Wick, aged 71, Comm. Edward Robinson, R.N.

Sept. 29. In Bryanston-sq., Diana, Countess of Clare. The deceased lady was the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Charles Brydges Woodcock, and married (her former marriage with Mr. Maurice Crosby Moore having been dissolved), July 11, 1825, Hubert Fitzgibbon, third and last Earl of Clare, who died in January, 1864, and by whom she had John Viscount Fitzgibbon, Lieut. 8th Hussars, killed at Balaklava; Lady Florence, married to Lord Wodehouse; Lady Louisa Isabella, married to the Hon. Gerald N. Dillon; and Lady Elinor, married to F. W. H. Cavendish.

At the residence of her son, Hamilton-sq., Birkenhead, aged 79, Elizabeth Royall, relict of Admiral Christopher Bell, R.N., C.B., and dau. of the late John Ker, of Flushing.

At H.M.'s Dockyard, Devonport, aged 19, Maria Louisa, eldest dau. of Rear-Admiral Symonds, C.B.

In Euston-sq., aged 95, Thomas Anderson, esq., formerly of the 3rd Regt. (Buff.).

At Fincham Rectory, Norfolk, Ernest Henry, eldest son of the Rev. W. Blyth, and Scholar of Christ College, Cambridge.

At his residence, Stamfordgate, Wigan, aged 63, Ralph Leigh, Clerk of the Peace for the borough of Wigan.

In Gloucester-st., Warwick-sq., aged 78, Sophia Mary, widow of the Rev. John Walker, late Rector of Cottered, Herts.

Eliza Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Samuel Hunter Christie, esq., M.A., F.R.S., &c., formerly Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Sept. 30. At Wimbledon, aged 33, the Lady Raglan. Georgiana, Lady Raglan, was third and only surviving dau. of Henry Beauchamp Lygon, second Earl Beauchamp, by his wife Lady Susan Caroline, second dau. of William,

second Earl of St. Germans. She was born July 30, 1832, and married, Sept. 25, 1856, the present Lord Raglan. The deceased lady leaves a youthful family of four children. The late Lady Raglan was confined of a son on the 9th of August, at the town residence of the family in Great Cumberland-st., and had removed to Wimbledon a few days since to recruit her strength.—*Morning Post*.

At Notting-hill, aged 79, Rear-Admiral W. H. Kitchen. He entered the navy in 1799, and served throughout the war. He was present at the battle of Copenhagen under Nelson, and subsequently served under Sir Hyde Parker, Sir Sidney Smith, Sir Edward Pellew, and other officers. In 1805, being at the time in command of a rocket-boat under Sir Sidney Smith, off Boulogne, he was severely burnt in both hands whilst disengaging a rocket which had remained in the frame, and which threatened to explode in the boat. By his coolness on this occasion, he saved the lives of all on board. He subsequently volunteered for the exceptionally dangerous service of distributing papers in favour of the Bourbons on the French coast, when his capture would have been followed by prompt execution as a spy. His tact and courage, however, brought him off in safety, but he received no reward for the risk, and remained a lieutenant twenty years longer, being only made commander in 1827. In July, 1830, he was appointed to a three years' inspectorship in the Coastguard at Greenwich. In the following winter he so distinguished himself by his exertions in suppressing riots and extinguishing incendiary fires, that he elicited the thanks of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, of the Duke of Grafton (Lord-Lieutenant of Suffolk), of Lord Maynard (Lord-Lieutenant of Essex), and of the magistrates of Suffolk and Essex. The Duke of Grafton, indeed, and Lord Maynard, were so impressed with the value of his services, that they strongly recommended him to the notice of Lord Minto, then First Lord of the Admiralty, who, however, retired from office without conferring upon him the promotion which he had been in consequence induced to promise. He obtained post rank in 1846, and was appointed Governor of Ascension in 1851. He retired in 1858 on a Greenwich out-pension, and became retired rear-admiral in 1864.

At Clive House, Beckenham, Kent, aged 70, Lieut.-Col. Henry Alexander, 96th Foot.

At her residence, in Cheltenham, aged 89, Elizabeth, relict of Matthew Russell, esq., of Brancepeth Castle, co. Durham. The deceased lady was daughter of the late George Tennyson, esq., of Usselby House, Lincolnshire (died July 4, 1833), sister to the late Right Hon. Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt, of Bayons Manor, near Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, sometime M.P. for Lambeth (died July 21, 1861), and aunt to the Poet Laureate. Mr. Russell died in 1822, and left one son, William, who died s. p. in 1850, and one dau., Emma Maria, who married,

in 1828, the present Viscount Boyle, in the peerage of Ireland.

At Callander, Isabella Mary, dau. of Col. R. A. Smith, H.M.'s Bengal Army, and grand-dau. of Physician-General W. S. Stiven, late Bengal Army.

At Tentworth, Midhurst, Sussex, very suddenly, aged 62, Katherine, widow of Joseph Smijth Windham, esq., of Wawne, Yorkshire, who died also very suddenly whilst walking in Regent's-pk., Feb. 3, 1857, and was the youngest son of the late Sir William Smijth, seventh baronet, of Hill Hall, Essex.

At St. John's Wood, aged 62, Dudley Costello, esq. He is a brother of Miss Louisa Stuart Costello, well known as an authoress. He was the son of a military officer, and was himself educated for the army at Sandhurst, and, obtaining a commission, served with his regiment on the staff in North America and the West Indies. Having relinquished the army, he turned his attention to literature, pursued his studies on the Continent for some years, and, while in Paris (1822–1831), was associated with the labours of the ichthyological department of the *Régne Animal*, under Baron Cuvier. Returning to London in 1833, he became successively foreign editor of the "Morning Herald" (1838), and "Daily News" (1846). Besides a volume of travels, "A Tour through the Valley of the Meuse," (1845,) Mr. Costello produced the following works of fiction:—"Stories from a Screen," (1855); "The Joint-stock Banker," (1856); "The Millionaire," (1858); "Faint Heart never Won Fair Lady," (1859); and "Holidays with Hobgoblins," (1860,) republished from "Bentley's Miscellany," the "New Monthly Magazine," and "Household Words." He had also been connected with the "Examiner" newspaper since 1845, and for thirty years had contributed to many of the periodicals of the day. Mr. Costello's latest separate publication is "Italy, from the Alps to the Tiber," an illustrated work in two volumes. He was a few years ago placed on the pension list, with a pension of £100 a-year, on account of his literary ability.

Lately. M. Heim, one of the most talented of the French artists of the last half century. He was a member of the Institute, and an officer of the Legion of Honour, and was born in 1787. His most important picture was "The Massacre of the Jews," for which he was decorated by Louis XVIII. Several of the ceilings in the Louvre were painted by him, and the finest of them, "Vesuvius receiving Fire from Heaven," gained him admission to the Institute.

At Contin, Ross-shire, Mr. George Laidlaw, one of a family connected with Scottish literature, and also known in our northern district as among the earliest and most intelligent of the Lowland sheepfarmers settled in the Highlands. One of the three brothers—Wm. Laidlaw, who died in 1845—is celebrated as having been the factor, amanuensis, and friend of Sir Walter

Scott, and author of at least one popular Scottish song, "Lucy's Flittin'." James, another brother, died about fifteen years ago, much regretted. The Ettrick Shepherd, James Hogg, (who was shepherd to the Laidlaws' father at Blackhouse, in Selkirkshire,) taught James Laidlaw his alphabet, and imbued him with a love of Scottish song and history which never left him. George Laidlaw partook of the same training and the same spirit. They were all ingenious, speculative men, attached to each other with almost feminine tenderness; and now they sleep side by side in the sequestered and picturesque churchyard of Contin, in Ross-shire.—*Inverness Courier*.

Aged 72, General de Meza, the Danish Commander-in-Chief in the late war with Austria and Prussia. He was the descendant of a Spanish Jew who settled in Denmark more than a century ago as a medical practitioner, which was also the profession of the father of the General. He entered the army in 1807, and served in the defence of Copenhagen against the English fleet and army in that year. On the restoration of peace, his proficiency in mathematics procured him a post in the School of Artillery, which he held for more than thirty years, greatly esteemed for his scientific knowledge, but also a subject of ridicule to the students for his effeminate mode of life and his unmilitary bearing. Great was their surprise therefore when, in the war of 1848, he was placed at the head of the artillery, and took the field. He now revealed himself in a totally new character; was more regardless of the hardships of the campaign than the meanest soldier, and on several occasions greatly distinguished himself by his daring enterprise. At Duppel he personally assisted in the capture of two Saxon guns, the chief spoils of the day; and in the following campaign, when retreat became necessary at Idsted, he so ably handled his guns that the Germans, though vastly superior in number, did not venture on a close pursuit. At the conclusion of the war he was named Inspector Royal of Artillery, and in 1853 he received the command of the forces in Schleswig, Jutland, and Funen. Having subsequently held command at Copenhagen and Zealand, he was, on the breaking out of the recent war, charged with the defence of the Dannewerke. His means were altogether inadequate for this task, but he made a creditable resistance, and inflicted more damage than he suffered, until he saw that a longer hold on his extended line was impossible, when he withdrew his troops without loss. Popular feeling, however, has never any consideration for the unsuccessful general; he was deprived of command, and the short remainder of his life was passed in retirement, although military men were unanimous in declaring that he deserved praise for acting as he did, and thus saving the whole Danish army from otherwise inevitable capture.

Oct. 1. At Cheltenham, aged 74, Lieut.-Col. Charles Jowett Vander Meulen, late of

the 48th and 73rd Regts. He entered the army as ensign, Nov. 26, 1807, and served the Peninsula from May, 1809, to Aug. 1810, and again from Sept. 1812, to the end of the war, including the battles of Talavera, Busaco, Albuhera, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthez, and Toulouse, besides various minor engagements and skirmishes. He was wounded at Busaco and at Albuhera, and again at the Pyrenees. His commissions bear date as Lieut. Aug. 10, 1809; capt., Nov. 23, 1823; major, April 7, 1837; brevet lieut.-col., April 8, 1841.

At the residence of his aunt, Carn Cottage, co. Cavan, aged 39, Robert Wigram Clifford, esq., late Capt. H.M.'s 20th Hussars, eldest son of the late Capt. Clifford, H.E.I.C.M.'s Newtown Manor, co. Kilkenny.

In Oxford-terr., Hyde-park, Harriet Esce widow of Charles Blackston, esq., late Cap. 9th Lancers.

In St. John's Wood-road, aged 72, Elizabeth eldest dau. of the late Rev. Robert Morre Prebendary of Salisbury.

Oct. 2. At Woodhouse Eaves, Loughborough Leicestershire, aged 32, Harriette, second dau. of the late Rev. and Mrs. John Brigstocke Burton Rectory, Pembroke-shire, and grandda. of the late Sir William and Lady Sarah I. Crespiigny.

At Longsight, near Manchester, aged 6 Ann, relict of the Rev. B. Butterworth.

At Newton's College, the Close, Lichfield Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Rev. Jos. Simpson Rutter, Vicar of Walsall.

Oct. 3. Marianne, widow of Ed. Francis Colston, esq., of Roundway Park, Devizes.

At Bath, aged 85, the Rev. John Clayton late of the Poultry Chapel, London.

Oct. 4. At Highbury, near Darlington, aged 71, Capt. William Robson, R.N. He entered the Navy in 1808, but at the close of the war he joined the Hon. East India Company service, in which he passed the next fourteen years. In 1830 he rejoined the navy, when he served on the north coast of Spain, and was afterwards twice entrusted with the command of the royal yacht, "Victoria and Albert." He was specially employed on the duty of examining and reporting on the nature of the fortifications and naval resources of the French West India Islands. He continued in the royal yacht until advanced to the rank of commander on Oct. 7, 1846. In 1844 Comm. Robson invented the transparent compass now supplied with the Admiralty charts. His captain's commission is dated Aug. 1, 1860.

In Fitzroy-sq., aged 79, Lieut.-Col. William Simmonds, Bengal Army, unattached.

At Patcham Place, Sussex, Sarah, wife of Lieut.-Col. Paine.

At Peckham Rye, Surrey, aged 71, Mrs. Cordelia Parker Bower, relict of Valentine Bower esq., and youngest dau. of the Rev. Jacob Bickford Bartlett, late of Queen's College, Oxford, and St. Mary Church, Devon.

Oct. 5. At Brighton, aged 77, Rear-Adm. Mainwaring. He entered the navy in 1782

and after accompanying the expedition to Egypt, where he was employed at the landing of the troops, served on the North Sea and Mediterranean station. He was promoted to lieutenant, June 11, 1807, and commanded two of the boats of the "Plantagenet," 74, at the capture of a letter of marque off New York. He was paid off in April, 1815, and after next commanding a West Indiaman for some time, was appointed Nov. 4, 1818, to the "Severn," coast blockade ship. He next served for some time in the "Ramilles," 74, at Portsmouth, and afterwards joined the "Ganges," 84, and in her served on the West India, home, and Brazilian stations. He was promoted to commander May 27, 1826, and after serving six years in the Coastguard, commanded the "Electra," 18, in South America, from April, 1839, to June, 1841. He was posted Nov. 23, 1841, and became retired rear-admiral April 12, 1862.

At Westbury, Sherborne, Dorset, Matilda, wife of Major G. N. Cave, Bengal Staff Corps.

At her residence, Foxlease, Lyndhurst, aged 73, Eliza, widow of Henry Weyland Powell, esq., late Grenadier Guards.

At Clyro Vicarage, Radnorshire, Mary Augusta Dalrymple, wife of the Rev. R. Lister Venables.

At Jodrell Hall, Cheshire, aged 86, Egerton Leigh, esq., of the West Hall, High Leigh, and Jodrell Hall.

At Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, aged 74, Joseph Cox, esq., M.A., and a Magistrate for the Isle of Ely.

Aged 55, Mary Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Walter Brown, Rector of Stonesfield, Oxfordshire, and Prebendary of Canterbury.

At Broxbourne, Herts., aged 28, Judith, youngest surviving dau. of the late Edward Watson Lloyd, esq., Clerk of Assize of the North Wales and Chester Circuit.

Oct. 6. At Ipswich, aged 47, Timms Hervey, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Elwes, of Stoke College, Essex.

At Canterbury, aged 80, Anne, relict of the Rev. T. B. Bunce, Vicar of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury.

Oct. 7. At Upper Clapton, aged 43, Major Henry Lancaster, late of the 20th Regt., Bengal N.I.

At Banbury, Oxfordshire, aged 58, Richard Henry Rolls, Solicitor and Borough Clerk of the Peace.

At Westholme, Somerset, Henrietta Frances, wife of Robert Clerk, esq., late of the Madras C.S.

Suddenly, aged 17, Kate Helena, second child of Lieut.-Col. and the late Charlotte Sleigh.

Oct. 8. At Exeter, aged 70, John Gidley, esq., for the last thirty years Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace of that city, sometime Recorder of Bradninch. See OBITUARY.

At Thormarton Rectory, Frederick Henry Le Mesurier, Comm. R.N. He entered the navy in 1809, and served at the bombardment of Algiers.

At Mareh, Cambridgeshire, aged 80, Charles Cullidge, esq., a Deputy-Lieut. of the county.

At Stamford, aged 54, Mary Anne, wife of Octavius N. Simpson, esq., J.P.

At Nice, aged 51, Heinrich Ernst, the celebrated violinist. He was a native of Brunn, in Moravia, where he was born in 1814. His early instructors in the art in which he afterwards became so proficient were Bochor, Seyfield, and Mayseder, who taught at the Vienna Conservatoire. He went to Paris in 1832. His first appearance in London was in 1844, but since that time he has been a frequent visitant to this country. A few years ago he was struck by paralysis and deprived of the proper use of his fingers, but he subsequently wrote many pieces for his favourite instrument.

Oct. 9. At his residence, Holloway, aged 70, Rear-Adm. Charles Keele. He entered the navy in 1807, and after serving on the West India station was engaged in the defence of Cadiz. He was midshipman of the "Barbadoes" when she drove on shore several gunvessels on the Calvados rock in 1811; and of the "Java," 46, and was severely wounded when that ship was captured, after an honourable defence, by the United States frigate "Constitution." He also served in the "Rivoli," when she intercepted the "Melpomene," French frigate, in April, 1815, and in the short and spirited action which preceded that event he received a severe injury in consequence of one of the gun-breechings giving way. He was promoted to lieutenant, Sept. 24, 1815. He joined the "Arachne," 18, Nov. 24, 1823, and sailed for the East Indies, and was officially noticed for his conduct in the Burmese War. He was advanced to commander, July 22, 1826, served in the Coastguard 1836 to 1839, and again in the West Indies from March, 1841, until posted, July 19, 1843. He became retired rear-admiral Jan. 30, 1863.

At Edinburgh, Susan Dalrymple, youngest dau. of the late Sir John Dalrymple Hay, bart., of Dunragget.

At the High Hall, Etton, near Beverley, aged 68, Henry Estouteville, third son of the late Thomas Grimston, esq., of Grimston Garth and Kilwick, East Yorkshire.

At Bath, aged 21, Leila Augusta Anne, younger dau. of the Rev. Edw. B. Bagshawe, formerly Rector of Eyam, Derbyshire.

Oct. 10. At Pau, after a few days' illness, brought on by exposure while shooting in the Pyrenees, aged 61, the Hon. Ferdinand St. John, son of the third Viscount Bolingbroke.

At Kirkstrees Park, Yorkshire, aged 22, Harriette Matilda, only dau. of Sir George Armytage, bart.

At Ladbroke Hall, Warwickshire, Clara, relict of William Palmer Morewood, esq., of Alfreton Park, Derbyshire, and Ladbroke Hall.

At Stopham House, Sussex, aged 91, Mrs. Georgina Barttelot Smyth, last surviving sister of George Barttelot, esq.

At her residence, Birkenhead, aged 74, Frances, relict of Lieut.-Col. John St. George.

At Nailsworth, Mary, widow of the Rev. Edward Arnold, of Loudwater, Bucks.

Oct. 11. At St. Andrew's, N.B., Maj.-Gen. James Scott, of H.M.'s Bengal Army.

At Settrington House, Yorkshire, aged 39, Godfrey Wentworth Bayard Bosville, esq., of Thorpe and Gunthwaite.

At Broadway House, Torpoham, Devon, aged 68, Anna Maria, relict of F. W. L. Ross, esq.

Oct. 12. At Weston-super-Mare, aged 60, Col. Samuel Smith Trevor, of the Madras Artillery.

At Chatham, aged 47, Capt. Thomas Lovette Gausson, R.N.

At Petham House, Canterbury, aged 50, Thomas Henry Mackay, esq., Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. of the county of Kent.

At Liverpool, on his arrival from the West Coast of Africa, aged 25, Capt. Thomas John Gray, 4th West India Regt.

Oct. 13. At Mulgrave House, Fulham, aged 73, Jane Louisa, widow of John Horsley Palmer, esq.

At Pendleton, near Manchester, William Frances Webster, esq., Capt. and Staff Officer of Pensioners, 1st Manchester District.

Aged 29, Alice Hall, wife of the Rev. John S. Owen, Curate of St. Stephen, Norwich.

At Weston-super-Mare, aged 64, Mary Hamilton, dau. of the late Charles B. Long, esq., formerly of Langley Hall, near Newbury.

Oct. 14. At the residence of her brother, Maj. Talman, at Bromley, Kent, aged 48, Anne, youngest dau. of the late Rev. James John Talman, formerly Chaplain of Bromley College, and Vicar of Stogumber and North Curry, Somersetshire.

At Portsmouth, aged 71, Samuel Irvine, esq., M.D. and D.I.H. He was for many years Staff Surgeon of the Portsmouth Division of Royal Marines.

At Westmeon, Hants., Mary Eliz. Nourse, relict of the Rev. R. J. Waters, D.D., late of Worthing, Sussex.

At Knockhill, Dumfriesshire, aged 25, James Gideon Pott, esq., of Potburn, late of the 11th Hussars.

Oct. 15. At Mount Pleasant, Cambridge, aged 68, Jane Augusta, widow of the Rev. John Hardy Raven, Rector of Worlington, Suffolk.

At her residence, Elm Lodge, Surbiton, aged 65, Maria Catarina Rosalbina Caradori Allan (once a celebrated vocalist), relict of Edward Thomas Allan, esq.

At Rome, aged 30, Anne, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Blaxland, of Fordwich, Kent.

Oct. 16. In St. John's-wood, aged 63, Sir Thomas Whelan, late of Elmville, Dublin. He was a Dublin merchant, who was Sheriff of the city in 1822, and Lord Mayor in 1832. He received the honour of knighthood whilst Sheriff.

At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 38, Captain Horace F. Hill, late Rifle Brigade, and Adjutant of the 8th Northumberland Rifle Volunteers, son of the late Sir T. Noel Hill, K.C.B.

At Clifton, aged 43, William Corbett Burder, esq., a well-known meteorologist. He was the discoverer of the small but beautiful comet of March and April, 1854, and also of the large comet of June and July, 1861, the appearance of which was first publicly notified by him in "The Times" of July 1 of that year.

At Hythe, Kent, aged 69, George Philipps, esq., Royal Marines, third son of the late Thos. Philipps, esq., of Jeffreston, Pembrokeshire.

Maria, wife of the Rev. J. G. Copleston, Rector of Offwell, Devon.

In Guilford-st., Russell-sq., aged 25, Francis Chassereau Bewsher, esq., Lieut. Bengal Staff Corps and Assist.-Commissioner, Dehra Ghazee Khan, third son of the Rev. James Bewsher, of Boulogne-sur-Mer.

At Scarborough, Emma, wife of T. B. Bosville, esq., of Ravenfield Park, Yorkshire.

At Great Yarmouth, Elizabeth Annabella, third dau. of the late Rev. John Spring Casborne, of New House, Pakenham, Suffolk.

Oct. 17. At Hereford, aged 75, Anne Dering, relict of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Arthur Lloyd, of Bessborough, Canada West.

At Wargrave-hill, Berks., Anna Louisa, wife of the Hon. Spencer Dudley Montagu, and widow of Joseph Jekyll, esq., of that place.

At Moulton, Lincolnshire, aged 44, Henry Elwyn Elsdale, esq., late of Burlington-gardens, London, second surviving son of the late Rev. R. Elsdale, D.D.

At Burnham Westgate, Norfolk, William Bolton, second son of the Rev. Henry Girdlestone, Rector of Landford, Wilts.

Oct. 18. At Brockett Hall, Herts., aged 80, Viscount Pa. nerston, K.G. See OBITUARY.

At Betsinger, Kent, the seat of her son Sir Walter James, aged 75, Emily Jane, Dowager Viscountess Hardinge. She was the seventh dau. of Robert, 1st Marquis of Londonderry, and married (1st John James, esq., sometime Minister to the Netherlands, who died in 1818; and (2nd) Dec. 10, 1821, Sir Henry (afterwards Viscount) Hardinge, by whom she had a family of two sons and two daughters.

At the Royal Laboratory, Gosport, Major N. S. Kents Bayly, R.A.

At the residence of his sister, Caroline-st., Eaton-sq., from the effects of a long residence in a tropical climate, Dr. Wm. Ford, F.R.C.S., and of the Mauritius Civil Service.

At Leamington, aged 72, Mary Eliza, widow of Lieut.-Gen. S. Smith, B.L.C.

Oct. 20. At Surrey Lodge, Lambeth, suddenly, aged 60, Woronzow Greig, esq., F.R.S.

At his residence, Norland-sq., Notting-hill, aged 65, Jonathan Duncan, esq., a well-known Currency Reformer.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.
(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)
DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,			
			Sept. 23, 1865.	Sept. 30, 1865.	Oct. 7, 1865.	Oct. 14, 1865.
Mean Temperature			60°·9	59°·3	56°·5	55°·3
London	78029	2803989	1143	1214	1193	1261
1-6. West Districts .	10786	463388	199	192	168	190
7-11. North Districts .	13533	618210	248	267	290	272
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	156	147	168	159
20-25. East Districts .	6230	571158	275	275	247	280
26-36. South Districts .	45542	773175	265	333	320	360

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.							Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Sept. 23 .	594	177	178	156	26	1143		992	970	1962
" 30 .	669	178	171	159	37	1214		1066	1090	2156
Oct. 7 .	633	182	162	178	32	1193		1042	1016	2058
" 14 .	686	172	217	151	35	1261		1007	980	1987

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,
Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, Oct. 17, from the Returns to the Inspector by
the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat ...	3,119	43	10	Oats ...	140	22	0	Beans ...	—	—	0 0
Barley ...	461	30	10	Rye ...	—	0	0	Peas ...	—	—	0 0

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, OCT. 19.

Hay, 4*l.* 4*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.* 12*s.* — Clover, 5*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.				Head of Cattle at Market, Oct. 19.	
Beef	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	1260
Mutton	5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	Cows	—
Veal	4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	7,420
Pork	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i>	Calves	410
Lamb	0 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 0 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Pigs	150

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—(By the Carcase.)

Beef	3 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Pork	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>
Mutton	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	Lamb	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>
Veal	3 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>				

COAL-MARKET, OCT. 20.

Best Wall's-end, per ton, 21*s.* 3*d.* to 23*s.* 6*d.* Other sorts, 20*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY H. GOULD, late W. CARY, 181, Strand.

From August 24 to October 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Sep.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	63	67	57	30. 42	fair, cloudy	9	60	66	58	29. 35	cldy. hy. shra
25	54	68	58	30. 34	do.	10	58	66	58	29. 31	fair
26	54	73	57	30. 23	do.	11	58	63	57	29. 27	do.
27	58	74	56	30. 14	foggy, fair	12	55	61	55	29. 45	do.
28	57	68	58	30. 05	fair	13	56	60	53	29. 56	foggy, rain
29	58	66	57	30. 09	do.	14	51	56	55	29. 74	do.
30	57	63	57	30. 09	do. cloudy	15	51	52	54	29. 89	do. do.
Oct. 1	56	66	57	29. 96	do. do.	16	44	57	56	29. 79	do. do.
2	57	70	58	29. 88	do.	17	56	60	51	29. 24	hy. showers
3	58	68	56	30. 09	foggy	18	50	55	48	29. 01	cldy. const. rain
4	52	68	57	30. 13	fair	19	45	46	43	29. 09	do. do.
5	52	63	56	30. 08	do.	20	40	51	42	29. 40	fair
6	51	65	56	29. 98	do.	21	44	47	45	29. 55	hy. rn. cldy.
7	54	65	57	29. 79	rn. cl. hy. rn. L.	22	46	51	45	29. 33	const. hy. rain
8	56	66	59	29. 44	cldy. hy. rain	23	47	52	47	29. 55	hy. rn. cloudy

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Sept. and Oct.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cent.	Bank Stock.	Ex. Billa. £1,000.	India Stock.	India Bonds. £1,000.	India 5 per cent.
3.25	89½	87½	87½	Shut				105½
26	89½	87½	87½			216 18		105½
27	89½	87½	87½		par. 3 pm.			105½
28	89½	87½	87½		4 dis.			105½
29	89½	87½	87½		5. 1 dis.	219		105½
30	89½	87½	87½		5 dis.			105½
Oct. 1	88½ 9½	86½ 7½	86½ 7½		6. 1 dis.	219		104½ 5½
3	88½ 9½	86½ 7½	86½ 7½		6. 1 dis.	218½	22. 5 pm.	104½ 5½
4	89	87½	87½		6. 2 dis.	216½	24. 5 pm.	104½ 5½
5	88½ 9½	86½ 7½	86½ 7½			219		104½ 5½
6	88½	86½	86½		8. 3 dis.		21. pm.	104½ 5½
7	88½	86½	86½				19. pm.	104½ 5½
9	88½	86½	86½		4 dis.			104½ 5
10	88½	86½	86½		5 dis.			104½ 5
11	88½	86½	86½	245 7	11. 4 dis.	216½	23. pm.	105
12	88½ 9	86½ 7½	86½ 7½		5 dis.		19. pm.	104½ 5½
13	88½ 9	86½ 7½	86½ 7½		19. 13 dis.	218	22. pm.	104½ 5
14	88½ 9	87	87 8		12 dis.	217		104½ 5
16	88½	86½ 7½	86½ 7½		10. 4 dis.	219		104½ 5
17	88½ 9	87	87	218	8. 6 dis.	218		104½ 5
18	88½	87	86½ 7½			217		104½ 5
19	88½ 9	87½	87	250	8 dis.	217 20		104½ 5
20	89	87½	87½	248½ 9				104½ 5
21	89½	87½	87½					
23	89½	87½	87½	219 50	4 dis.			104½ 5

ALFRED WHITMORE,

Stock and Share Broker,

19, Change Alley, London, E.C.

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THE
Gentleman's Magazine
 AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

DECEMBER, 1865.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

ELING CHURCH.

SIR,—Had Mr. Ferrey read my letter with attention he would have seen that I did not say I examined the roof.

Mr. Ferrey says that I stated erroneously that the old font had "circular" arcading: my expression was "semi-circular" arcading. In your August number he alleges the new font to be "a true representation of the old one." I send you a full-sized elevation of one side of the new font, and also a sketch, both shewing an arcading by which the correctness of my statement is demonstrated. I said that the gravestones were covered with Minton's tiles, not "destroyed," and to say that this was rendered necessary by the new arrangement of the seating is a mere subterfuge. The slabs are not so modern as Mr. Ferrey would have you to believe, and even if they were, his covering them cannot be justified. I am, &c.,

W. WARWICK KING.

[The drawings forwarded by Mr. King certainly appear to bear out his statement regarding the font; but as both sides have now had a hearing, we consider it advisable that the controversy should be allowed to drop.]

WORCESTER NOTES AND QUERIES.

1. "Mylke-street," "so called of milk sold there," (*Stow*, p. 110); it is in Cripplegate Ward, opening out of Cheap-side on the north. Sir Thomas More was born here: in it is the City of London School.

2. "Cock and Ram, Fleet St., nere Conduit." "The Standard in Fleet-street was made and finished by the executors of Sir W. Eastfield in 1471, a cistern was added to the Standard, and a cistern was made at Fleetbridge in 1478." (*Stow's Surrey*, p. 8). A Ram Alley appears in Strype's Map opposite Fetter Lane.

3. "Passionists" were the ferrymen; as we speak now of the Aust passage of the Severn, *passus*, &c., being the Low Latin translation of a passage or ferry; *passionaticus* was 'droit du passage.' (*Ducange*.)

4. "Corbus" was a measure of wheat or barley. Fabyan in his Chronycle,

c. 69, spells tray 'treys,' (A.-S. *træp*, 'a trough or tray.'—*Sommer*.)

5. William Botoner, born at Bristol 1415, died 1490; he was author of *Annales Rerum Anglicarum*, printed in vol. ii. p. 321, of Hearne's *Libri Niger Scaccarii*, Oxf. 1728; and the *Itinerarium*, printed at Cambridge, 1775; he also wrote books on Astronomy and Astrology, *Polyandrium Oxoniense*. *Acta Jo. Falstoff*, *Acta Jo. duc. Bedford*, &c. See Watt's *Bibl.*, i. p. 138 b. Corry (*Hist.*, 287) says he was born on St. James' Back, Bristol; that his first patron was Sir John Falstoff; and that he presented the first English translation of the *De Senectute* to Bishop Waynflete without obtaining any preferment. Corry gives the date of his death, c. 1484.—I am, &c.,

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, B.D., F.S.A.

ARMS OF DE CLARE.

SIR,—The following errors occurred, in consequence of the miscarriage of a proof, in my concluding paper on the Arms of De Clare: you will oblige me by inserting them.—I am, &c.,

JAMES GRAVES.

p. 552, line 8, for "demit" read "tenuit."

p. 553, line 28, for "quod defuerit" read "quod ibi defuerit."

p. 554, line 6, for "is" read "are;" line 15, for "Hereford," read "Hertford."

p. 557, line 8, for "Herefordie," read "Hertfordie;" line 17, for "brugensis" read "burgensis;" line 40, for "Nulli" read "Nullo;" line 43, for "proficium" read "proficuum."

p. 558, line 28, for "concessimis" read "concessimus;" line 36, for "Ossoniense" read "Ossoriense."

p. 561, line 23, dele "which would now be called "the mayor's seal" if extant."

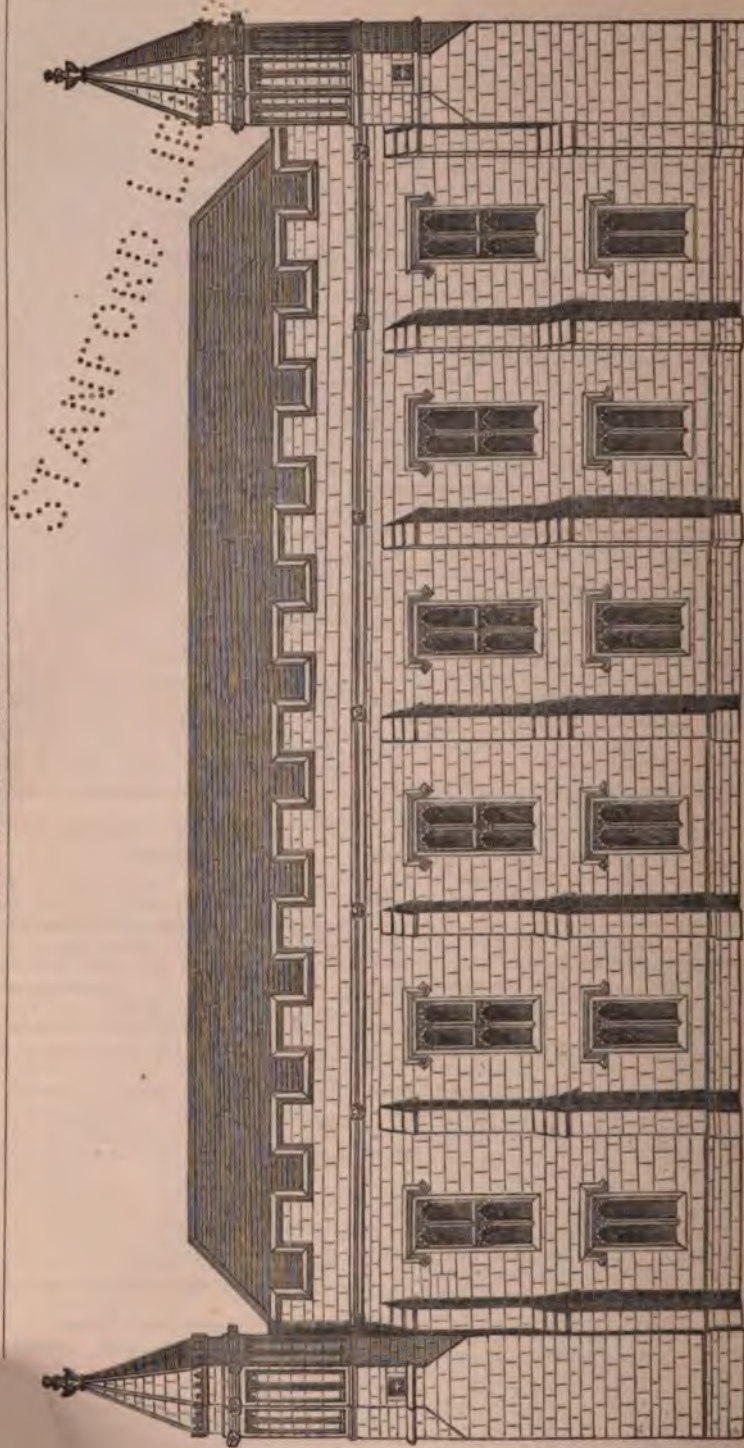
In the Memoir of the Ven. Archdeacon Wilkins* it is erroneously stated that he was presented to the vicarage of St. Mary, Nottingham, by the "present" Earl Manvers; it should be the "late" Earl.

* *GENL. MAG.*, NOV. 1865, p. 644.

2000

ECCLESIASTICAL BUILDINGS, WELLS.

PLATE I.



South Front of the Deanery, A.D. 1480.

The Gentleman's Magazine

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL BUILDINGS OF WELLS.

By JOHN HENRY PARKER, Esq., F.S.A.

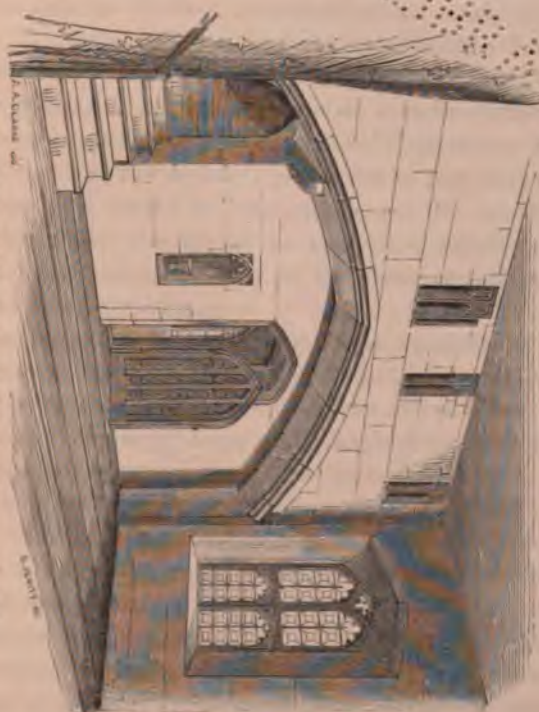
HAVING given a concise account of the Bishop's Palace, I now proceed to give a brief description of the Deanery and the other ecclesiastical buildings of the Middle Ages in the city of Wells.

The DEANERY was rebuilt by Dean Gunthorpe (1472—1498), and, though a good deal spoiled by modern sash windows and other alterations, it is still nearly a perfect specimen of a nobleman's or gentleman's house of the fifteenth century, and has its own gatehouse and wall of enclosure^a. The principal apartments were all on the first floor, which was a very common arrangement in mediæval houses, the ground rooms being commonly cellars and storehouses, for the state of the country, the want of roads, the scarcity of shops, and the bad supply of the markets, made it necessary to keep a much larger quantity of provisions in store than is called for in these days. The saltinghouse, the bakehouse, the brewhouse, the spicery, and many other similar apartments were quite necessary in a large house, and the whole of the ground floor was frequently occupied in that manner. In the Deanery the principal apartment was on the north, or in the garden front, or back of the house, on the first floor, and it is a valuable example of the transition from the earlier mediæval hall, with its lofty roof, to the more comfortable dining-room of later days. At the upper end it has two beautiful bay windows with vaults of rich fan-tracery, one at each end of the dais, but not exactly opposite, nor on the same level; the one at the south end of the dais is on the level of the dais itself, the other is at the foot of the steps on a level

^a See View of South Front, plate i.

with the floor of the hall, this was to contain the sideboard for the use of the servants for carving, &c.; the other probably had the cupboard for the wine, and from this there would be a doorway leading to the wine-cellar and to the withdrawing-room. The same arrangement of two bay windows, and in the same position, occurs in Wolsey's Hall, in Christ Church, Oxford. Two buffets, or sideboards, may have been required, one for the use of the guests at the high table on the dais, the other for the people in the body of the hall. At the lower end of the hall is a stone arch, of wide span, carrying a small chamber, probably for the musicians, curiously squeezed in, the want of height in the hall, owing to its having another story over it, not allowing of sufficient space for a regular music-gallery; this chamber is pierced with three small windows opening into the hall. At the north end of the arch is a staircase to the state bedrooms, or, as they would formerly have been called, the guest-chambers. Under this stone arch is the lavatory, a stone niche with a water-drain at the bottom, similar to the piscina in a church; in the niche was suspended on a hook, or fixed, a small cistern of water with a tap letting out a thin stream of water for the guests to wash their hands before they passed through the screen into the hall, according to the invariable custom of the Middle Ages^b. In those days people did not wash their hands in a basin, as we do, but let a small stream of water pass over and through the hands and washed them in that manner. The same custom is still common in France; any traveller who wishes to see a mediæval lavatory in use has only to ask leave to wash his hands at any country inn in France and he will be shewn to a lavatory of this description, with its small cistern still hanging up over the water-drain, just as represented at Battle Hall, near Leeds Castle, in my work on the "Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages." The only change is that the situation of the lavatory is altered from the entrance of the hall to the entrance of the kitchen, and that the cistern is not often so handsome as the one remaining in Battle Hall. The guest-chamber in a regular mediæval house was over the buttery and pantry at the lower end of the hall; but in this Deanery, in which the arrangements are all transitional from the mediæval to the modern, the guest-

^b See Lavatory and Minstrels' Gallery in the Hall, plate ii.



Lavatory and Minstrels' Gallery in the Hall of the Deanery, A.D. 1480.



chambers were over the hall itself, the buttery and pantry being downstairs along with the kitchen on the ground floor. The handsome windows of the guest-chamber in the upper story leave no doubt that they were rooms of importance; they are almost as fine as those of the hall itself.

At the upper end of the hall, behind the partition at the back of the dais, is another chamber, with a large and fine window in it, which is usually supposed to have been also a guest-chamber, and the same in which Henry VII. slept when he came to Wells at the head of an army in pursuit of Perkin Warbeck, who had raised a considerable force in rebellion, claiming to be the rightful heir to the throne; he was, of course, treated as a pretender, and in a certain sense he was so, but there is reason to believe that he really was a prince of the blood royal, as the accounts preserved in the Public Record Office shew that when he was imprisoned in the Tower of London his table was served as that of a prince, and not that of a more vulgar person, as the Government pretended to consider him in public.

To return to our building: it appears to me doubtful whether this room ever was one of the guest-chambers. It is not in the usual position for one, and as there is no other trace of a chapel in the Deanery, I am more inclined to think that this was the chapel, separated from the upper end of the hall by a screen only, with curtains hanging upon it, which could be undrawn when service was performed. The domestic chapel was often a sacarium only, opening into some other apartment, and there is space here sufficient for such a sacarium, and a priest's chamber behind it. The window has very much the appearance of a chapel window. As I have mentioned that there is an upper story, it is obvious that neither this room nor the hall itself could have an open timber roof. They have flat ceilings, and the beams in the hall are massive and well moulded, except where they have been cut away. There are the mortices of the upright bars of a wooden screen in the beam of the ceiling at the back of the dais against the modern staircase, which appears to agree with the idea of the plan. The hall is unfortunately divided by modern partitions into two bedrooms.

The approach to this hall was by an external staircase at the corner of the house, the doorway to which may be seen in

the wall with the marks of the penthouse over it. The present staircase was originally for the servants only, leading straight down to the kitchen and offices, which were on the ground floor. The house has formed three sides of a quadrangle, with a curtain wall across the fourth side or front, towards the principal court and the gatehouse. It has octagonal turrets at the corners, apparently more for ornament than for defence.

The exterior of this wing of the house in the garden front is very rich and picturesque, and is well known from Pugin's engraving of an elevation of it. The badge of Dean Gunthorpe (a gun) and that of Edward VI. (the rose upon a sun) are carved upon the panels of the bay windows and oriel.

The gatehouse is plain, in the Perpendicular style, but may be earlier than the time of Dean Gunthorpe.

There is a building opposite the gate on entering, which has rather the appearance of having been a chapel with rooms under it, but nothing seems to be known about it, and at present it is used for offices only.

The ARCHDEACONRY appears to have been a house of at least equal importance with the Deanery; in fact, the hall of it is larger and more imposing, and in this instance it occupied the whole height of the building from the ground to the roof. The house was originally built in the time of Edward I., as is shewn by the windows in the gable at the east end and one of the doorways near to this end, which has a fine suite of mouldings on the exterior and a foliated arch within. This was the back door to the servants' court; the front door towards the Close was larger and more important, but only a part of the foliated inner arch can now be traced in the wall, the front of the house having been entirely modernized. The hall occupied about two-thirds of this part of the house, and still retains a very fine open timber roof of the early part of the fifteenth century, probably of the time of Bishop Bubwith, as it agrees with the roof of the hall and chapel of his almshouse. In the east wall of the Archdeacon's hall are the three doorways of the buttery, pantry, and kitchen, as usual, shewing that the offices were at the east end of the house, but have been destroyed. At the further end of the house, beyond the dais, it was divided into two stories, the cellar, or store-room, or parlour below, and the solar, or lord's chamber, or withdrawing-room above; this solar is itself a room of considerable size. The whole of



North Front of the House of the Choir-Master, c. 1480.



Organist's House, c. 1390.

the arrangements indicate that the Archdeacon was a person of considerable importance, and able to exercise hospitality on a grand scale; or the house may have been a sort of residentiary, where the Chapter exercised their hospitality as a body, like the Guests' Hall, recently destroyed at Worcester. This house was the residence of Polydore Virgil, and the solar is said to be the chamber in which he wrote his history. There are accusations against him of alienating a considerable part of the property of the archdeaconry, but an examination of the accounts does not seem to fix this crime upon him, though it was near to his time.

THE HOUSE OF THE CHOIR-MASTER, or PRECENTOR^c, at the east end of the cathedral, is a small gentleman's house of the fifteenth century, tolerably perfect, with the roof and the upper part of the windows of the hall remaining, but disguised and concealed by modern partitions. The porch, with the room over it, remains perfect, and adds much to the picturesque beauty of the house, the rest of which is entirely modernized, and the original offices seem to have been destroyed, as is frequently the case.

THE SINGING SCHOOL, or GRAMMAR SCHOOL, is over part of the west wall of the cloister, and joins on to the south-west corner of the cathedral. The ORGANIST'S HOUSE^c is close to this, and the original communication between the two remains, though now blocked up. It is one of the smaller houses of the fifteenth century, the plan of which was that of the letter T, the hall forming the top stroke and the rest of the house the stem; but the house has been almost entirely spoiled during the last century, vile additions having been made to it, encroaching on the small space originally left between the house and the cloister, and destroying the outline of the house, which, when it stood clear, must have been extremely picturesque. The interior is also spoiled by modern partitions, now becoming more old-looking and more rotten than the original roof of the hall which remains. The Singing School and Organist's House are part of one design, and never ought to have been separated. There is reason to believe that it was designed and probably begun by Bishop Ralph de Salopia; the eastern doorways are characteristic of his work in the Vicar's

^c See North Front of the Precentor's House, and the Organist's House, plate iii.
GENT. MAG. 1865, VOL. II.





View of the Vicars' Hall from the Close, A.D. 1380.

The Vicars Choral formed part of the original establishment of the cathedral, and were incorporated by Bishop Joceline in the beginning of the thirteenth century, and, as he was a great builder, it is probable that he built houses for them; but all that we have remaining of his time are some fragments of beautifully sculptured ornament used up as old material, and built in the spandrels of the arches of the windows and in the parapet of the chapel. These correspond exactly with his work in the cathedral and with the remains of his palace at Wookey; but they may have been brought from some part of the cathedral now destroyed, and the original Vicars' houses may have been of wood only, as was very usual at that period. These were rebuilt by Bishop Ralph of Shrewsbury, in the fourteenth century, and he expressly mentions in his will the houses that he had built for the Vicars, and the present houses are substantially his work, as shewn by the askew doorways and the mouldings of the few original windows that remain; we have also of his work the hall, with its west window and side windows. The east end over the gateway was lengthened in the time of Henry VIII. by Richard Pomeroy.

The houses of Bishop Ralph are on one uniform plan, and several of these remain nearly perfect, though in many cases they have been altered, and two houses thrown into one; nor can we complain much of this when we remember that the houses were originally intended for bachelors only, and each consisted of two rooms with a staircase and closet at the back, but no offices. The Vicars dined together in their common hall, and required no kitchens in their houses. The Close was, in fact, a college, in which each student had a separate small house instead of living together in a large one, on the same arrangement as a charter-house or Carthusian priory. These houses were restored or repaired by the executors of Bishop Beckington late in the fifteenth century, and their arms are inserted in the stones.

According to the original institution of the Vicars Choral they had two principals; it seems natural that each of these should be provided with a house^d of more importance than those of the other Vicars, and we find at each end of the long narrow Close, which, in this instance, takes the place of the

^d See View of the Vicars' Hall from the Close, plate iv.

square college quadrangle, a house of more importance, attached to the west side of the chapel and library at north end, the other to the hall at the south end. The hall at the south end of the Vicars' Close has the kitchen below to the common hall on the first floor, level with the hall carried upon a groined stone vault, introduced in the time of Henry VIII. by Pomeroy, at the same time that the hall was lengthened at the other end. This vault has evidently been introduced within the walls of the fourteenth century, and was left unfinished until the recent restoration of the house in 1863. This house had for a long period been converted into a brewhouse, and was in a very dilapidated state; it has been carefully restored and decorated in the style of the period when it was built. The details of this house brought to view are very valuable examples of the time of Edward III., and some of the forms of doorways are unusual.

The very beautiful gatehouse and bridge over the road from the Vicars' Hall to the cathedral is part of the numerous works of Bishop Beckington, one of the greatest benefactors of the city. The southern arch of this bridge, the one nearest the chapter-house, has long been concealed from view on the south side by a wall, which has lately been removed; on the north side by a building formerly used as the County Record Office, and erected probably in the seventeenth century, but constructed of old materials so ingeniously put together as to deceive the eye at a very short distance and to appear like a part of the original structure. This obstruction, I am happy to say, is about to be removed and the arch left open, which will greatly improve the effect of this very remarkable bridge. I can see no reason for keeping the passage across this bridge always closed, or why the theological students should not be allowed to go across it from their library, formerly the Vicars' Hall, to the cathedral, as the Vicars did of old. This will be, in fact, restoring it to the purpose for which it was built for the present theological students much more truly representing the class of persons for whose use the Vicars' Close itself and the bridge were built, than the present Corporation of Wells does. The degradation of the class of Vicars Choral generally

* See View of Vicars' Hall and Chain Gate from South-West, plate v.

ECCLESIASTICAL BUILDINGS, WELLS.

PLATE V.



Vicars' Hall, A.D. 1880, and the Chain Gate, A.D. 1480, as seen from the South-West.



now called singing men, is one of the curses brought upon the Church by the change in the value of money.

The only other mediæval house in Wells is, I believe, BISHOP BUBWITH'S ALMSHOUSE, near St. Cuthbert's Church. This is remarkably perfect and interesting, though much spoiled about a dozen years ago. The original plan was a great hall, with a chapel at the end of it, and with cells along the side for the almsmen, which were open at the top to the lofty and fine timber roof, so that each old man had the benefit of many hundred cubic feet of air, and in case he became ill or infirm he could hear the service chanted daily in the chapel without leaving his bed, and so could always attend divine service, however old or infirm he might be. At the opposite end of this hall there is a change of plan; the building is here of two stories, like the cellar and solar of a mansion of the period. The upper chamber was the old Guildhall. In this apartment is now preserved a very fine money-chest of the fifteenth century, with the usual three locks, and painted in the old style with a scroll pattern; this is supported on a stand, made for it in the time of James I., with some curious doggerel verses upon it.

It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to observe that the arrangement of the cells along the sides of a large hall is exactly the same as that of the dormitory of a monastery. This arrangement is the most economical of space consistent with an abundance of air, and has been adopted in the dormitory of Radley School and some other large schools where the masters are enlightened enough to profit by the wisdom of their ancestors. The same arrangement is also adopted in some of the public baths lately erected in various places, and for the same reasons; the partitions of the cells give privacy without losing space, and, being open at the top to the roof, there is plenty of air. At Glastonbury an almshouse of this description, of the fourteenth century, has had the hall roof destroyed and each of the cells roofed over, so as to turn them into a little street of cottages. I cannot see the advantage of this change; when the old arrangement obtained, the almsmen or the monks were kept warm in the winter by hangings and an awning over the cell.

VERBOTERIE CLOISONNÉE*

If we review the literature of the nineteenth century we are astonished at the immense development of two of which were but imperfectly cultivated by our scientific literature, and the antiquarian publications may dismiss the former: for we have indeed been led to the various puns and jokes, that it is very difficult to express the opinion of a reader whether he may be struck by "Fun," or some so-called serious periodical. But publications are taking, and have been taking, so long that it is very difficult to guess where they will stop. Our country has its archæological society, and consequently "to say nothing of the goodly rows of voluminous labours of the Society of Antiquaries, the Archæological Association. On looking over the volumes, one fact especially forces itself upon the eye: the immense space given to primæval antiquities. It is utterly useless in advancing our progress in art, and in the study of mediæval objects, which, on the contrary, are much less illustrated. The consequence is, that all this mass of illustration is of comparatively little use to the artist. As a whole, we should have been better off had we devoted more of nature more, and those of primæval man much less. By any chance we do read those parts of antiquarian literature devoted to the productions of the earlier ages, we cannot but be struck by the frequent occurrence of a certain class of jewels in Anglo-Saxon graves. This jewellery is generally of the same peculiarity of being decorated with small cells, for the most part red, and set in little cells, forming

* "Description du Trésor de Guarrazar accompagnée de recherches archéologiques qui s'y rattachent. Par Ferdinand de S. Gido Editeur, 1860.)

"Recherches sur le lieu de la Bataille d'Attila en 451, ou plutôt de la Planche chromolithographique représentant—

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gold; in fact, it is a species of *cloisonnée* enamel, only the glass has been put in cold, instead of being fused. This red substance is variously described as thin slices of garnet, as red glass, and sometimes (see M. Labarte, Catalogue of the Debruge Collection) as red enamel. Of late years numberless examples of it have been recognised or discovered, e.g. the sword of Childeric, the service-books of Theolinda, the crown of Hungary, &c., and probably the best account of it will be found in the three volumes at present in question. Thus M. Lasteyrie describes the Gothic crowns lately found in Spain, M. Peigné Delacourt the curious arms found at Pouan, while M. de Linas passes in review the whole subject, illustrating it more particularly by the works of no less a person than St. Eloi, many of which were existing prior to the great convulsion of the last century.

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Letters hung round the Crown of Reccesvinthus.

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usual red colour, while to the lower border hang twenty-three letters which by the skill of the French antiquaries have been arranged into the sentence of *RECCSVINIVS . REX . OFFERET*; each of these letters, as will be seen by the accompanying cut, is formed of the glass-work under consideration. Reccesvinthus was associated by his father in the

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Back of Cross attached to Crown of Reccesvinthus.

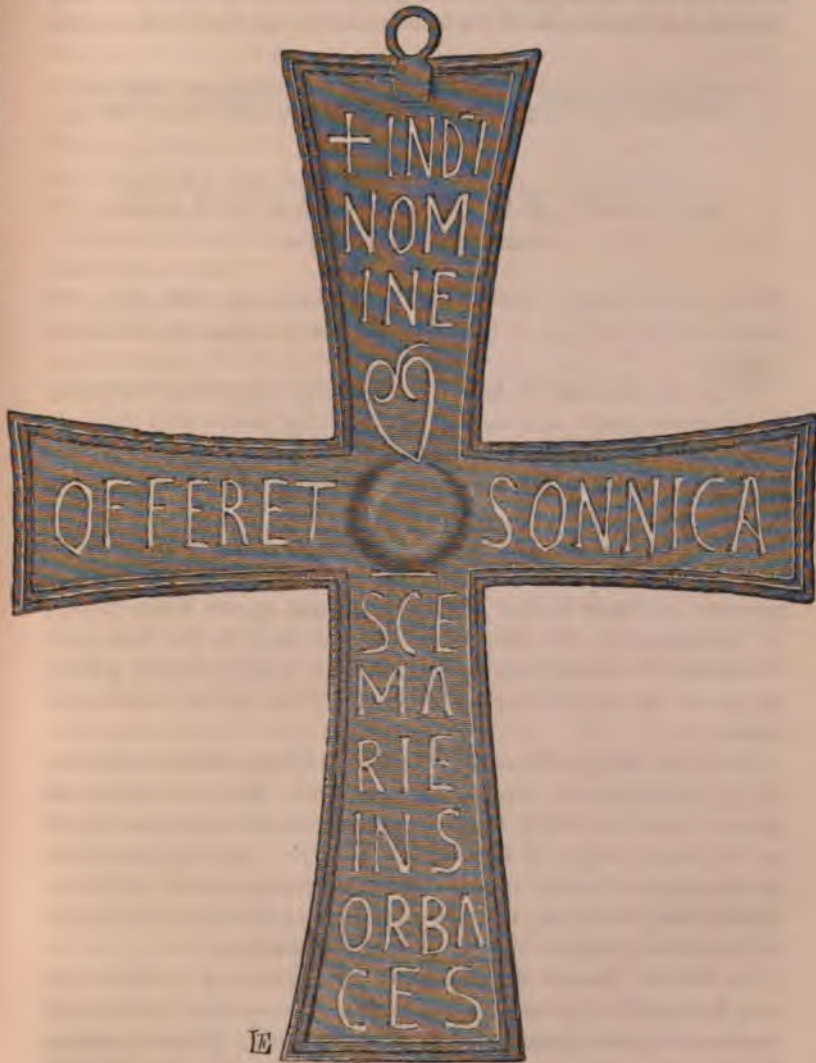


Jewel from Front of Cross of Reccesvinthus.

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square college quadrangle, a house of more importance, one attached to the west side of the chapel and library at the north end, the other to the hall at the south end. The house at the south end of the Vicars' Close has the kitchen belonging to the common hall on the first floor, level with the hall, and carried upon a groined stone vault, introduced in the time of Henry VIII. by Pomeroy, at the same time that the hall was lengthened at the other end. This vault has evidently been introduced within the walls of the fourteenth century, and was left unfinished until the recent restoration of the house in 1863. This house had for a long period been converted into a brewhouse, and was in a very dilapidated state; it has now been carefully restored and decorated in the style of the period when it was built. The details of this house now brought to view are very valuable examples of the time of Edward III., and some of the forms of doorways are very unusual*.

The very beautiful gatehouse and bridge over the road from the Vicars' Hall to the cathedral is part of the numerous works of Bishop Beckington, one of the greatest benefactors of the city. The southern arch of this bridge, the one nearest to the chapter-house, has long been concealed from view on the east side by a wall, which has lately been removed; on the west side by a building formerly used as the County Record Office, and erected probably in the seventeenth century, but constructed of old materials so ingeniously put together as to deceive the eye at a very short distance and to appear like part of the original structure. This obstruction, I am happy to say, is about to be removed and the arch left open, which will greatly improve the effect of this very remarkable bridge. I can see no reason for keeping the passage across this bridge always closed, or why the theological students should not be allowed to go across it from their library, formerly the Vicars' Hall, to the cathedral, as the Vicars did of old. This would be, in fact, restoring it to the purpose for which it was built, for the present theological students much more truly represent the class of persons for whose use the Vicars' Close itself and the bridge were built, than the present Corporation of Vicars does. The degradation of the class of Vicars Choral generally,

* See View of Vicars' Hall and Chain Gate from South-West, plate v.



Vicars' Hall, A.D. 1380, and the Chain Gate, A.D. 1450, as seen from the South-West.



now called singing men, is one of the curses brought upon the Church by the change in the value of money.

The only other mediæval house in Wells is, I believe, BISHOP BUBWITH'S ALMSHOUSE, near St. Cuthbert's Church. This is remarkably perfect and interesting, though much spoiled about a dozen years ago. The original plan was a great hall, with a chapel at the end of it, and with cells along the side for the almsmen, which were open at the top to the lofty and fine timber roof, so that each old man had the benefit of many hundred cubic feet of air, and in case he became ill or infirm he could hear the service chanted daily in the chapel without leaving his bed, and so could always attend divine service, however old or infirm he might be. At the opposite end of this hall there is a change of plan; the building is here of two stories, like the cellar and solar of a mansion of the period. The upper chamber was the old Guildhall. In this apartment is now preserved a very fine money-chest of the fifteenth century, with the usual three locks, and painted in the old style with a scroll pattern; this is supported on a stand, made for it in the time of James I., with some curious doggerel verses upon it.

It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to observe that the arrangement of the cells along the sides of a large hall is exactly the same as that of the dormitory of a monastery. This arrangement is the most economical of space consistent with an abundance of air, and has been adopted in the dormitory of Radley School and some other large schools where the masters are enlightened enough to profit by the wisdom of their ancestors. The same arrangement is also adopted in some of the public baths lately erected in various places, and for the same reasons; the partitions of the cells give privacy without losing space, and, being open at the top to the roof, there is plenty of air. At Glastonbury an almshouse of this description, of the fourteenth century, has had the hall roof destroyed and each of the cells roofed over, so as to turn them into a little street of cottages. I cannot see the advantage of this change; when the old arrangement obtained, the almsmen or the monks were kept warm in the winter by hangings and an awning over the cell.

VERROTERIE CLOISONNÉE*.

If we review the literature of the nineteenth century, we shall be astonished at the immense development of two of its minor products, which were but imperfectly cultivated by our forefathers, viz comic literature, and the antiquarian publications. At present we may dismiss the former: for we have indeed become so accustomed to the various puns and jokes, that it is very difficult to discover the expression of a reader whether he may be studying "Punch" or "Fun," or some so-called serious periodical. But the archaeological publications are taking, and have been taking, so large a development that it is very difficult to guess where they will stop. Nearly every county has its archaeological society, and consequently its "Transactions;" to say nothing of the goodly rows of volumes representing the labours of the Society of Antiquaries, the Archaeological Institute, the Archaeological Association. On looking over all these series of volumes, one fact especially forces itself upon the reader, and that is the immense space given to primæval antiquities. These are of course utterly useless in advancing our progress in art, and so far unlike mediæval objects, which, on the contrary, are much more sparingly illustrated. The consequence is, that all this mass of literature and illustration is of comparatively little use to the artist. Perhaps, if the whole, we should have been better off had we studied the works of nature more, and those of primæval man much less. If, however, by any chance we do read those parts of antiquarian publications devoted to the productions of the earlier ages, we cannot fail being struck by the frequent occurrence of a certain class of jewellery often found in Anglo-Saxon graves. This jewellery is generally of gold, but sometimes presents the peculiarity of being decorated with small pieces of garnet for the most part red, and set in little cells, formed by strips of

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^b De origine actaque Getarum liber.

things remain to be noticed; first, the question of the glass, and second, the present locality of the piece.

M. Delacourt tells us that some of the pieces of the majority would appear to be only glass. MM. Pelouze and Sénarmont, members of the Academy, who have examined these jewels.

The present history of the arms, &c. is told in the following manner: They were found in 1842 by Le Sieur Bultat, who was then at the museum at Troyes, and sold the gold hilts, je ne sais pas the name of Gauthier. M. Delacourt bought them for the Emperor, and the blades being in the possession of the copies made of them, which with the gold were deposited in the museum at Compeigne. Judge then of the fine day to find the following labels attached to the hilts: xii. siècle. Epée de garde Wallonne du xvii. siècle. Directeur du Musée d'Artillerie."

The end of the matter was that the real sword was presented to the Emperor, who most generously presented everything to the museum at Troyes, accompanied by the observations, which might well be treasured up for future reference.

"In these matters the preservation of national antiquities in places where they are found. There principally they are able to help the study of historical problems."

The work of M. Charles de Linas has its object to restore the chalice attributed to St. Eloi, and the revolution preserved in the Abbey of Chelles. To say, that it then went into the national collection of works of art.

The Abbey of Chelles was founded in 638 by Clovis II., and this chalice, attributed to St. Eloi, had been preserved there from time immemorial. M. de Saussay visited the abbey, and struck with the object, made it the subject of a plate in his *Panoplia Sacerdotalis*. This print is now the property of the restoration of the chalice. M. de Linas thinks the drawing a coloured drawing made by one of the nuns. It is a deep goblet, with a knop and foot, but no pipe. The bowl, more especially the bowl, is decorated by a cloisonné—what? Enamels, says M. Grésy, who has examined the chalice in the transactions of La Société Impériale de France. Glass, says M. De Linas, who has examined the present work to support his view. In order to review the subject of Merovingian jewellery, of St. Eloi, or those attributed to him, in parti-

Revolution was particularly fatal to the works of this celebrated saint, minister, and goldsmith, so that at the present time we have no one thing remaining which can be pointed out as his handiwork in the precious metals.

The work of M. de Linas is illustrated by sundry coloured plates from his own drawings, and if they do not possess the artistic merit of those illustrating the book of M. Peigné Delacourt, at least they have the very great merit of shewing what they have to shew in the most distinct manner. These plates represent—the chalice of Chelles, the cross of St. Martin les Limoges, the four-lobed jade bowl at St. Denis, all works attributed to St. Eloi, and all destroyed; the eagle and peacock forming part of the treasure of Athanaric, King of the Visigoths (died 381), found at Petroja in Wallachia; the celebrated plate of Chosroës, now in the Cabinet des Antiques at Paris; part of the ancient Hungarian crown; and two phaleræ pectorales of the Merovingian times; besides a good many other examples of *cloisonnée* glass-work, such as brooches, &c.

The following list is given of the works attributed to St. Eloi, and which may possibly be useful to the antiquary. Unfortunately, as I have before observed, they have all been destroyed, with the exception of the first.

1. The seat of Dagobert, now in the Musée des Souverains in the Louvre. There are considerable doubts about this, most antiquaries believing it to be an antique work, or at least a copy of one. Suger made additions and alterations to it in after times.

2. A golden cross as high as a man; this was placed behind the great altar at St. Denis.

3. A cross at St. Victor at Paris.

4. A great golden cross offered by Jean, Duke of Berri, in 1406, to Notre Dame de Paris.

5. A chalice in the church of St. Loup at Noyen.

6. At Brives la Gaillarde, a silver bust, partly enamelled (?), containing the reliques of St. Martin.

7. At Chatelac, where St. Eloi was born, a chalice and cross.

8. Two crosses at Grandmont.

9. Cross of St. Martin les Limoges, (of which a plate is given).

10. A censer and naviculæ at St. Martin de Tournai.

11. In the Abbey of Vaso a rock crystal, ornamented with stones, finely engraved by St. Eloi; this represented the Story of Susannah, and bore the inscription, *LOTHARIUS REX FRANCORUM ME FIERI JUSSIT*.

12. Two candlesticks in the cathedral at Limoges.

13. The chalice of Chelles: (a plate given of this).

14. At Solignac an enamelled chasse.

15. The green jade vessel in the treasury of St. Denis.

It should be said that this list is due, in the first instance, to l'Abbe Tesier, with the exception of the last item. Doubtless had the actual objects come down to our own times, sad havoc would have been made in the foregoing list; for instance, those mentioned as being decorated with enamel are in the highest degree to be suspected. But some, such as the chalice of Chelles, and the cross of St. Martin les Limoges, of which we have authentic drawings, certainly do present us with the *cloisonnée* glass and filagree, both distinguishing characteristics of other jewels of that time.

With reference to the chalice of Chelles, our author observes:—

"That by its form it is nearly identical with the chalice held by the sub-deacon in the illuminations of the Sacramentarium of Autun, (ninth century). It also resembles the chalice of St. Ludger (eighth century), and does not differ essentially, with the exception of the handles, from the vase found at Gourdon (sixth century)."

Here, however, it must be observed, that he is rather mistaken, the vase of Gourdon being very small, and of the ordinary antique type. He continues:—

"The vast proportions of the cup are not less conclusive, reminding us of the times when the Communion was habitually received by the two elements. I do not, however, believe that it belongs to the *calices ministeriales*, in which a small quantity of the precious blood of our Lord was mingled with the remains of the oblation wine and given to the people. These latter chalices, being very heavy and very large, would be furnished with handles, in order to allow the deacons to handle them conveniently. In my opinion, the chalice of Chelles is a consecration chalice, *calix sanctus*, which was used by the bishop when the entire clergy communicated at the Episcopal Mass, a custom of which I have found no traces in the 'Ordines' posterior to the eighth century."

Thus far M. de Linas. If we look at the print a doubt is apt to arise whether the vessel was ever intended at all, in the first instance, for a chalice; it looks much more like a drinking-cup: besides, the projections of the glass *cloisonage*, and of the jewels, so near the rim, would singularly unfit it for a sacred vessel. What more probable than that it formed part of the plate of Queen Bathilda, and was given by her on the foundation of the Abbey, just in the same way that Theolinda gave some of her secular jewels to the church at Monza? Perhaps it may be asserted that the objects at Monza were equally appropriate to secular and religious purposes, such as the comb and the fan, but the inscription on the latter, which has been deciphered by the Rev. Cesare Aguilhou, completely proves the primitive secular destination, e.g. *PULCHRIOR ET FACIE DULCIS VIDEARIS AMICA* ^c.

But to return to the chalice of Chelles. M. de Linas next proceeds to investigate with what material the *cloisonnée* compartments were

* See Archaeological Journal.

filled. As to the red, he asserts that it could not be *champlevé* enamel, as the compartments are evidently projecting. It could not be *cloisonnée*, because *cloisonnée* enamel was not practised in the Merovingian times. Was it garnet? It is certain that garnet was used by the goldsmiths of that epoch, but it is found only in small quantities, and in an isolated state. The amount of labour to cut and polish so very many pieces of precious stone as are found in the chalice of Chelles would be enormous. Everything considered, M. de Linas comes to the conclusion that the mass of the red decorations of the chalice of Chelles were red glass. As to the white and green portions, he is a little doubtful whether they might not possibly be enamels, but after a long investigation he states that there does not exist any trace of Merovingian enamel upon gold, and therefore he believes that they also were of glass.

In the course of the investigation he mentions the Alfred jewel, and that formerly in the Roach Smith collection but now in the British Museum; also the rings of Ethelwulf and Ahlstan. These two latter are said upon the authority of M. Laborde to be ornamented with a bluish-black enamel, whereas the fact is that the material is niello. Mr. Waterton, the learned possessor of the Ahlstan ring, has certainly every opportunity of solving the question, and he quotes both as examples of niello in a paper in a recent volume of the "Archæological Journal." As to the Alfred and the Roach Smith jewels, M. Laborde and M. Labarte are disposed to view the enamels as being Byzantine, while the settings alone are Anglo-Saxon.

Now, independently of the inscription, any one who examines the Alfred jewel carefully cannot fail to remark how very clumsily the *cloisonage* of the enamel has been executed, and it certainly does look very like the first attempt of some Anglo-Saxon goldsmith under Byzantine tuition.

The restoration of the jade vase, formerly in the treasury of St. Denis, is very curious, and in the extracts from the inventory made in 1534 we find that garnets, root of emerald, pearls, blue glass, and green glass, were all combined in the *opus inclusorium*.

No less curious is the celebrated bowl or plate of Chosroës, also formerly in the treasury at St. Denis, where it did duty as having been possessed by no less a personage than King Solomon. M. Longperier (to whom, by the way, we owe the restoration of the inscription in the crown of Reccesvinthus,) has recognised the portrait cut in the centre as representing Chosroës I., who reigned in Persia from 531 to 579. This bowl, although formerly believed to be a *cloisonage* of precious stones, is really nothing more than coloured glass, the centre alone being engraved on crystal.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the work is the seventh chapter, where the author gives a *résumé* of his investigations into the various

matters incrustated in the Merovingian jewels. There are clearly two sorts, one natural and the other artificial. As regards the first, numerous objects in the collection of M. H. Daudot are decorated with little pieces of garnets. The same stone is mentioned in the inventory of St. Denis as being found in the jade vase of St. Eloi, and the cross of Charlemagne. M. Delacourt, as we have seen, found garnets on the pommel of the Pouan swords. The museum at Arras contains objects which distinctly shew the use of precious stones for this purpose; and the offerings of Suintila, found at Toledo, and now at Madrid, shew the employment of jacinths, or even of cornelian.

Purple, red, green, blue, and colourless pieces of glass are used: but to mention the various instances of their employment would be to make a long catalogue of almost all Merovingian jewels known to us.

M. de Linas thus gives us his conclusions upon the subject:—

1. That the barbarians adopted the arts of the conquered people.
2. The conquerors preserved the principal types of the old ornamentation, but as regards jewellery these types became gradually modified by each nationality.

3. A certain process, viz. that of *cloisonnés* glass-work, remained common to the workshops of Germany, Gaul, North Italy, Spain, and England.

4. This type—of which the most ancient specimens may be A.D. 451 according to M. Delacourt, or A.D. 481 if we take the arms of Childeric—was greatly in favour with the barbarians; they encouraged its application in the countries they occupied, and finished by adopting it themselves.

W. BURGESS.

ORNAMENTATION OF ANCIENT BELLS.

"I think we may safely point to Lynn, in Norfolk, for the earliest specimens of these beautiful castings, many of which are, in their way, fully equal to what have come down to us in illuminated MSS. We find the names of Thomas and William de Lynn, of Johaunes Godyng de Lynn, of the Wambis and Schep families connected with this art during the fourteenth century, all more or less diffused over East Anglia, and using lettering, and stamps, and diaper, nearly identical. One could heartily wish that more specimens of their work remained, but the custom of augmenting peals for ringing purposes during the eighteenth century in all the larger parishes has made terrible havoc amongst them; the chances of a successful find being now much greater in the inaccessible village bell-cot than in the stately well-newelled tower. The inscriptions on the bells of this period are invariably in single capitals, each capital highly adorned, the initial ones especially so, with diapered ornament. Often the human figure is combined in various attitudes to suit the shape of the letter, usually in ecclesiastical costume. Many of the initial capitals are, besides, beautifully crowned. The inscription always begins with a floriated cross, more or less elaborate; and between each word is a stop, usually a fleur-de-lis, or sprig of some pattern. The canons are often, besides, elaborately moulded."—*Rev. J. H. Sperting's Lecture on Church Bells.*

IRISH FOLK-LORE MYTHOLOGY.

(Concluded from p. 576.)

To the early Druids, many of our later Irish writers have attributed a knowledge of the use of charms, magic, necromancy, enchantments, and the black art. We may find a variety of accounts, regarding Druids and Druidism, in the late Professor O'Curry's copy of the Book of Lismore^a. And in the national depository, which contains a copy of this same MS., we may discover a paper treating on the offices, laws, privileges, and social habits of the Druids^b. Much of the matter contained in it is, however, of a purely speculative kind. According to some accounts, the Irish Druids were accustomed to utter certain mysterious and rhapsodical speeches, in an extemporaneous manner; and several of these reputed improvisos have been preserved by our scribes.

On Hallow Eve, in the Highlands of Scotland, a bunch of broom is fastened round a pole, and this combustible material is set on fire after dusk. The bearer, attended by a great crowd, runs through or round the village. Afterwards, flinging his burden down, a great quantity of faggots and inflammatory matter is heaped on the burning embers, until a great bonfire is kindled, which illuminates the place surrounding. This practice is a supposed relic of Druidism; for the old Gallic councils forbid Christians *faces preferre*, whilst the *accensores facularum* were condemned to capital punishment, this being estimated a sort of demoniacal sacrifice^c. I have not been able to ascertain whether any similar custom prevailed in Ireland.

Among the traditions referring to Druidic or Pagan incantations, practices, magic, and *diablerie*, the following are on record.

On the 1st of May the Druids drove cattle through the Bael fires, in order to preserve such animals from disorders during the remainder of that year. This pagan custom was lately practised in Munster and Connaught, when the farmers and peasants burned wisps of straw near their cattle through a like motive^d. The old Irish used in former time a certain ointment compounded of herbs and butter, made on May-day or on the Festival day of the Holy Cross. This was in-

^a See vol. ii. p. 558, of this learned Irish scholar's Catalogue of Irish MSS. contained in the Royal Irish Academy.

^b This was written by the late Edward O'Reilly, and is dated Harold's Cross, Feb. 4, 1824.

^c Borlase's Antiquities of Cornwall, p. 131.

^d See Vallancey's Essay on the Antiquity of the Irish Language, p. 19, 1772.

tended to prevent bees from deserting their hives. Since the Druidic times, Irish spring wells are said to have been invested with some sacred character. To desecrate a holy spring is considered profanity, and likely to cause it to become dry, or to remove far from its first position; severe chastisement is believed to be oftentimes visited on the wanton delinquent.

Irish traditions mention a wonderful ring, by which the upright judge, Moran, tested guilt and innocence. It is also mentioned in the Brehon Laws, as being one of the ordeals of ancient Ireland.

The old Irish had some acquaintance with astrology. There is yet extant an anonymous poem of twenty-eight verses, describing the natural qualities of persons born on each day of the week. It was written apparently by an ancient poet. We also find some recipes or charms to be used as antidotes against diseases or accidents, preserved in writing and found in the Irish MS. collection of our National Academy, Dublin.

The transmigration of certain remarkable persons from one animal or object to another is frequently found in the relations of our early Irish bards, and this would appear to have formed a part of our pagan ancestors' religious creed*. In the absence of correct information on this subject, our bards and *shanachies* have indulged greatly in unreliable speculation, regarding the religion and rites of the Druids. We find in his poem on Glendalloch, written in 1802, that William Drennan has thus fancifully described the appearance of a chief Druid engaged in some of the mystic rites of his order:—

“In flaming robe, of spotless white,
The Arch-Druid issued forth to light;
Brow-bound with leaf of holy oak,
That never felt the woodman's stroke.
Behind his head a crescent shone,
Like to the new discovered moon;
While, flaming from his snowy vest,
The plate of judgment clasp'd his breast.
Around him press'd the illumin'd throng,
Above him rose the light of song;
And from the rocks and woods around,
Return'd the fleet-wing'd sons of sound†.”

There is a poem in the Royal Irish Academy which gives an account of Cormac Mac Art's famous hostile expedition into Munster, when he encamped at Drom Damhghaire, now Knocklong, in the county of Limerick. His Druids, by their incantations, dried up all the springs

* According to a prevailing popular notion, witches are often found metamorphosed into rabbits or black cats, and chased by huntsmen under such disguises.

† See William Drennan's "Fugitive Pieces in Verse and Prose." (Belfast, 1815, 12mo.)

of water in Munster. This caused the greatest consternation to the king and inhabitants in that part of the country. However, they procured ultimate relief from Mogh Ruith, the Druid, who lived at Valencia, on the Kerry coast. The magic arts of this latter, thus exercised, prevailed over the efforts of his discomfited brethren.

Among the Highland traditions we are informed that crystal gems, sometimes set in silver, are called *Clach Bhuai*, or 'the powerful stone,'—*rectè*, *Buadhach*. Another sort of amulet is called *Gleim Naidr*, or 'the adder stone.' Some necromancy is connected with the possession of these relics, for it is believed they ensure good luck for the owner. In certain cases, the Highlander was known to travel over one hundred miles, bringing water with him, in which the *Clach Bhuai* was to be dipped. Such practices were required to produce the intended effect. These were supposed to have been the magical gems or stones used by the Druids, and which, when inspected by a chaste boy, would enable him to see an apparition in them, so as to foretell future events^ε. I have not been able to discover, if a similar custom ever prevailed in Ireland.

As an instance of *diablerie* forming part of our pagan superstitions, the following account remains on record. Two women are spoken of in some ancient tracts, who are said to have come over from Scotland for the express purpose of subjecting Cormac Mac Art, monarch of Ireland, to the influences of demonism. The publication of the Irish Brehon laws will doubtless throw a considerable share of light on our more ancient customs, superstitions, habits, and traditions.

The Irish, like the ancient Romans, paid especial attention to lucky and unlucky days. Augustus the Pious never went abroad on that day succeeding *Nundinæ*, nor did he undertake any serious business on the *Nonæ*, in order to avoid an unlucky omen^h. It was considered unlucky by the Irish to get married during the month of May. The ancient Romans had a like superstition against entering the matrimonial state at this period, as Ovid thus testifies:—

Hac quoque de causa, si te proverbia tangunt
Mense malas *Maio* nubere vulgus ait^l.

In the Highlands of Scotland the 3rd of May was called *La Sheachanna na bleanagh*, or "the dismal day." It was considered unlucky to begin any affair of consequence on that particular day.

The following couplet is often quoted, and much importance is attached to it by the country people:—

Happy is the bride that the sun shines on;
Happy is the corpse that the rain rains on.

^ε See Pennant's *Tour in Scotland* in 1769, vol. i. pp. 101, 102. (Warrington, 1774, Third Edition.)

^h See Suetonius, *Vita Augustini*, cap. 92. ^l *Fastorum*, lib. v. ver. 489, 490.

Among the strange customs and observations of the Irish people, the following deserve to be noted. A horseshoe is nailed on the threshold of the peasant's cabin, and cloves of wild garlic are planted on thatch over the door, for good luck. It is regarded as unlucky to find a pin with the point turned towards you; but it is considered a lucky circumstance to find a crooked pin. Whoever breaks a looking-glass is supposed to incur some future calamity: on this superstition an appropriate ballad, called "The Doom of the Mirror," has been written by B. Simmons. A red-haired woman, if met first in the morning, betokens something unlucky falling out during the day. To pluck a fairy hawthorn-tree is supposed to be extremely dangerous and rash, as it provokes elfin resentment, and bodes ill-luck. It is considered lucky to see magpies in even numbers; but it is unlucky to find them in odd numbers. It is deemed unlucky to build a house on the usually travelled path, where *Sheeoges* or Fairies pass. The occupant of such a dwelling is said to merit their vengeance, and he will suffer evil consequences by the wreck of his property or by the premature death of his stock. Disasters often happen to members of his family; and sometimes, by his own maiming or sudden decease, they are deprived of the means for support.

The following practices or superstitions are probably referable to Pagan times. The old custom of dressing the May-bush with garlands and wild-flowers, whilst placing it on a dung-heap, or before their doors, once so universal, is now rarely witnessed. The poet Furlong, before his last tranquil rest in the old haunted graveyard of Drumcondra, used to visit the more distant suburban village of Finglas, to witness the "May sports," as he tells us in an ably conducted periodical, to the pages of which he was a pretty constant contributor^k. These sports chiefly prevailed in the districts of Fingal, Meath, and other detached localities, brought under English domination at an early period. In the north of Ireland such amusements were also common, and they appear to have been introduced by English or Scotch settlers.

When a stranger comes into a farm-house, whilst a churning takes place, if a hand be not given to the well-plied dash by this visitant, it is supposed the butter will be abstracted in some mysterious manner. Even the upper classes will not refuse a share in this labour, as a matter of courtesy and consideration towards the residents' feelings, and to prevent ill-luck.

Churning before sunrise upon May-morning is an especial object with

^k "The Dublin and London Magazine," for 1825—1828, four vols., 8vo. In the latter year, this serial was merged in "The Catholic Miscellany." Some beautifully written Irish tales will be found in this well-conducted monthly illustrated periodical, which was published in London: the talented contributor was J. B. Whitty.

the "gude wife," and to accomplish this matter, it is necessary to arise at an early hour. An ass's old shoe is sometimes nailed to the bottom of a churn-dash; coals of fire and some salt are placed under the churn; a scrap of charmed writing is also inserted between the hoops and staves. A branch or sapling of rowan-tree or mountain ash, called *Crankeeran* by the Irish, and considered to have been endowed with miraculous properties, was cut on May eve, and twisted round the churn, before the labour of churning commenced. These usages were supposed to influence favourably the product of a large quantity of butter. Lads and lasses alternately toiled with patient, good-humoured perseverance, and great bodily energy, to bring the first lumps of butter, through the opening of a churn lid. This operation was always regarded as a sort of domestic festivity, and as a healthful, inspiriting exercise.

General Vallancy, alluding to All Hallows Eve, which he identifies with the *Oidhche Shamhna*, or Vigil of Saman, makes mention of prevailing usages then in vogue among the Irish peasantry. One of their practices was to assemble with sticks and clubs, going about from one house to another, collecting money, bread-cake, butter, cheese, eggs, &c., for a feast. They demand such viands in the name of St. Columbkille, desiring their patrons to lay aside the fatted calf, and to bring forth the black sheep. Verses were repeated in honour of this solemnity. The good women were employed in kneading and baking the griddle-cake, and in making candles. The latter were sent from house to house in the neighbourhood, and were lighted up on the next day, which was dedicated to Saman. Before these candles the recipients prayed, or were supposed to pray, for the donor. Every cottage or farm-house abounded in the best viands its owners could afford. Apples and nuts were devoured in abundance. The nut-shells were burned on a clean part of the hearth, and many strange predictions were announced from the appearance of the ashes. Cabbages were torn up from the root, by boys and girls blindfolded, about the hour of twelve o'clock at midnight. Their heads and stalks were supposed to indicate the physical or mental peculiarities, tidiness, slovenliness, &c., of a future husband or wife. Hemp-seed was sown by the maidens, and they believed that if they looked behind, the apparition would be seen of a man intended to be their future spouse. They hung a chemise before the fire, at the close of these ceremonies. They sat up as watchers during the night, but concealed in the corner of a room, or looking through the key-hole of a closed door. They supposed that an apparition of the man intended for their future husband would come down through the chimney, and be seen turning the garment. They used to throw a ball of yarn out through a window and wind it on to a reel kept inside of the house. They supposed that by repeating a *Pater Noster* backwards, and looking out of the window, they would see his sith or apparition. Boys,

and sometimes girls, would dive head and shoulders into a tub filled with water, endeavouring to bring up an apple cast therein, with their mouth. Apples and lighted candles were stuck on cross sticks, suspended by cords from the roof or couples, and the former swung round in rapid motion by an unwinding of the line. During this motion, the peasant endeavoured to catch an apple with his mouth, avoiding the flame if possible. These and many other superstitious ceremonies, which are said to have been relics of Druidic rites, were observed at this time. Vallancy thought they would never be eradicated, while the name of Saman would be permitted to remain; but this name and these ceremonies are already falling into oblivion.

Sometimes girls take a riddle, and collect a quantity of thrashed grain, which they winnow, believing they shall see a future spouse before their work is ended. It is also customary to place three plates before a person blindfolded, who is led towards them. One of the plates contains water, another earth, and the third meal. If the person put his hand in the water, it indicates he shall live longer than a year; if in the earth, it is thought he will die before the close of a year; if in the meal, it betokens the attainment of wealth. Colcannon is prepared at this time by mashing and boiling together potatoes, cabbage, carrots, turnips, and parsnips, with salt and pepper. A lump of melted butter is placed on the top of this dish, which is eaten without any other condiment.

Young females go out at midnight and cast a ball of yarn into the bottom of a lime-kiln, whilst holding on by a thread. If the girl wind on, and if nothing hold the yarn, it is a sign the winder will die unmarried. If she feel it pulled from her, she asks, "Who pulls my yarn?" when it is supposed her future husband will give his name, or appear to her. Sometimes a demon will approach instead, and this latter event indicates that her death is not far distant. As in certain parts of Normandy at the present day, it is supposed the possession of a dead hand, burned and reduced to ashes, will produce certain effects; such charm or witchcraft appears to have had some influence over the superstitious imaginations of our peasantry. The dead hand was usually kept for the practice of certain incantations alike repugnant to reason and religion. These customs are almost extinct, and were considered too closely allied with *diablerie* and magic to be used by any except the most unchristian practitioners.

Among some Irish superstitions and customs which cannot be referred to any distinct heading, and the origin of which it might be equally difficult to define, the following are still prevalent in most districts of Ireland. A dog or horse, and more especially a mare, often sees a spirit, when the ghost is invisible to a human eye. Spirits cannot cross running water. Whoever can find fern-seeds will be able

to render himself invisible whenever he chooses. It is also supposed, that if the root of fern be cut transversely, the initial letter of a chief's name will be found, and to him it is thought the land on which this plant grew formerly belonged. A native bard exultingly exclaims whilst apostrophizing the mountain fern:—

“ The fairy's tall palm-tree ! the heath-bird's fresh nest,
And the couch the red deer deems the sweetest and best,
With the free winds to fan it, and dew-drops to gem,—
Oh, what can ye match with its beautiful stem ?

With a spell on each leaf, which no mortal can learn,
Oh, there never was plant like the Irish hill fern.”

In that fine ballad of Samuel Ferguson, “ The Fairy Well of Lagganay,” the following superstitious belief is rendered into verse:—

“ Una, I've heard wise women say
(Hearken to my tale of woe)—
That if before the dews arise,
True maiden in its icy flow
With pure hand bathe her bosom thrice,
Three lady-brackens pluck likewise,
And three times round the fountain go,
She straight forgets her tears and sighs.”

It is believed, that whoever will go out on Easter Sunday morning, at an early hour, may observe the sun dancing on the surface of a lake or river.

No supposition is more general than the opinion, that gold or silver may be found under nearly all the raths, cairns, or old castles, throughout this island. It is always a difficult task to exhume buried treasure ; for some preternatural guardian or other will be found on the alert. This treasure is usually deposited in “ a crock ;” but when an attempt is made to lift it, some awful gorgon or monster appears on the defensive and offensive. Sometimes a rushing wind sweeps over the plain, or from the opening made, with destructive force, carrying away the gold-seeker's hat or spade, or even in various instances the adventurer himself, who is deposited with broken bones or a paralysed frame, at a respectful distance from the object of his quest. On the banks of a northern river, and near

“ A small eminence ; or earthly wart
Yclept a *Fort*, rais'd by the warlike Dane,
With no small labour, in the days of yore,
Hard by where Lagan leads his liquid train
To wash the miry feet of old *Dromore*,
And scour the rocky bed, that echoes to his roar¹,”

a beautiful green plot may be seen, on which two large moss-covered stones, over 600 ft. apart, are shewn. It is said, two immense “ crocks”

¹ See Thomas Stott's “ Mount of Dromore” in his “ Songs of Dearded.”

of gold lie buried under these conspicuous landmarks, and that various attempts have been made to dig around and beneath them. In all those instances, when a persistent effort had been made, a monk appeared in full habit, with a cross in his hand, to warn off sacrilegious intruders. It had been intended—so say the legend-mongers—to erect near this spot a church, equal in its dimensions and beauty to St. Peter's at Rome. The contents of one "crock" were destined to erect such a structure, and those of the other were intended for its complete decoration. This golden store, most likely, may have been supposed, as saved from the wreck of some ancient religious foundation, and therefore was regarded as a sacred deposit for the erection of a church or monastery.

Islain Ceallmhuin, the fortune-teller, or literally, 'the humble oracle,' is a person to whose predictions much importance is attached by the young and unmarried. This pretender to a foreknowledge of future events was generally a female, who led a sort of wandering life, and made occasional rounds through a pretty considerable district, over which her reputation prevailed. Such was especially the case in the southern parts of Ireland; but in the northern province, men followed this vocation, and we find in Charles Gavan Duffy's spirited ballad, entitled *Innis-Eoghain*, allusion made to these seers, supposed to have been gifted with the prophetic "second sight." They are there designated "Spæmen," tantamount to "diviners." The women fortune-tellers are called "Spæwives," and were usually consulted by foolish young people, on the probabilities or future contingencies of a married life. They were supposed to have a supernatural knowledge of family secrets, which they often acquired by very ordinary means; and thus they were enabled to direct or predict, as occasion served, for those credulous dupes that sought their counsel. To such practices we find reference made by James Orr, in a little volume of poems published at Belfast, in 1804. One of these compositions is entitled the "Spæ Wife," and set to a popular northern air; it is written in the Ulster or Scottish dialect. The concluding verse, here cited, gives us the prevailing notion of a Spæwoman's peculiar profession;—

"Gif Chanticlear's ta'en frae the roost whare he craw't;
Or horse, kye, or sheep, frae the pasture-fiel' ca't,
My head I'll bestow ye, if I dinna shew ye
The leuks in a glass, o' the loun that's in faut:
Or else if ye cleek up, an' toss my delft tea cup,
If danger, or death's near, the gruns plain will shaw't:
By cuttin' o' cartes folk, an' no' by *black-arts*, folk,
O past, present, future, I'll read ye a claut =."

= See "Poems on Various Occasions." The author dates his dedication from Ballycarry, and intimates that he is an unschooled mechanic.

Towards the close of the last century and beginning of the present, a certain roving character, called the prophecy-man, was often hospitably entertained in houses of Irish cottagers and farmers. He was supposed to be well versed in all ancient traditions of the country, and especially able to explain or unravel many of those prophecies referred to Saints Patrick, Brigid and Columbkille, or to other Irish saints. These effusions were generally versified in the native tongue, and evidently had their origin in times long subsequent to the English invasion. Many of these were also fabricated during the dark period of our Penal Days, when discontent and disaffection, amongst the Irish Catholics, were deeply and widely spread. At this period of depression, although the liberation of Ireland from English domination was anxiously expected, yet the hero destined to achieve this result was thought to be some foreign general or potentate, then engaged at war with the ruling power. Under some dark allegory or allusion, the late Emperor of France, Napoleon Buonaparte, was often regarded as Ireland's future deliverer, until the great defeat at Waterloo and his subsequent captivity in St. Helena destroyed this illusion.

The prophecy-man's usual predictions regarding Ireland were, that although her night of sorrow will be long and dreary, a time of happiness and of liberty will come before the last day. The stones shall cry out on the road-side first; and according to the gloss of the commentator, this has happened already, as the milestones speak of distance to the traveller. The fishes will be frightened from the strand of the sea. Would the unproductiveness of our coast fisheries and the arriving or departing steamers account for the supposed fulfilment of this latter prophecy? A woman shall stand on the highest hill in Ireland for three days, and shall not see a man. The cows will not be milked. The harvest will not find reapers. The ghosts of murdered persons shall walk through the country by noon-day. The last battle will be fought on the banks of Loughail, or the Lake of Sorrow, in Westmeath. For three long days, a mill in the neighbourhood will be turned by a stream of human gore. Then the Irish will drive their enemies into this lake, where these shall be drowned. This prophecy, however general in the main features, is referred however for accomplishment to different localities in Ireland.

There are various local legends current among the peasantry, living in the vicinity of old ruined churches and monasteries. These usually have reference to celebrated miracles wrought by their patron saints. In many instances, such traditions have been found recorded in the acts or lives of saints yet extant. In other cases, no trace of a record has been discovered, corroborating such local traditions. Many of the sayings or prophecies of Irish saints have been versified in the native language. These, however, appear to have been clumsy and unaccountable inven-

tions of the middle ages, or of periods far removed from the time of those saints to which they refer. As a specimen of these once favourite popular traditions, the following have been extracted from yet unpublished MS. accounts.

St. Patrick came on a visit to Tara, at the request of King Leaghair's queen, for the purpose of curing her son Lughaidh of a disease which gave him a voracious appetite. Whilst at dinner, Lughaidh seized a large piece of bread and thrust it into his mouth, but it stopped in his throat and choked him to death. Patrick prayed to God for him. Michael the Archangel came in the shape of a bird, and drew up the piece of bread, besides a spoon he had swallowed, with his bill. St. Patrick is supposed to have composed a quatrain on this occasion, in which he ordered St. Michael's spoon and St. Michael's bit to be given by each person. It declares a woe against him who would eat a meal without giving a tithe of it to God and a bit to St. Michael.

When St. Mochuda was in the habit of touching anything greasy with his hands, he usually rubbed them on his shoes. Having resolved on abandoning the monastery in Rathau, he wished to go on a foreign pilgrimage, lest he might become vain of the character he had acquired at home. He went to St. Comgall of Bangor, and told his design. After he had sat down and his shoes had been removed, St. Comgall said, "Come out of that shoe, thou devil!" "It is not amiss that he has met you," said the Devil, "because I would not allow him to remain two nights in any one place, for the partiality he has shewn to his own shoes above those of his congregation."

St. Brendan, son of Finnlogh, was at his church in Dubhdhoira—now supposed to be Doora, near Ennis, in Thomond. His nearest neighbour on the north was Dobharchu, from whom are descended the Uí Dobharchon, now the O'Liddys. Dobharchu had a grass field or meadow near Loch Lir. Brendan's oxen went there to graze: Dobharchu killed these oxen, and this matter was told to St. Brendan. "If God permit," said Brendan, "may he be transformed into a real Dobharchu," i.e. an otter. Some time afterwards, Dobharchu went to look at the meadow; a trout sprang up in the lake before him; he caught it with a hook, struck a fire, and then roasted it. He then went to take a drink at the lake, into which he fell, and was immediately transformed into an otter, owing to St. Brendan's imprecation. Dobharchu's son, Cuchuan, afterwards came on a fishing excursion to the lake, but his father cautioned him against this practice. Four Irish quatrains are extant, which contain this prohibitory admonition.

The bardic fictions, usually classed under the denomination of Ossianic or Fenian poems, are yet preserved in the Irish language; but, for the most part, these bear intrinsic evidence of their origin and composition referring to no very remote period. Doubtless, in many instances,

they have been interpolated or amended by more modern Irish rhymers or transcribers. Numberless copies, with various readings, exist in MSS. belonging to individuals and public institutions. Specimens of these compositions have been published by the Ossianic Society, founded in the year 1853, by Mr. Hardiman, by Mr. O'Flanigan, and others. Most elegantly have many such fragments received English poetic expression and interpretation in the versions of William Hamilton Drummond, D.D., M.R.I.A., Thomas Furlong, Miss Charlotte Brooke, &c. Whilst illustrating a rude state of social habits, usages, and modes of thought, they oftentimes present interesting evidences of inventive power and graphic description. In the Irish language, these lengthened compositions were often recited from memory, and transmitted in this manner from father to son, through many succeeding generations. Even in the wilds of Connemara, in the remote glens of Ulster, and through the mountain districts of Munster, such bardic fyttes are yet recited. Throughout the province of Leinster, these fireside *contes* have fallen into desuetude, since the beginning of this present century.

RE-INTERMENT OF THE REMAINS OF KING JAMES III. AND HIS QUEEN THE PRINCESS MARGARET OF DENMARK.—This ceremony took place recently at Cambuskenneth Abbey, near Stirling. Last year these remains were discovered near the high altar, during the excavations made in the abbey grounds, and an elegant monumental memorial has since been prepared by command of her Majesty. A small oak box had at the time of the disinterment been furnished by Sir James Alexander of Westerton, with "James III." marked on the cover, in which the bones were placed, and being properly sealed up, had since that time been in the possession of Mr. William Mackison, the architect. The seal was now broken in presence of the spectators on the ground, and the contents shewn previous to re-interment. The tomb, which is placed close by where the high altar stood, is of freestone. It is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in height, 8 ft. long at the base, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. broad at the base, and about 3 ft. broad at the top. On the north or left-hand side is the inscription, in raised letters:—THIS RESTORATION OF THE TOMB OF HER ANCESTORS WAS EXECUTED BY COMMAND OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, A.D. 1865. On the south or right-hand side is the following:—IN THIS PLACE, NEAR TO THE HIGH ALTAR OF THE ABBEY OF CAMBUSKENNETH, WERE DEPOSITED THE REMAINS OF JAMES THE THIRD, KING OF SCOTS, WHO DIED THE 11TH JUNE, 1488, AND OF HIS QUEEN, THE PRINCESS MARGARET OF DENMARK. On the west side are the Scottish arms, with the motto, NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT. And on the east side the Scottish arms quartered with those of Denmark, surrounded by thistles, the whole finely cut in the solid stone. The remains having been carefully deposited in the recess of a sarcophagus, and the mason-work of the tomb completed, Provost Murrie, of Stirling, briefly addressed those present. It may be added that a square around is to be laid with gravel, and the whole to be enclosed with an iron railing.—*Caledonian Mercury*.

ON THE BRASS OF KING ETHELRED THE ELDER IN THE
CHURCH OF WIMBORNE MINSTER; WITH SOME REMARKS
ON THE TIME, PLACE, AND MANNER OF HIS DEATH ^a.

By DR. T. W. W. SMART, M.R.C.P., &c.

THE county of Dorset, amongst its numerous claims on the antiquary's notice, may boast of having afforded the rite of sepulture to several of the West Saxon Kings. In Sherborne Monastery were interred the remains of Ethelbald [A.D. 861], and Ethelbert [A.D. 866], brothers of Ethelred the Elder and the illustrious Alfred, and who inherited the kingdom of Wessex in succession from their father Ethelwolf. At Wareham, King Bertric, the immediate predecessor of Egbert, had his last home; there also, the bleeding remains of the murdered Edward found a temporary repose previous to their interment at Shaftesbury; and here, in Cuthberga's monastery of Wimborne, which she had founded for the repose of her own soul, she being one of the royal line, the warrior-king, whose monument now engages our attention, slept by the side of that sainted lady, doubtless in the odour of each other's sanctity, through many a long year of strife and change, until the sacred relics of the latter were "translated to the East end of the High Altare ^b." To complete this list of royal interments, we notice lastly that "King Sifferth killed himself, and his body lies at Wimborne ^c;" but no memorial marks the royal suicide's grave.

On the north side of the altar, on the floor of the presbytery, is a brass plate bearing an effigy and inscription to the memory of Ethelred, king of the West Saxons. He is represented of three-quarters length, crowned, and robed, with the right hand laid on his breast, the left holding a sceptre resting on his shoulder. Underneath is the following inscription in Roman capitals—

IN HOC LOCO QUIESCIT CORPVS S^{TI}
ETHELREDI REGIS WEST SAXONVM MARTYRIS
QVI ANO' DON' 873 23 DIE APRILIS PER MANVS
DACORVM PAGANORVM OCCVBVIT:

beneath this, a shield charged with a cross flory.

As the above inscription differs in some particulars from that which

^a This paper was prepared for the Congress of the Archaeological Institute at Dorchester, but in consequence of the author's absence it was not read.

^b Iceland's Itinerary, vol. iii. p. 71.

^c Ang.-Sax. Chronicle, A. 962.

is recorded by Leland and Camden, we subjoin their respective readings. In the first place, Leland:—

"S^t Cuthberga was byried in the North side of the Presbyterie. King Ethelrede was byried by her, whos Tumbe was lately repaired, and a marble stone ther layid with an Image of a King in a Plate of Brasse, with this inscription: In hoc loco quiescit corpvs S. Ethelredi regis West-Saxonvm Martyris qvi A^o Dⁱ 827 13^o die Apl. per manvs Danorvm Paganorvm occvbit^d."

In the next place, Camden:—

"King Ethelred, a right good and vertuous prince, brother of Alfred, slain in the battell at Wittingham against the Danes, lieth entered in this church, upon whose tombe, which not long since hath been repaired, this new inscription is to be read: In hoc loco quiescit corpvs S. Ethelredi regis West-Saxonvm Martyris qvi anno domini DCCCLXXII XXIII Aprilis per manvs Danorvm Paganorvm occvbit^e."

With regard to the discrepancy here of date, we have no doubt whatever that the numerals given by Leland, being so wide of all authority, are merely a typographical error; and that the same may be affirmed of "Danorvm" for "Dacorvm," as we shall presently see. Camden appears to follow Leland pretty closely in what he says of the recent repairs of the tomb; also in the inscription, with the exception of giving a corrected reading of the date. Rapin makes this statement, that the brass plate with the inscription given by Camden, was taken away in the Civil Wars^f; whence we infer that the one now on the floor is not the one which was there in Leland's time, and perhaps transcribed by him, but was substituted for it at some period subsequent to the Restoration.

It has been remarked that "the plate bearing the inscription is of a different metal from the effigy and escutcheon, which appears to be of an earlier date^g."

Speed follows Camden, with the exception of the reading "Dacorvm" for "Danorvm^h," and his transcript, with this correction, corresponds with the inscription as engraved on a brass plate that is preserved in the library of the Minster: and this, we doubt not, is the original plate to which Leland refers, and which was torn away from its matrix at the time alluded to by Rapin. The inscription on this plate runs thus:—IN HOC LOCO QUIESCIT CORPVS SANCTI ETHELBEDI REGIS WEST-SAXONVM MARTYRIS QVI ANNO DOMINI 872 23 DIE APRILIS PER MANVS DACORVM PAGANORVM OCCVBIVIT.

It has been observed of this inscription, that it is probably older

^d Leland's *Itinerary*, Hearne edit. 1711.

^e Camden's *Britannia*, by Dr. Holland, 1610.

^f *History of England*, ed. ii. 1732, vol. i. p. 89.

^g Mr. Burkitt, in *Journal of British Archaeological Association*, 1853, p. 364.

^h *History of Britain*. Geoffrey of Monmouth calls Denmark "Dacia," and the natives "Daci."

than the one on the floor, and moreover that it is engraved on a *brass* plate, whereas the other is on a *copper* plate, which is pared away to fit in between the effigy and the coat of arms¹.

A most singular statement in reference to this brass has been put forth in a little work lately published², viz. that

"The Brass of Ethelred was originally that of a Priest of the fourteenth century, the cross being retained, but the robe etched out to represent ermine, and the crown and sceptre inserted. The character of the etching shows this to have been done in the middle of the fifteenth century."

But the writer subsequently retracts this opinion, and admits that the effigy has never been altered, and is probably of the date of the fourteenth century.

With regard to the inscription, he states that "neither of the dates is correct, and that the more modern of the two is not older than the sixteenth and the other not older than the fifteenth century."

The effigy may be, and most probably is the original one, but we have shewn that "the more modern" inscription is of the seventeenth century, and that "the other" is contemporary with Leland himself, whose account of it may be referred to the year 1535, or thereabouts, when "the tumb was lately repaired," &c.

In respect to the dates, we agree with the writer alluded to, that neither the date A.D. 872, nor A.D. 873 is the true date of the event recorded by the inscription.

All the old monkish chroniclers, except Higden, Ingulph of Croyland, and John of Wallingford, give the year A.D. 871 as that of King Ethelred's death; the two former placing it in A.D. 872, the latter in A.D. 870: all of them agree that it occurred after Easter; three only specify the day of the month; viz. Florence of Worcester, Higden, and John of Brompton, who assign to that event the 9th of May. Most of them seem to have taken the Saxon Chronicle for their text-book; from which we learn that the series of battles fought by Ethelred and his brother Alfred, culminating in the battle of *Meretune* and death of Ethelred, transpired in A.D. 871.

"After this battle there came a great army in the summer to Reading. And after this, over Easter, King Ethelred died; and he reigned five years; and his body lies at Wimburn Minster³."

"Post hanc autem pugnam venit magna quies (Somerlida) æstiva ad Readingum. Deinde post Pascha decessit Ætheredus rex⁴."

The word here rendered by "deinde" does not, we apprehend,

¹ The Rev. Peter Hall.

² History of Wimborne Minster, 1860, 8vo., anon.: Bell and Daldy.

³ Saxon Chronicle, translated by Giles: Bohn.

⁴ Saxon Chronicle, ed. Gibson, 1692.

strictly imply a regular succession of events; if it does, the Easter of A.D. 872 must obviously be intended. There is a certain ambiguity in the phraseology of these ancient chronicles which should make us the more careful in our interpretation of them. "Deinde," and then, (i.e. after the battle of Meretune, and) after Easter, King Ethelred died—the Easter of the same year in which those battles were fought, viz. A.D. 871. By taking this view of the meaning of the passage, we reconcile the statement of the Chronicle with the account of the same transactions most graphically related by Asser, and perhaps from particulars communicated by Alfred himself to his old friend and tutor.

"A.D. 871 . . . et eodem anno post Pascha Adheredus rex . . . viam universitatis adeuns in Winburnham monasterio sepultus, adventum Domini et primam eum justis resurrectionem expectat."

Easter Day in this year falling on April 15th^o, his death on the 23rd, would therefore be a week after Easter in the year 871.

Considerable doubt has been expressed by historians as to the identity of the place *Meretune*. Sharon Turner enumerates Merton in Surrey, Marden in Wilts, and Merton in Oxfordshire, each as having probabilities in its favour; whilst he himself, apparently unconvinced, "ventures a new opinion; that it was Morton in Berks. p;" on grounds, as it appears to us, of a very inconclusive character: and the same may be said of the arguments adduced by Dr. Plot in support of the claim of Merton in Oxfordshire^q; and of those by Mr. Britton for Marden in Wilts^r. Gibson, who seems to have suggested the three former places, wisely left the question to be decided by those who were versed in local antiquities^s.

There is a village in South Wilts, at the distance of fourteen miles from Wimborne, which seemed, in the opinion of the editor of Hutchins's "Dorset" to offer a solution of the knotty point. After adverting to the opinions previously broached, he goes on to say—

"There is every reason in the world to affirm that the battle in which Ethelred lost his life, was fought at Marten (Marden *Gibson; Carte:*) formerly called Meretun; a little village in the south part of Wilts, where a range of fortifications extending more than a mile in length are to be seen^t."

We coincide with this view, though not professing to fortify our position with the "fortifications" of the learned historian. The ancient orthography of the name of the place where the battle was fought, is variously found thus: Meretune, Meretun, Mere-dune, Merton, Merantune; and its etymon is manifestly *Mere-ton*

^p Asser's Annals.

^o Ex inf. Professor A. de Morgan.

^q History of the Anglo-Saxons, vol. ii. p. 44, note.

^r Plot's History of Oxfordshire, ed. 1705, p. 342.

^s Modern Wilts., p. 17.

^t Saxon Chronicle, ed. 1692, note.

^u Hutchins's History of Dorset, 2nd edit., vol. iii. p. 544.

(Angl. Sax.) *oppidum paludosum*, a town or village in a marsh or watery place. This definition strictly applies to the village of Martin; moreover in ancient records the name is written Merton; for instance, King Edmund (circ. 940) granted to the church of Mary and the blessed St. Dunstan of Glastonbury the manor of Domerham with Martin (Merton) and Pedrington (Pentridge?), one hundred hides¹. In documents relating to Cranborne Chase (temp. Edw. I.) the name is written Mertone².

The Saxon army, after its defeat at Basing, the last of Ethelred's battles preceding that of Meretune, which took place two months afterwards, would undoubtedly retreat through a district unoccupied by the enemy; it would not therefore retire on Merton in Surrey, or on Merton in Oxfordshire, or on Morton in Berks, which were situated in districts that had submitted to the Danes. But the country to the South was open to them, and there is no other place, except Marden in North Wilts, whose ancient nomenclature suggests so plausible an identity as this village of Martin in South Wilts. But we have something to say on the question of ancient earthworks and "fortifications," as an argument corroborative of this view. Mr. Britton mainly relies on this species of evidence in advocating the claims of Marden.

"On reconsidering," he says, "the subject in relation to the traditional and local peculiarities of Marden, we are more confirmed in opinion that this was the real place of conflict. In the vicinity of Marden is a very remarkable tumulus, being of large dimensions, and standing alone," &c.

He makes no further comment on the "traditional" evidence. We cannot comprehend the force of the testimony which a tumulus of undeniably ancient British construction is thought capable of affording in support of a claim which has nothing whatever of ancient British belonging to it. Conceived in the same vague comprehension of the character of ancient earthworks was the hint thrown out in Hutchins in reference to "a range of fortifications" to be seen near the village of Martin. They are to be seen, it is true; earthworks of varied and extensive description; entrenchments enclosing an ancient British hill-fortress; viæ leading towards and into it; and above all, a stupendous vallum traversing the open down for nearly two miles, and rivalling the Wansdyke in its strength³; but these are features of that country which may have been ages ago, as they are still, objects of archæological interest, even in that remote time when the Saxon and Dane engaged in mortal conflict: assuredly they cannot be construed into proofs or illustrations of that deadly struggle.

¹ Dugdale's *Monasticon*, ed. 1655, vol. i. p. 15, and William of Malmesbury.

² Modern Wilts., Hundred of Damerham.

³ Modern Wilts., p. 410.

⁴ Bockly Dyke, the modern boundary of the counties of Wilts. and Dorset.

There are, however, certain other indications which may be appealed to in determining the probability of the hypothesis advanced. The land to the south of Martin rises abruptly to a considerable elevation above the valley, and bears the name of Hanham hill, which is continuous with the range of the Blagden and Pentridge hills in Wilts and Dorset. This hill we suppose to have been the scene of Ethelred's last encounter with the Danes. At the distance of about a mile and half to the south-east, on the Damerham Down, there is an earthwork or entrenched camp of very peculiar construction, called "Soldiers' Ring." It is not a *ring*, but a spacious parallelogram included within a triple vallum and double foss of inconsiderable height and depth. Sir R. C. Hoare knew not what to make of it, differing as it does from the ordinary characters of Celtic and Roman camps*. May we not, therefore, ascribe it to the Danes or Saxons? And we therefore hazard the conjecture that this was the Saxon camp occupied by Ethelred, and situated in proximity to that elevated land which was so favourably adapted for defensive purposes. There is another noteworthy point in connexion with this locality. In several of the tumuli of the contiguous district which were investigated by Hoare, he discovered objects which are of very rare occurrence in the tumuli of Wilts and Dorset, viz. iron spear-heads, and a few personal ornaments, all of a decided Saxon character, though the learned antiquary does not seem to have recognized them in that light^b. These may be but sandy foundations to build a theory upon: let others set upon them what value they please; to us they seem, at all events, to lie in the right direction. Nor may we omit to mention the existence of a popular tradition of the village connected with Hanham hill, which seems to convey an obscure remembrance of the event we are attempting to locate there. "In old times, when there was a king in every county, a battle was fought on Hanham hill and a king was slain." So fully convinced was our informant of the truth of this story that he, a poor man, with true antiquarian zeal (we will not give it a harsh name), had actually delved with spade and pickaxe in the bosom of that lonely hill, in search of the king's crown and other treasures which are believed by the peasantry to be deposited somewhere in that spot. But all in vain; that fortunate discovery is reserved for the members of an archæological congress!

We pass on from this part of our subject to consider the manner of Ethelred's death.

"Per manus Dacorum," would imply that he died of wounds received in conflict with these enemies of his country: it is, however, singular, if such were indeed the fact, that neither Saxon Chronicle,

* Ancient Wilts., by Sir R. C. Hoare.

^b Ibid., Woodyatts tumuli.

nor Asser, nor Æthelward, who was his kinsman, make any mention of it. He who first attributes the King's death to wounds received in battle is John of Brompton, followed (dubiously) by Higden, and by the Brut Chronicle; the rest of the old chroniclers are silent on the point. Later historians, as Fabyan, Polydore Vergil, Camden, and Speed, are unanimous in their affirmation of the fact, yet we fail to see on what authority their statement is founded. William of Malmesbury and Ingulph of Croyland distinctly assert that he died harassed and worn out by his exertions in the numerous battles in which he had been engaged. As a climax it has even been surmised that he died of the plague^c; a notion that originated in a faulty interpretation of the text of the Saxon Chronicle, wherein the word *Somerlida* is used, — a word susceptible of various meanings, as, a "pestilence," a "cessation of hostilities during the summer;" the latter being the most probable sense of the expression, as applied to the Danish army, which having fallen back upon Reading after the battle of Meretune, remained there in rest during the summer.

Lastly, we must notice a statement we find in Camden and repeated by Rapin, viz. that "he was slain in battle with the Danes at Wittingham." Speed also states "he died at Wittingham of his wound received the three and 20th day of April, in the yeare of our Lord God 872," &c.; a statement so completely new in respect to all previous authorities, that we should be glad to discover from what other source it was derived, but no clue is afforded us.

There is, however, a village five miles north of Wimborne and in the direct line from Martin, called Wichampton, which is said to be the place where Ethelred breathed his last. There have been found indications of an ancient monastic building in that village, but of which no other memorial is known; and it may be argued with some show of probability that the statement made by those historians was the embodiment of a tradition still lingering round that desecrated spot. That Ethelred should retire upon Wimborne, in the neighbourhood of which, either at Kingston Lacy or at Badbury, the West Saxon kings are said to have had their palace, is a reasonable supposition. Faint, then, and exhausted, suffering, it may be, from a mortal wound, the King found himself unable to reach his own residence, so stopped at that holy house by the way, and never left it again alive.

Of Ethelred's piety there can be no doubt^d, but we have failed

^c Rapin, vol. i. p. 89, with reference to a note in Spelman's *Life of Alfred*. See also the *History of Britain*, by John Milton.

^d Cf. Asser's *Annals* and Fabyan's *Chronicle*. His piety was not sufficiently tempered with discretion. In this respect his character presents a striking contrast to that of his brother Alfred, who was pre-eminently a man of action as well

to discover the authority by which posterity have made a martyr of him, since he does not enjoy that honourable distinction in the English Calendar. It was probably an honour conferred by popular acclamation.

At the enlargement of Mr. Bankes's vault, which extends under the presbytery, in 1837, the workmen exhumed in the north-east corner, near the original site of the altar, and about two feet under ground, the skeleton of a man, that measured as it lay 6 ft. 4 in. This spot is at some distance west of that now indicated by the brass on the floor as the situation of Ethelred's grave; for the presbytery is said to have been considerably lengthened, previously to which the altar stood much nearer the choir. There is no great improbability in the conjecture that those may have been the bones of Ethelred.

RECENT ARCHÆOLOGY—BRITISH VILLAGES.

AMID the crowd of scientific inquirers who aim at ascertaining the processes by which the present structure of the world has been attained, or at reconstructing the various forms of animal life which have existed in early periods, it is only natural that the archæologist should have a place, and that he should attempt to trace the early steps of man himself in his progress from rudeness to civilization.

The inquiries of recent years have done much in this respect, and every well-ascertained fact regarding the condition of the early races of our country, however unimportant by itself, cannot fail to be of interest when added to what is already known.

The *relative* sites of early remains are frequently, by themselves, suggestive of a past condition of things, as may be illustrated by a reference to those which occur in the valley of the Breamish and the Till in Northumberland.

This rich valley is bounded on either side by ranges of hills, on many of which are remains of camps and villages, which we might guess to be marks of an early resident population; but when we find that one of the Roman ways was carried along the valley, we may be assured that it was for the

as religious principle. This receives a remarkable illustration in an incident related by Asser. When they were about to attack the Danish army at Ashdown (*Æsces-dun*), it is said that Alfred came quickly to the field, but Ethelred remained in his tent engaged in prayer and hearing mass; and declared he would not leave it alive before the priest had finished, nor forsake the service of God for that of man. Their arrangements for the attack had been agreed upon, but Ethelred continued so long at his devotions that the enemy gained an advantage of the ground. Alfred, who was then subordinate to his brother, could resist no longer the alternative of retreating or of falling upon their ranks before the King's arrival on the field; therefore, relying on the Divine guidance and help, he pressed forward, and no doubt mainly contributed to the victory won that day by the Saxons.

purpose of enabling the conquerors of the world to act on the tribes who were clustered on the neighbouring hills.

The remains which are yet to be seen at Old Bewick, about the middle of this district, are sufficient to give us an idea of a British tribe as regards its arrangements for defence, for habitation, and for burial.

On the hill of Old Bewick are two camps of a horse-shoe form, each containing several acres, protected by ramparts of great strength, which, on the exposed side, are four in number. Within these camps are a few of the hut-circles on which the wigwams of the people had been erected; and within and adjoining the easternmost of the two are several rocks, inscribed with those circles and cups which are at present puzzling the antiquarian world. The village or town, however, is marked by clusters of circular foundations on the less exposed slope of the hill below. On the adjoining moor are many cairns of varying size, which mark the graves of the tribe. One of these, surrounded by upright pillars, like those commonly called "Druidical Circles," was recently explored by Mr. Langlands, of Old Bewick, aided by the Rev. William Greenwell, of Durham, and Mr. John Stuart, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. It was found to contain several cists, and probably had been a family tomb. The central cist had been opened on a former occasion; but the other two were found, about 3 ft. in length, on the south-west side of the cairn. In one of them an urn appeared, of no great size, and covered with incised lines of varying design. The urn is of the class associated with unburned bodies; but here no trace of the body was discovered. In the adjoining cist neither urn nor remains of the body were found; but a careful examination of the yellow subsoil in the bottom of the cist revealed about seventy beads of jet, which no doubt had been buried with some lady of the tribe.

Another British village is placed at Linhope, among the hills, on the opposite side of the valley. It consists of clusters of hut circles within enclosing walls of stone, having a protected path leading down to the neighbouring stream, while on the adjoining moor are the cairns which mark the burial-ground of the townspeople.

On the summit of Yevering Bell, which rears its lofty head at no great distance, is another great camp, with hut circles on the shoulder of the hill*, and the population which was gathered around it in earlier days was continued until Saxon times, when Paulinus—as we learn from Bede—was engaged for several days together in baptizing the people in the neighbouring stream of the glen.

Altogether it is not easy to find a district so rich in the memorials of early times, or so likely to yield up valuable results to well-directed research. Some examination has already been made at Linhope by the Berwickshire Club, with the aid of the late Duke of Northumberland; and we trust that the Society may be yet further encouraged in their useful inquiries.

We may direct attention to extensive groups of remains resembling those just described, one of which occurs on a moor near Kirkmichael in Strathardle, and the other on a moor near the Kirk of Lintrathen. In these cases the cairns and hut circles appear to be mingled, but no careful examination of the sites has hitherto been made, although it is most desirable that it should be undertaken.—*The Scotsman*.

* GENT. MAG., Oct. 1862, p. 455.

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF ENGLISH CATHEDRALS.

(Concluded from p. 444.)

RIPON.

- *The building of the Church.*—In Hripis Basilicam polito lapide a fundamentis in terrâ usque ad summum ædificatam, variis columnis et porticibus suffultam in altum erexit et consummavit [S. Wilfridus] . . . ad diem dedicationis ejus invitatis regibus Ægfrido et Ælwino patribus . . . consecrantes Domum Domino in honorem S. Petri dicatam.—*Vita Wilfridi ap. Gale*, iii. 60.
950. *The Monastery burned.*—R. Anglorum Eadredus, rex Northumbriam devastat; in quâ devastatione Monasterium, quod dicitur Inrhipum, a S. Wilfrido episcopo quondam constructum, igne est combustum.—*Sim. Dunelm. ap. X. Script.*, 156.
- *Translation of St. Wilfrid's body.*— . . . Wilfridi, dirutam per Danos apud Ripensem ecclesiam dolenter conspicatus S. Odo, ruinis super mausoleum eruderatis, reliquias Cantuariam reverenter transferret. . . —*W. Malm. de Gestis Pont. ap. Savile*, p. 200.
- The Vicar's quadrangle at Ripon was built of stone by Archbishop Bowet.—*Leland's Itin.*, i. p. 92.
- The body of the church of very late days made of a great wideness by the treasurer of the church and help of gentlemen of the country.—*Ibid.*

ROCHESTER (see *Leland, Collect.*, 220).

726. *The Porch of St. Paul.*—Obiit Tobias sepultus in Porticu S. Pauli A. quam intra ecclesiam Roff. sibi ipsi in locum sepulchri fecerat.—*Bede*, v. c. 9, 24.
737. *The Monastery founded.*—Monasterium Rofense factum est.—*Eulog. Hist.*, iii. 329.
1075. *The Monastery contains only four Monks.*—Tempore Arnosti derelictâ Ecclesiâ miserabili et vacuâ omnium rerum, indigentia intus et extra, in eâ enim iv. tantum Canonici erant, qui victu exili et indumento plebeio vitam tolerarent.—*Ang.-Sacr.*, i. 342.
- *Lanfranc increases the Monks to fifty in number.*—Lanfrancus Rofense monasterium de quaternario clericorum numero usque ad l. monachos necessariorum sufficientiâ affluentes restauravit.—*Knighton ap. X. Script.*, 2, 363.
1089. *Lanfranc rebuilds the Church.*—Lanfrancus Eccles. Roff. [instauravit—*Diceto*, 490] a fundamentis inceptit inceptam honestè perfecit.—*Ang.-Sacr.*, i. 56.
- In Episcopatu Roffensi non multo plures quàm iv. Canonicos et ipsos ærumnosam vitam agentes reperit Lanfrancus. Gundulfus Epus. ab eo subrogatus est, per hunc vetustam Ecclesiam Episcopatus cum fabricâ adjacente subvertit et nova quæque extruxit.—*Edmer Hist. Nov.*, lib. i. p. 8.
- 1115—1123. *The Dormitory, Chapter-house, and Refectory built.*—Ernulfus fecit Dormitorium, Capitulum, Refectorium.—*Ang.-Sacr.*, i. 342.
- *Gundulph begins the new Church.*—Ecclesia nova, veteri destructa, incipitur a Gundulfo, officinarum ambitus convenienter disponuntur; opus omne intra paucos annos, Lanfranco pecunias subministrante multas, perficitur ex quinque tantum clericis, qui ibi inventi sunt, associatis multis aliis,

- ad sexagenarium et ampliùs numerum succrevire 'monachi.—*Mon. Roff. de vild Gundulph, Ang.-Sacr.*, ii. 280.
- *Gundulph buried before the Altar of the Cross.*—Anselmus Gundulphum ante Altare Crucifixi tumulavit.—*Ang.-Sacr.*, i. 292.
- 1130, May 8. The Archbishop William hallowed the Monastery of St. Andrew.—*Anglo-Sax. Chron., sub anno.*
1130. *The Church dedicated.*—Willelmus Archiepiscopus iij^o Non. Maii dedicavit novam Ecclesiam S. Andrew Roffensis.—*Gervase*, 1,664.
1137. *The Church burned.*—iij^o Non. Junii combusta est Ecclesia S. Andrew Roffensis et tota Civitas cum officinis Episcopi et monachorum; die sequenti apud Ebor. combusta est Ecclesia B. Petri et Ecc. B. Maris.—*Gervase, ap. X. Script.*, 1,343.
1138. Ecclesia Roff. et tota civitas combusta est cum omnibus officinis monachorum.—*Ang.-Sacr.*, i. 343.
1177. Roff. Ecclesiâ cum omnibus officinis et totâ urbe infrâ et extrâ muros combusta est iij. Idus Aprilis.—*Ibid.*, i. 345.
- 1178—1182. *The Refectory and Dormitory built, &c.*—Sylvester, Prior, fecit Refectorium, Dormitorium et tres fenestras in Capituli versus orientem.—*Ibid.*, 393.
- c. 1189. *The Infirmary Chapel.*—De capella Infirmarii, &c.
- c. 1189. *St. Peter's Altar.*—Osbernus de Scapeiâ, Prior, dum sacrista perfecit fenestram ad altare S. Petri.—*Ibid.*
1199. *The Brewhouse, Prior's Chambers, stone houses in the Cemetery, Hostelry, the Grange in the Vineyard and the Stable completed, and the Church covered in and in great part leaded.*—Radulphus de Ros, dum Sacrista, perfecit Bracinum, et Cameram Prioris majorem et minorem, et domos lapideos in in Cœmiterio, et Hosteleriam, et grangiam in Vineâ et Stabulum; et fecit magnam Ecclesiam tegere, et plurimam partem plumbare.—*Ibid.*
- Before 1222. *The Church leaded; the stone Stable built; the Cloister adjoining the Dormitory leaded; and the Lavatory and Refectory Door built.*—Helias, Prior, fecit plumbare magnam Ecclesiam et Stabulum fecit sibi et successoribus suis lapideum; et partem Claustrî versus Dormitorium plumbare fecit, et Lavatorium et ostium Refectorii fieri fecit.—*Ibid.*
1215. *The Church plundered.*—Deprædata est Ecclesia Roffensis.—*Ibid.*, 347.
1240. *The Church dedicated.*—Dedicatum est altare in Capellâ Infirmarie Roffensis in honore B. M. V. ii. Kal. Martii. . . . Dedicata est Ecclesia Roffensis à dom. Ric. Ep^o et Ep^o de Bangor nonis Novembris.—*Ibid.*, 349.
1264. *The Church plundered.*—Ecclesiam S. Andrew gladiis evaginatîs introgressi in die quo Dominus pro peccatoribus extitit crucifixus . . . equites in equis armati circa altaria discurrentes, quosdam ad illa confugientes nefandis manibus extraxerunt. Auro et argento aliisque pretiosis indè violenter ablatis. Multæ etiam Regum chartæ et munimenta alia Eccles. Roffensi necessaria, in Capellâ Prioris extiterunt deperdita et dilacerata. Oratoria Claustra Capitulum Infirmaria et oracula quæque divina stabula equorum sunt effecta, et animalium immunditiis spurcitiisque cadaverum ubique sunt repleta.—*Ibid.*, 351.
1283. *The Watchers' door.*—Obiit Jo. de Bradefeld Epus. Roff. in die S. Greg. M. et sepultus est in Ecclesiâ a parte australi juxta Ostium Excubitorum.—*Ibid.*, 352.
1331. *The Refectory and Bakehouse restored.*—Episcopus perrexit videre defectus et ruinas ædificiorum Eccles. Roff. et inveniens tam in Ecclesia quàm in officiis omnibus domos omnes reparatione magnâ indigere, pro domibus repa-

- randis Refectorio et longo pistrino noviter aedificandis cc. libras capitulo tradidit.—*Ibid.*, 371.
- *The Bishop dedicates the Choir.*—Die S. Lucæ proximo sequenti Episcopus Cancellum quem novum fecerat . . . dedicavit.
1343. *The Refectory and Dormitory and portions of the Church repaired.*—Episcopus Refectorium dormitorium et alios defectus in Ecclesiâ sumptibus suis pro majori parte fecit reparare.—*Ibid.*, 375.
1343. *The new Belfry heightened; four Bells given.*—Epus. Campanile novum Ecclesiæ Roffensis petris atque lignis altius fecit levare, et illud plumbo cooperire, necnon et iv. campanas novas in eodem ponere quarum nomina sunt hæc Dunstanus Paulinus, Itamarus atque Lanfrancus.—*Ibid.*, 375.
1344. *The Shrines of SS. Paulinus and Ithamar renewed.*—Epus. circa festum S. Michaelis feretra SS. Paulini et Ythamari de marmore et alabastro fecit renovare pro quâ quidem renovatione cc. marcas dedit.—*Ibid.*
- Servatâ quâdam domo vocatâ le Porter's Lodge jacente versus partes australes et occidentales ab occidenti ostio ecclesiæ predictæ, j. quâdam Aulâ ibidem vocatâ Le Covent Hall cum ij. penetralibus et j. camera eidem aulæ adjacentibus, unâ coquinâ ibidem vulgariter vocata Le Covent Kitchen, uno cellario ibidem vocata Le Covent Cellar. Ac Claustro ibidem Refectorio, Dormitorio, Domo Capitulari, Domo Prioris, cum parvo gardino eidem adjacente, uno pomario ibidem, Le Covent Garden cum j. stabulo adjacente, cum quodam horreo adjacente ex partibus australibus et orientalibus et dicto stabulo, j. camera vocatâ le King's Chapel, j. capella vocata the King's Chapel cum quodam gardino eidem adjacente, quadam domo ibidem dudum vocatâ Le Arnory cum quodam gardino eidem adjacente, j. quadam domo ibidem vocata Le Chambers lodging, cum quodam gardino, quodam pomario ibidem similiter adjacente.—*Fund. Eccles. Cath. Roff.*, p. 13.

SALISBURY.

1099. *Cathedral at Old Sarum.*—Osmundus obiit qui construi et consummari fecit Sarum Ecclesiam.—*Ang.-Sacr.*, i. 296; *Bromton*, 976.
- 1092, April 10. Violentia fulminis apud Sarum tectum Tarris ecclesiæ omnino disiecit, multamque materiam labefactavit quinto sanè die postquam eam dedicaverat Osmundus.—*Knyghton*, 2,364; *Eulog. Hist.*, i. 266, iii. 50; *Ann. Margam.*, 5.
1219. *The new Cathedral built.*—Inchoata fuit nova Capella lignea apud Novam Sar. in honore B. Virginis die Lunæ proximo post clausum Paschæ, et infra breve tempus exteriùs producta ut in festo S. Trin. proximo sequenti d. Epus. in eâ primò divîna celebraret et cymiterium ibidem dedicaret.—*MS. Harl.*, 6,985 B. fol. 16.
1220. Die vir. B. Vitalis M. qui tunc erat iiij. Kal. Maii jactum fuit fundamentum novæ ecclesiæ Sar.—*Ibid.*, fol. 18.
- 1225, iv^o Kal. Oct. Qui fuit dies Dominicus venit Epus. Sar. mane et dedicavit in novâ basilicâ iij. altaria, unum in parte orientali in honore S. et Iud. Trin. et omnium Sanctorum, &c.—*Ibid.*, fol. 27.
- *Its beautiful workmanship.*—Ecclesiam Sarisburiensis Rogerus episcopus et novam fecit. Fecit enim ibi ædificia spatio diffusa ita justè composita ordine lapidum, ut junctura perstringat intuitum, et totam maceriam unum mentiatur esse saxum.—*Ang.-Sacr.*, i. 275; *W. Malm. Gesta.*, l. v. § 408, fol. 91.
1229. *Bishop Bingham completes the Cathedral.*—Robertus de Bingham fabricam novæ Ecclesiæ quam predecessor suus Ricardus transtulit, et ausu non posillanini inchoavit, viriliter est prosecutus, juvante Deo, rege, et populo.—*Matt. Par.*, 350. Ipsam feliciter consummavit.—*Ieland, Coll.*, iii. 344.

1258. *Dedicata est ecclesia Sarsburiensis in crastino S. Michaelis ab archiepiscopo Cantuar. Bonifacio, presentibus rege et praelatorum copiosa multitudo.*—*Matt. Par.*, 948; *Eulog. Hist.*, iii. 303, i. 280.

WELLS.

- *Giso erects Conventual Buildings.*—Giso fecit Canonicis Claustrum Dormitorium et Refectorium, et unum de eis fecit Præpositum.—*Ang.-Sacr.*, i. 559.
- *The Palace built.*—Joannes de Villula destructis Claustro et aliis ædificiis, Canonicis foras ejectis, fundum in quo prius habitabant usurpavit, ibi palatium episcopale construxit.—*Ibid.*, 560.
- *Robert of Lewes completes the Church.*—Robertus Lewensis distinxit Fræbendas quæ fuerunt primitus in communi . . . ordinavit Decanum Subdecanum Præcentorem Succentorem Thesaurarium et Archidiaconum quem vocavit Archiscolam in Statutis.—*Ibid.*, 561.
- Complevit Ecc. Bath. per Joan. Turonens. inchoatam. Dedicavit Ecc. Wellens. præ. Gocelino Sarum, Sim. Wigorn., et Rob. Hereford. Epis.—*Ibid.*, 561.
- *Jocelyn's Works.*—Jocelinus Wellens. Eccles. vetustatis ruinis enormiter deformatam prostravit et à pavimenti erexit dedicavitque.—*Ibid.*, 564.
- Ecclesiam S. Andree Well. quæ periculum ruinæ patiebatur præ sui vetustate, edificare cepimus et ampliare . . . ipsam devote solenniterque consecravimus.—*Jocelini Statutum, Wilkins*, i. 683.
- Egrege refecit ac restituit, vel potius novum constituit partem multo maximam, quicquid nimirum presbyterii est ab occidente demolita est, ut cum ampliorem tum pulchriorem redderet, structura excitata expolito lapide affabre insculpto, augustissima et spectatu dignissima, &c.—*Godwin*, 375.
- *The Lady Chapel.*—Bytton I. in nova Capella B. M. V. tumulatur.—*Ang.-Sacr.*, 566.
- *St. Martin's Altar.*—W. de Marchiâ in Ecclesia ex parte australi in muro inter Ostium Chori et altare S. Martini sepelitur.—*Ibid.*, 567.
- *The Main Mass Altar.*—W. Haselslawe sepelitur in Navi juxta Altare ubi Prima Missa Matutinalis indies celebratur.—*Ibid.*, 567.
- *St. John the Baptist's Altar.*—Drokensford sepelitur ante altare S. Johannis Baptistæ.—*Ibid.*, 568.
1286. *The Close crenellated.*—Quodd ipse Cimiterium Ecclesiæ et procinctum domorum canonicorum muro lapideo circum quaque includere et murum illum kernellare, &c., 14^o Edw. I.—*MS. Harl.*, 6,968, fol. 132 b.
1325. *The Stalls built.*—Dns. Episcopus contulit fabricæ novi operis Eccles. Well. medietatem omnium preventuum suæ visitationis et eodem tempore ordinatum est per Capitulum quodd cum stalli in choro sint ruinosi, quilibet Canonicus solveret pro stallo suo faciendo 30^s.—*Ibid.*, fol. 58 a.
- Radulphus de Salopiâ sepultus in Presbyterio inter gradus Chori et Summum Altare.—*Ang.-Sacr.*, i. 569.
- *The Vicar's Close; the Palace crenellated.*—Habitationem perpulcram pro vicariis et Choristis ecclesiæ construxit. Episcopale Palatium forti muro lapideo (batellato et cornellato) cum fossatis claudere fecit . . . aquam undique circumduxit.—*Ibid.*, 569.
- *South-west Tower built.*—Harewell ad constructionem Occidentalis Turris in parte australi ij. partes expensarum apposuit, ac pro vitro Occidentalis Fenestræ 100 marcus persolvit: duasque magnas Campanas in dictâ Turri Australi pendentes fieri fecit; quiescit humatus ante Altare S^{ci} Kalixti.—*Ibid.*, ii. 570.

- *St. Edmund's Altar.*—R. Erghum in Navi sepelitur juxta altare S. Edmundi Epi.—*Ibid.*, 570.
- *The Mountroy.*—Fecit etiam construi per executores suos in vico vocato la Mounterye mansiones pro xiv. capellanis in dictâ Ecclesiâ indies celebrantibus.—*Ibid.*, 570.
- *The North-West Tower built.*—N. Bubwith fecit quadratam turrim et campanas ad boreale latus occidentalis partes Ecclesiæ et panellam claustrum cum capellâ inferiùs et librariâ superiùs.—*Leland*, ii. 122.
- Stillington sepultus in Capellâ quam juxta Claustra construxerat.—*Ang.-Sac.*, ii. 575.

1452, Jan. 13. *Beckington's works.*—Bekynton consecravat Altare quod exerat in Capellâ, quam in Ecclesia juxta Presbyterium construi fecerat in honore B. M. V. et S. Thom. M.—*Ibid.*, 574.

Thos. de Bekinton Ecclesiam portis turribus et muris tutissimè muniendo, tum palatium cæteraque circumstantia ædificia amplissimè construendo, &c.—*Ibid.*, 357.

Beckington made the West End of the Cloister with the vault, and a goodly school with the Schoolmaster's lodging, and an exchequer over it having 25 windows toward the area side. He began also the south side of the Cloister, but T. Henry, Treasurer, made an end of it in memoria hominum. T. Bubwith made the east part of the Cloister with the little Chapel beneath, and the Great Library over it having 25 windows on each side of it.—*Leland, Itin.*, ii. 122.

Polydore Virgil, who died 1555, gave the cloths, with his arms, hanging over the stalls.—*Ibid.*, 124.

WESTMINSTER.

612. *Westminster built.*—Constructum est Westmonasterium Londoniis.—*Eulog. Hist.*, iii. 328.
1045. *King Edward builds the Church.*—Rex Edwardus fundavit monasterium in occidentali parte Londoniæ in honorem B. Petri.
1061. Rex Edwardus monasterium B. Petri quod construxerat amplis possessionibus ditavit.—*Chron. de Oxenedes*, pp. 26, 29.
- Eadwardus Eccles. apud Westmon. a fundamentis construxit.—*Matt. Westm.*, 220.
1066. *The Church is dedicated.*—Rex Edwardus cum basilicam S. Petri apud Westmon. dedicari fecisset in die S. Innocentium, &c.—*B. Cotton*, 44; *Sim. Dun.*, 193; *Ailred*, 399.
1066. Edw. Conf. dedicates Westm. Innocents' Day.—*Cotton*, 44.
1220. *The Lady-chapel begun.*—Sabbato in Vigilia Pentecostes inceptum est novum opus Capellæ B. M. V. apud Westmonast. rege Henrico existente fundatore, et primum lapidem operis in fundamento ponente.—*Fabyan*, 324; *Polygonicon*, a.d. 1221; *Eulog. Hist.*, iii. 116; *Matt. Par.*, 310; and *John de Oxenedes*, 145.
1238. In this year was fully finished and ended the new work of the church of Westminster unto the end of the Choir, begun in the third year of Henry III., by which it should appear this church was in edifying upon 66 years.—*Fabyan*, 389.
1244. *New works commenced.*—Hoc anno cœpit Henricus IV. jacere fundamentum novæ ecclesiæ de Westmonasterio, quam propriis sumptibus proposuit omnino perficere.—*Ann. de Waverl.*, 336, 337.
1245. Die vi^o Julii novum opus Eccles. Westmon. Rex Henricus inchoavit.—*Rishanger*, 429.

1245. Dom. rex, devotione, quam habuit adversus S. Edwardum, submonente, ecclesiam S. Petri Westmonast. jussit ampliari. Et dirutis antiquis, cum Turri, muris partis orientalis, præcepit novos, viz. decentiores suis sumptibus, subtilibus artificibus convocatis, construi et residuo, viz. occidentali, operi coaptari.—*Matt. Par.*, 661, ed. 1606, Watta.
1250. *The Chapter-house built.*—Reedificatur Ecclesia Westmon. sumptibus dom. R. Henrici et feretrum aureum ad opus S. Eadwardi de ejusdem thesauro fabricatur: ædificavitque dom. Rex Capitulum incomparabile.—*Matt. Westm.*, 349.
1296. *King Edward gives the Chair of Scone.*—Edwardus Cathedram regalem Scotiæ Westmonasterium transtulit ut illic esset sedes missam celebrantium.—*Trivet in Leland's Coll.*, iii. 328.
1298. *The Church is on fire.*—Ignis Eccles. West. invasit . . . omnia alia ædificia monachorum præter capitulum in carbones et cineres convertebat.—*Ang.-Sacr.*, i. 522.
1299. Circa Natale Domini sequente die Martis combustio cœnobii Westmonasteriensis per cameram regis veniens.—*Eulog. Hist.*, iii. 170.

WINCHESTER.

- Totum spatium à medio Cœmiterii, quod modò est cum terrâ, in quâ stat Versorium cum gardino Sacristæ, et cum terrâ in quâ ædificatum est Bracium, cum gardino Infirmorum totum illud spatium vocabatur olim Antiquum Cœmiterium.—*Ang.-Sacr.*, i. 209.
- *The Tower built.*—Walkelinus Epus. fieri fecit turrin Ecclesiæ Wynton. ut modò cernitur.—*Ibid.*, 256, 284.
- Neque defuere opiniones . . . ruinam Turris, quæ posterioribus annis accidit, peccatis [Gul. Rufi] contigisse . . . Walkelinus in vitâ suâ turrin ipsam non fieri fecit, sed post ipsius mortem antiquâ turri ipsius Ecclesiæ (sepulto in eâ Gul. Rege Rufo) cadente, de summâ pecuniæ quam Walkelinus præsul suæ Ecclesiæ legavit, . . . sufficiens portio desumpta est pro sumptibus ad novam Turrin fabricandam.—*Ibid.*, 271.
- *The Holy Hole.*—Supra locum vocatum The Holy Hole.—*Ibid.*, 277.
- In navi Eccles. Wynton, ante magnam Crucem quam dedit Stigandus archiepiscopus.—*Ibid.*, 279.
- Stigandus magnam Crucem ex argento cum [duabus] imaginibus argenteis [Mariæ et Johannis cum trabe] in pulpito Ecclesiæ contulit: . . . jacet ex australi parte Altaris summi juxta Cathedram Episcopalem.—*Ibid.*, 285, 293, 294.
- *The Roodloft.*—In navi Eccles. prope gradus sub pulpito.—*Ibid.*, 282.
1079. Walkelinus Epus. à fundamentis Winton. cœpit reedificare Ecclesiam.—*Ibid.*, 294.
1080. Incipitur renovari ecclesia Wyntonias.—*Chron. de Hulmo*, 431.
1093. *The new Minster.*—In præsentia omnium ferè Episc. atque Abbatum Angliæ cum magnâ exultatione et gloria de veteri monasterio Winton. ad novum venerunt Monachi vi. Id. Apr. Ad festum verò S. Swythuni, factâ processione de novo monasterio ad vetus, tulerunt inde feretrum S. Swithuni, et in novo honorificè collocaverunt. Sequenti verò die Domini Walkelini Epi. cœperunt homines primum vetus frangere monasterium et fractum est totum in illo anno, excepto portico uno et magno altari.—*Ang.-Sacr.*, i. 295.
1107. *The Tower falls.*—Turris ejusdem Eccles. cecidit non Octobris.—*Ibid.*, 297.
1200. *It is rebuilt.*—Inchoata est et perfecta Turris Winton. Eccles.—*Ibid.*, 304.
1202. *The Church to be restored.*—Dom. Winton Godefridus de Luci constituit

Confratriam pro reparatione Eccles. Winton. duraturam usque ad v. annos completos.—*Ibid.*, 305.

1241. *The Shrine of St. Swithin*.—Feretrum S. Swithuni factum est flabello de Turri cadente.—*Ibid.*, 307.
 1248. Cecidit flabellum de Turri S. Swithuni.—*Ibid.*, 309.
 1264. Portam Prioratûs et portam quæ vocatur King Gate cum Ecclesiâ S. Swithuni suprâ.—*Ibid.*, 311.
 Pontissara made the priors of Winton perpetual and not 'dative.'—*Ibid.*, 286.

WORCESTER.

680. See formed.—*Ang.-Sac.*, i. 469.
 —. Ramsey colonized from it.—*Ibid.*, 473.
 —. *St. Oswald's Church*.—Oswaldus, juxta ecclesiam cathedralem S. Petri Wigornie, aliam B. Mariæ construxit.—*Bromton*, 868; *Eadmer, Ang.-Sac.*, ii. 202; *Stubbs*, 1,699.
 1084. Inceptio operis Wigorn. Monast.—*Ang.-Sac.*, i. 474.
 —. *St. Wulstan's Church*.—Illud fuit tempus (in vita S. Wulstani) quo super Ecclesiæ fabricam machinabatur fabricam, in quâ dependerent campanæ.—*W. Malm.*, *Ang.-Sac.*, ii. 249.
 S. Wulstanus novam Ecclesiam Wigorn. perfecit.—*Ibid.*, 263.
 Prasertim episcopalis sedis Ecclesiæ perfecta, cui a fundamentis cœptæ imposuit manum, ubi et numerus monachorum ampliatus.—*Ibid.*, i. 253.
 1113. [xiii. Kal. Julii—*Hemingford*, c. xxxvi.; *Gale*, ii. 472]. *Church burned*.—Civitas Wigornie cum principali ecclesia comburitur.—*Flor. Wigorn.*, ii. 66, (656); *Hoveden, ap. Savile*, 475; *Oxenedes*, 44 B.; *Cotton*, 59; *Ang.-Sac.*, i. 475; ex *W. Malm.*, l. iv. *De Gest. Pont.*, fol. 161, [constant ecclesiæ tectum tantum conflagrasse—*Wharton*.] Combustum fuit tectum basilicæ Wygorn.—*Leland, Itin.*, ii. 178; *Coll.*, iii. 202.
 1175. *Fall of the Tower*.—Turris nova Wigornie corruit.—*Annal. Theokesb.*, 51; *Ang.-Sac.*, i. 476.
 1180. Another fire.—*Ang.-Sac.*, i. 477.
 1202. Deflorata fuit ecclesia Wigorn. incendio.—*Leland, Itin.*, ii. 178. Combusta est Wigorn. Ecclesia xv. Kal. Maii cum domibus et officinis monachorum.—*Annal. Theokesb.*, 56.
 1201. Ecclesia Wigornensis est combusta.—*MS. Chron. Arch. Camb.*, viii. 271.
 1218. *The Church consecrated*.—Eccles. Cath. Wygorn. dedicata est vii. Id. Junii in honore S. Mariæ et B. Petri et S. Oswaldi et Wlstani, magnum Altare in honore S. Mariæ et Oswaldi, et medium in honore S. Petri et Wlstani.—*Ang.-Sac.*, i. 484; *Annal. Theokesb.*, 63.
 1220. *The Bells*.—Magne campanæ fusæ sunt sub. W. de Bradewe Sacristâ et ab episcopo consecratæ in honore S. Salvatoris et genetricis Ejus, et Hautclere in honore S. Joh. Evang. cum pari suo.—*Ang. Sac.*, i. 485.
 1224. *New Works in the Cathedral*.—Inceptum novum opus Eccles. Wigorn.—*MS. Chron. Arch. Camb.*, viii. 278.
 Inceptum est novum opus frontis Wigorn. Ecclesiæ Episcopo Willelmo jaciente fundamentum.—*Ang.-Sac.*, i. 486.
 1226. *The Tailor's Shop*.—W. Blesensis Episcopus reddidit nobis situm sartrini nostri ad occidentem ecclesiæ.—*Ibid.*, 487.
 —. *West end of Nave and North Porch*.—Wakefield navem Ecclesiæ suæ produxit duabus fornicibus ab occidentali parte ejusdem adjectis. Porticum etiam addidit perpulchrum à Septentrione.—*Godwin*, 465.
 H. Wakefelde auxit occident. partem Eccles. Cath. 2 arcubus crexit etiam porticum versus boream.—*Leland*, iv. 104.

- *North Nave Aisle vaulted.*—Cobham navis aquilonare latus laquearo fornicato contextit.—*Godwin*, 463.
 Thomas Cobham fecit testudinem borealis insulæ in navi Ecclesiæ.—*Leland*.
 — *Gifford's Marble Pillars.*—Giffard orientalem partem Ecclesiæ columellis marmoreis ornavit quas annulis aereis deauratis muris et columnis majoribus affixit.—*Godwin*, 461.
 G. Giffart exornavit columnas orient. partis ecclesiæ columnellis marmoreis cum juncturis æreis deauratis.—*Leland*.
 — *The Prior's Hall.*—W. Braunesford erexit magnam aulam Prioris.—*Ibid.*, iv. 104.

YORK.

626. *The Church founded.*—At York King Eadwine commanded a church to be built, which was hallowed in the name of St. Peter: there he afterwards commanded a larger church to be built of stone.—*Ang.-Sax. Chron.*, 21.
 627. Ecclesia in honore S. Petri Ap. in Eboraco fundata est.—*Ric. Hagust.*, ap. *X. Script.*, 286.
 Paulinus Ecclesiam S. Petri Eborac. majorem incepit lapideam quam S. Oswaldus rex postea perfecit.—*Bromton, Ibid.*, 782.
 Basilicæ oratorii Dei in Eboraca civitate a Sancto Paulino Epo. fundatæ et dedicatæ Deo, officia semirutæ lapidea eminebant. Hæc omnia S. Wilfridus emendare ex cogitavit.—*Vita S. Wilfridi*, c. xvi.; *Gale*, i. 59.
 741. *The Minster burned.*—Monasterium in Eboraca civitate succensum est ix^o Kal. Maii.—*Hoveden, Savile*, 402.
 — *Thomas builds the Church.*—Thomas I. Ecclesiam quæ nunc est a fundamentis fecit.—*Stubbs, X. Script.*, 1,709.
 — *The Minster burned.*—Civitas Eboraco jubente rege Will^o penitus fuit destructa. Incensa quoque B. Petri Metropolis ecclesia, &c.—*Ibid.*, 1,708.
 1069, xiii. Kal. Oct. Normanni qui castella custodiebantur timentes ne domus quæ prope castella erant adjumenta Danis ad implendas fossas castellorum essent igne eas succendere cøperunt. Qui nimis excrescens Monasterium S. Petri consumpsit.—*Sim. Dun., X. Script.*, 198; 1068, *J. Bromton, Ibid.*, 965; *Knyghton*, 2,344.
 1137, 4^o Non. Junii apud Ebor. combusta est B. Petri Ecclesia.—*Gervase*, 1,343.
 — *The Minster restored.*—A^o Pontif. Thoresby X^o iij. Cal. Augusti Novi Chori suæ Eccles. B. Petri fabricam inchoavit quam in primi positione lapidis C. marci de suo proprio datis donavit, et sic postea annuatim dum vixit fabricæ CC. libras persolvit.—*Ibid.*, 1,733.
 — *The Lady-chapel.*—Capellam B. M. V. mirabili artis sculpturâ atque notabili pictura peregit.—*Ibid.*, 1,734.
 Thoresby Capellam S. Mariæ statu et picturis eximii operis exornavit.—*Godwin*, 687.
 1290. *The Nave commenced.*—viij. Id. Aprilis inchoatum fuit fundamentum navis majoris Ecclesiæ B. a parte australi ad orientem, præsentibus Johanne Romano Archiepo., lapidem primariam devotissimè collocavit.—*Stubbs*, 1,728.
 — *The Choir built.*—Rogerus Chorum Eccles. Cath. S. Petri Eboraci cum criptis ejusdem et palatium archiepiscopale de novo construxit. Candidit etiam Capellam S. Sepulchri ad januam palatii ex parte boreali Eccles. B. P. ac ipsam in honore B. Mariæ et S. Angelorum dedicavit.—*Ibid.*, 1,723.
 — *The Lantern Tower partly built.*—Skyrlaw magnam partem Campanilis vulgò Lanterni Ministerii Eboracensis construxit.—*Ang.-Sacr.*, i. 775.
 [The Fabric Rolls edited by Mr. Raine are too voluminous and fragmentary to admit of quotations.]

ST. ASAPH.

1282. *The Cathedral burned.*—De combustione S. Cathedralis Ecclesiæ satis constat . . . quibusdam astruentibus quod justo proelio, secundum morem præcipuè præliandi in partibus Walliæ, Civitas vestra, utpote effugium et subterfugium hostium publicorum, qui castra dom. regis invaserant, homicidia, spolia, incendia quanta poterant adjungendo, concremata extitit. Nobis scripsistis de illis S. fratribus prædicatoribus qui coram illis incendiariis, ipsius incendii non ignari, Divina postea celebrarunt.—*Reg. Peckham*, fol. 80.
1284. *Church repaired.*—The archbishop issued a circular letter in favour of the Canons carrying the Book of the Gospels called *Evangelthen* belonging to the Cathedral through the dioceses of Lichfield, Hereford, and Wales to collect subscriptions to repair the church.—*Ibid.*, fol. 2. 8.
1341. *New Lady-chapel.*—X. Vicarios in novâ Capellâ ex parte australi constructâ.—*Pat. 15 Edw. III.*, p. 2, m. 1.
1381. *Works in progress.*—Cum liberi tenentes decani et capituli Assavensis de toto tempore præterito invenerint et invenire deberent sex laborarios competentes quolibet die anni exceptis dominicis et festivis, ad discooperiendum quarreram vocatam Rubram pro operationibus ecclesiæ Cath. Assaven.—*Pat. 4 Ric. II.*, m. 2.
- *Church in low estate.*—Considerantes exilitatem Eccles. Assavensis per guerras et rebellionem Walliæ una cum singulis maneriis multipliciter destructam.—*Pat. 17 Hen. VI.*, p. 2, m. 10.
- Having consideration how the church cathedrall of St. Asaph, with the steeple, bells, quere, porch, and Vestiary, with all other contents, stalls, desks, and alters was brent and utterly destroyed.—*Letter of Henry VI., Edwards*, ii. 116.
1535. *Choir Pavement.*—Item pro pavimento chori et cæteris necessariis, xlii.—*Test. H. Standish, Ep. Assav.*

BANGOR.

1386. Supplicat ven. pater Johannes Epus. Bangor ut cum sedes Cathedralis Bangor per 26 annos absque ecclesiâ ad magnum dedecus sedis predictæ extiterat, et predictus Episcopus in revelationem ejusdem sedis quandam ecclesiam, unde medietas, Deus laudetur, constructa existit ibidem, de novo inceperit, at ipse pro exilitate beneficii sui eandem ecclesiam adimplere non potnerit, &c.—*Pat. 10 Ric. II.*, p. 1; *Cole MS.*, xxvii. fol. 168 b.
- Bishop Ringstede bequeathed xx^{li} to the fabric.

CARLISLE.

1318. Archbishop Melton says in an indulgence that a sudden fire had burned the church of Carlisle, with houses and buildings "ad extremam consumptionem."—*Raine's Hexham*, i. p. lxiii.
1359. Cum dilecti filii Prior et Capitulum Ecclesie nostre Cathedralis B. Mariæ Karliol. Chorum diete Ecclesie nostre ad decorem Domus Domini inceperint opere construere sumptuoso, ad quod noverimus fidelium subsidium opportunum; cum ad tanti operis consummationem dictorum Prioris et Capituli proprie non suppeditant facultates, &c.—*Reg. Welton*, fol. 64.

HEREFORD.

1320. In this year the Dean and Chapter had spent 20,000 marks on new works.—*Merewether's Account*, 72.

Antiquarian and Literary Intelligence.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Sept. 21—23. The seventeenth annual meeting was held at Shepton Mallet, under the presidency of R. H. Paget, Esq., M.P., of Cranmore Hall.

The President in his introductory address observed that it was very satisfactory to know that at this period of its existence the Association shews no signs of flagging.

"It is," he said, "no slight tribute to its practical advantages, that in this matter-of-fact, utilitarian age of ours it awakens such a lively and increasing interest. We have, thanks to archæology, long since emerged from an age of neglect, and having passed through an intermediate age of restoration, have now happily arrived at that far more satisfactory period—an age of preservation. And here I cannot refrain from mentioning a gratifying instance in this town, where a most interesting relic of undoubted Roman origin, having been discovered in digging the foundation of a new brewery, has been arched over, and carefully preserved by Mr. Clarke—a fact which deserves to be known, and entitles its author to the thanks of all archæologists. Our aim is not alone to rescue from an inglorious obscurity the treasures of archæological lore, which are to be found nearly everywhere, but to unravel the mysteries of nature, to rifle the cavern treasures, and read that history which she has written in imperishable characters on every sedimentary rock in the globe. We have plenty of work in store, and although I fear we have no object of surpassing interest, nothing preeminently grand or stupendous to hold out to the archæologist, yet I would fain believe that the different churches we propose to visit will each be found to have its special merits. We have, besides, a Roman road, the Small Down encampment, and the fine old barns of Pyllle and Doultling—outworks as it were bearing sturdy evidence of those grand monastic institutions which did so much for the advancement of science and the spread of civilization throughout this country—buildings that can hardly fail to interest the archæologist or any one who has an admiration for the picturesque. Who can look at those massive buildings, seemingly constructed to last for ages, without feeling that despite their rude solidity they yet please by the picturesque arrangement of roof and buttresses, whilst the pierced window and minor delicacies of detail all indicate the work of a master mind which did not disdain to leave the impress of its intellect on such an ordinary building as a barn. At the close of to-morrow's excursions you will find mention of Cranmore Hall, and I have the honour to announce that I am instructed by its owner to provide refreshment for such of the weary archæologists as may be willing to accept his hospitality after their day's excursion.

The Rev. W. Arthur Jones, M.A., F.G.S., one of the Hon. Secs., having expressed his regret at the absence of his colleague the Rev. F. Warre, from ill-health, presented the following report:—

"Your committee, in presenting their seventeenth annual report, are happy in being able to announce that the Society continues to maintain its ground. Considering the very limited income at their disposal, they cannot but regard the progress made towards a more complete history of the county, by the valuable papers published in the Proceedings, as encouraging and satisfactory. They are,

however, aware that the operations of the Society need to be enlarged and improved; but they would suggest that more extensive support and more individual co-operation on the part of members in different parts of the county is needful to produce this result. The committee rejoice in being able to report that considerable progress has been made in the arrangement and classification of the very extensive and interesting collection of Mendip cave bones now in the possession of the Society; and they desire to record their sense of the highly important services rendered by Mr. William Ayshford Sanford in the classification of them, by whose arduous labours and scientific knowledge the value and interest of the collection has been greatly increased. Arrangements are being made by which the members of the Society will be supplied with a catalogue of the collection and illustrations of the most important specimens. If the Society had not purchased this, in many respects, unique collection, it would probably have been dispersed, and the county of Somerset would have lost the means of illustrating one of the most interesting features of its natural history, and of contributing, as it will now, to the advancement of scientific knowledge. Your committee regret much to have to complain of the tardiness and irregularity with which many members pay their subscriptions. With an income barely sufficient to do the work absolutely necessary, and falling far short of what this large county might supply, it is obvious if this continues the operations of the Society cannot fail to be hampered. After repeated applications, the arrears at present amount to upwards of £80. It is hoped that next year this evil may be remedied, and in future avoided, and that the committee will be able to express their congratulations without any drawback or qualification."

In the absence of the Treasurer, Mr. Jones also read the financial statement, shewing a balance in hand of £18 10s. 4d.

Both reports having been adopted, the officers of the Society were re-elected, with the addition of Sir A. A. Hood, Bart., M.P., and F. H. Dickinson, Esq., to the list of vice-presidents. After the ordinary routine business had been transacted, and it was resolved that the next meeting of the Society should be held at Ilminster or Chard, and the year following, if possible, at Bristol.

The Rev. Prebendary Scarth, M.A., read a paper on the Roman potters' kiln discovered in Shepton Mallet in November of last year*, on the site of a large brewery belonging to Messrs. Morris, Cox, and Clarke, on the south side of the road leading to Croscombe and Wells, and in the line of the ancient foss road, and not far from the point where that road is crossed by the Roman road from Old Sarum to Uphill on the Severn. The rev. gentleman had paid a visit to the spot, and in the course of his observations he said that the kiln was in good preservation. It was excavated on the hill-side, with an approach to it and a space in front which has been protected by a slight wall that may still be traced. On descending to the level of the floor, it is found to be about 4 ft. below the surface. The sides are protected by stone jambs. The form of the kiln is circular, the shelf for the pottery remaining perfect, except a portion of the front which has been broken away, and the dome above the shelf remaining entire to the height of about 2 ft. at the back of the kiln. The shelf is supported at the back by five pillars of clay, about 18 in. high, and is 7 in. thick, the width of the shelf being 49 in., and the depth from front to back 45 in. It is pierced with nine holes, which vary in diameter from 9 in. to 3 in., and are not quite circular in form. There are traces of two more perforations in the part broken away. The back and sides of the kiln are coated with clay. When first discovered several cups were found placed in

* GENT. MAG., Dec. 1864, p. 770; May, 1865, p. 592.

the holes or on the shelf as they had been left by the hand of the Roman potter. The pottery found in and around the kiln is of a coarse red kind, very similar to that of which modern flower-pots are made. Some fragments of black ware have, however, been found, and a very perfect mortarium, or vessel for tritulating, made of white clay, and these are now in the possession of Mr. Wm. Clarke. This kiln, although it appears to have been used simply for the manufacture of a very coarse kind of ware, is very interesting as the first Roman potters' kiln (Mr. Scarth believes) yet discovered in the west of England. A few months after this kiln was laid open a second was discovered, similar in construction, and three others afterwards, in close proximity to the former, but all within the area of a quarter of an acre; these, however, are stated to have fallen to pieces as soon as touched, owing to the damp nature of the ground. These discoveries may lead to further remains of a similar kind being found. A bed of clay was discovered close at hand. Mr. Scarth described the ware found in and about the kiln, and mentioned that Roman coins had also been discovered in a pit near, and two portions of a quern or Roman handmill, fitting one into another, composed of coarse conglomerate, had also been found. On the adjoining property, in quarrying stone during the last summer, the workmen cut through a pit which contained animal bones and other refuse, and among these were the coins. Several human skeletons have also been discovered in excavating the ground in the neighbourhood of the kiln. Mr. Scarth mentioned that the owners of the brewery, in consequence of the interest evinced in the kiln, had taken means to preserve it by throwing an arch above the spot where it stood, so that it would remain an object of interest to future antiquaries. The rev. gentleman gave an interesting description of Roman kilns that have been found in other parts of England, and referred to the last number of Mr. Roach Smith's *Collectanea*, and exhibited diagrams of the remains of several found in this county.

Mr. W. A. Sanford, F.G.S., read a paper "On the Course of the Rivers in Western Europe during the Pleistocene Period, and the Distribution of the Mammalia affected thereby." He stated that the occurrence of the hippopotamus, accompanied as it was with rhinoceros, leptorhinus, and rhinoceros megarhinus and elephas antiquus, all animals allied to forms which now inhabit much warmer countries, together with the reindeer, rhinoceros tichorinus, and elephas primigenius, and other animals of a still more decided Arctic type, in the caves and in the valley deposits of our rivers during the period in question was a source of difficulty, the explanation of which he endeavoured to aid. He recapitulated the statements of Sir Charles Lyell as to the changes of level of Western Europe since the glacial epoch, and shewed that during the latter part of that period England, or a portion of it at least, had been sunk to a depth of 1,300 or 1,400 ft., so that beaches containing Arctic shells of existing species were formed at that height on our mountains, and from this submergence the land gradually rose until England, Ireland, and the Orkney and Shetland Islands became a portion of the European continent; and adduced arguments from the flora of the west of Ireland, and from the dredgings on the west of the Shetland Islands to prove that this elevation was very considerable, and, judging from the soundings on the one hundred and two hundred fathom line, he argued that the elevation was possibly,

if not probably, not less than 1,200 ft., which would have carried a steep coast from the neighbourhood of St. Ander, in Spain, nearly in a straight line to a point more than one hundred miles from the north-west coast of Ireland, and therefore it would have included the Orkneys and Shetlands in its sweep. All this he justified from the statements of Sir C. Lyell, the late Dr. E. Forbes, Professor Jamieson, and others. He then passed to the question of the course of the rivers, and stated that he had examined the soundings over this area, and had come to the remarkable conclusion that, supposing the elevation of Western Europe to have been uniform, the main river of this part of the world was then the Rhine. The watershed of the plain which now forms the North Sea was between Flamborough Head and the Texel, and the course of the Rhine was through the Straits of Dover, and had its mouth at a considerable distance from the French coast, off Ushant; and the Scheldt, the Humber, the Thames, the Seine, the Loire, and all the rivers on the south coast of England, and probably even the Severn, were all tributaries of that vast stream, as it then must have been. He next shewed that the tender Irish flora, which came from Biscay along the coast of this old land, came at this time, for it could not have survived the previous glacial period in the latitude of Ireland; and that, consequently, the mouth of this great stream was habitable by these southern animals during the whole year, and the distance of their summer migrations might not have been greater than is now known to be journeyed by many animals of similar size on the continent of Africa. The hills, such as the Mendip and the Yorkshire Wolds, would then have been considerable mountains, and would have supported (covered, as they would have been, with the remains of an Arctic flora), perhaps through the year, herds of reindeer and the northern rhinoceros and elephant, which during their winter migrations to the plains probably traversed the very ground occupied by the hippopotamus and the southern rhinoceros in the summer. He said he was not aware that the hippopotamus had been found out of this great watershed of the Rhine; its furthest northern limit being, he believed, Kirkdale. The drainage of the vale of Pickering, in which the cave is situated, was the Humber. The mouth of the Severn could not then have been far from that of the Rhine, if it did not flow into it, and therefore the argument affecting the one would affect the other. How long ago these changes took place he knew not, but man certainly existed during a portion of them. No diluvial theory will account for the phenomena he attempted to explain, the tendency of deluges being to confuse and roll up evidence into an indistinguishable mass; whereas the more the evidence he relied on was examined the clearer it was shewn to be.

A paper "On the Formation of Caves" was read by Mr. James Parker, who illustrated his subject by some carefully prepared drawings of the great cave at Wookey Hole, which he had himself explored for a considerable distance.

Arrangements had been made by the courtesy of Mr. Clarke at the Brewery for visiting the remains of the Roman pottery kiln, of which the members availed themselves in the morning. After the reading of the papers, the party proceeded to the parish church. Mr. E. A. Freeman observed that the building had undergone so many changes that it was difficult to say how much was old and how much was new.

The tower was a very fair specimen of the Taunton type, and was crowned by a spire, which had either never been finished or the top of it had been broken down; in that, however, local knowledge was required. It was rather remarkable that both in this county and in the county of Dorset they found a great number of these unfinished or destroyed spires—for instance, St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol, Yatton, Minchinhampton, and others; in other parts of the country they were few in number, but he particularly mentioned one at Naseby, Northamptonshire. With regard to the roof of the church, it was one of the finest if not the finest carved roof in the county. Wooden roofs were not mere make-shifts, but they shewed a preference to vaulting. The roof of that church did not appear to have been painted or gilded as was commonly the case, and he never saw a carved roof carried out to such an extraordinary degree of splendour.

The members then proceeded to Doulting, where they were hospitably entertained at the vicarage by the Rev. J. Fussell, who also exhibited a very interesting and valuable ancient British urn found in the encampment at Small Down in the neighbourhood. In the course of his remarks Mr. Freeman said the history of Doulting Church was pretty plainly written in its own stones. It was curious as illustrating the changes that had taken place in several churches of the county. Many of them doubtless knew how very common the cross form was in the early period of Somersetshire architecture, and how in many cases that form had changed into another—St. Cuthbert's at Wells, and St. John's at Glastonbury, for instance. The nave of the church they might call late Norman or Early English—it was transitional, or the turning point from Romanesque to Gothic, and was pretty perfect. The tower must be a little later, though carrying out the same design; it was octagonal in form, and was a good plain example of English thirteenth-century work. A good deal of trouble had been taken, without destroying the tower or altering its character, to adapt it to a later and more prevalent style. A battlement had been added, and a stone spire, but it was somewhat stumpy. The chancel had been rebuilt, with a Decorated window, transitional from the Geometric to the Flowery. He pointed out the squints or hagioscopes. The central tower had been raised and supported by angular buttresses. The transepts had been recast within and without. There was a very fine Perpendicular porch which was a fair reproduction of the old one, the original stones of which might be seen in the vicarage garden. He assumed that the old porch must have been in a most dangerous state, and that it was quite impossible to repair it, or he could not suppose they would have sacrificed the old stones.

Mr. J. H. Parker then conducted the members to the Barn, the characteristic features of which he explained, observing, that the Barn at Doulting is a very fine one of early character; the walls are thick and the buttresses more massive than usual. It has not much ornament, but what there is bears the usual stamp of the fourteenth century. The character is earlier than that of either Pilton or Glastonbury, and the date is probably about the middle of the fourteenth century; the roof is also good plain timber-work of the same period, though repaired in places.

The Doulting quarries, so extensively used in Glastonbury Abbey and Wells Cathedral, were then visited under the guidance of Mr.

Charles Moore, F.G.S., who pointed out the chief geological features of the formation.

The ordinary at Shepton Mallet at half-past five was well attended, and, in the evening, the meeting was resumed for the reception of papers.

Mr. Serel read a valuable paper on the Strodes of Somersetshire, directing special attention to William Strode of Barrington, born in 1589, and, on his mother's side, descended from Robert Whiting, the brother of the last Abbot of Glastonbury.

"The times in which William Strode lived were as eventful as they were (for a time at least) disastrous to English liberties. He witnessed the commencement of the Great Rebellion, and was among the first who resisted the payment of the iniquitous and illegal tax usually called 'ship-money.' This circumstance occurred in the year 1636. The officer whose duty it was to receive the tax, having demanded the money, was met by a positive refusal. Rather than pay he submitted to the indignity of a distress being levied, in which one of his cows was seized, which he replevied. The State papers contain many particulars of this distress, which led to some very unpleasant results. In November, 1636, Lord Cottingham, Chancellor of the Exchequer, complained that the public service was much obstructed by Mr. William Strode, the merchant, who had been distressed and replevied, and that his example had been followed by Stradling and others. In December, 1636, he was summoned before the Privy Council, but excused himself on account of illness in his house. After this the Bishop of Bath and Wells was deputed to examine Mr. Strode as to his refractory conduct, and being called upon to answer in writing, he sent in an elaborate statement justifying himself, and exposing the illegality of the proceedings against him. In 1642, when the Rebellion was progressing, he was resident for a time at Shepton Mallet. Active measures were being adopted for resisting the King and his advisers with armed forces.

"The number of persons bearing the same name—William Strode—has led to many mistakes. Most of those who now hear me will recollect that in January, 1642, five members of the House of Commons were, by order of the King, accused of high treason, the basis of the charge being the part they had taken in opposing his Majesty's unconstitutional proceedings. Among these five members was a William Strode. The similarity of name and principles caused William Strode, of Barrington, to be mistaken for William Strode, 'one of the five members.' Symonds, in his 'Diary,' though he wrote when both were alive, committed the same error. Though William Strode, of Barrington, was at one time in Parliament, having been returned for the borough of Ilchester, and was in the Long Parliament of 1640, yet he could not have been 'one of the five members' for these reasons,—William Strode, 'the member,' died in 1645, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, from whence his remains were ignominiously exhumed after the Restoration, viz. in 1661; but William Strode, of Barrington, did not die until 1686. The circumstances here noticed have caused much controversy among learned men, but about the facts as I have put them there is, according to the authorities I have consulted, little doubt, and these facts have been made still more clear by the Calendar of State Papers lately published by order of the Master of the Rolls, where may be seen the copy of a proclamation for the apprehension of Wm. Strode, Gent., *son of Wm. Strode, of the co. of Devon*, who was then accused of sedition, &c. William Strode, 'one of the five members,' was one of the representatives of the borough of Beer Alston in Devonshire, which was disfranchised by the Reform Act of 1832. The subject is interesting, and, historically speaking, not unimportant. I shall be glad to see it carefully investigated and settled beyond doubt.

"The eldest son of the William Strode of Barrington, about whom I have been speaking, bore the same name as his father, and seems to have inherited the principles of his parent. These principles were plainly shewn in connection with the events which preceded Monmouth's Rebellion. In 1680 the Duke of Monmouth set out on a tour through the provinces, including the West of England. He visited many of the leading gentry, and among them Mr. William Strode was honoured with the Duke's company, at Barrington Court, where a most sumptuous entertainment was given to the royal visitor and his retinue. Several years after

this, namely in 1685, Monmouth resolved on making an attempt on the throne of England. From the Continent he dispatched trusty messengers to the leading gentry, and among them the advice and assistance of William Strode were solicited, and no doubt promised. On the Duke's landing at Lyme, June 11, 1685, Mr. Strode sent him supplies of horses and money. Nor was William Strode the only member of the family who openly aided Monmouth. In his progress through this county he passed through Glastonbury on June 23, and came to Shepton Mallet; there he was met by Edward Strode, of Downside, brother of William Strode, who presented the royal rebel with one hundred guineas. After the terrible battle of Sedgemoor, Monmouth fled from the bloody field toward Shepton Mallet. There again his trusty friend, Edward Strode, at the risk of life and fortune, received the unfortunate fugitive, and gave him lodging for the night at his mansion at Downside; this was on July 6, 1685, and little more than one hundred and eighty years ago. For thus aiding the Duke, the Strodes had a narrow escape, but at length a pardon was obtained, March 26, 1687."

Mr. Serel concluded by giving a detailed account of the numerous charities which the Strode family had established or endowed in the town of Shepton Mallet and the neighbourhood.

The Rev. Prebendary Gray, Rector of Pilton, read some extremely interesting extracts from the parish records, which commenced with A.D. 1503.

The Rev. F. Brown, Rector of Nailsea, followed, with extracts from the diary of a Somersetshire Quaker farmer, written during the great Civil War.

A paper by Mr. Charles Moore, F.G.S., "On the Geology of the Neighbourhood of Shepton," and one by Mr. McMurtrie "On the Coal Measures," concluded the proceedings of the day.

Sept. 22. This day was given to visiting Pilton, Pylle, Ditcheat, Evercreech, Chesterblade and Cranmore Churches, some account of each of which was given by Mr. Freeman or Mr. J. H. Parker.

Pilton Church, which according to Mr. Freeman was in the transitional or not very advanced Early English style: the eastern bay probably the original chancel, the Perpendicular clerestory windows inserted, and the chancel added or rebuilt. The roof is a very fine one of its kind, with a low-pitched tie-beam. The pulpit also was a good specimen of its style and date, A.D. 1618. The pulpit-cloth is especially deserving of notice, having been made from an old cope.

The Barn at Pilton is one of the finest in the country; it is lighter than either of those at Douling or at Glastonbury, and probably rather later in date, but still in the style of the fourteenth century, and probably dates from the latter part of it. There is more ornament than usual, and of very good character; the gables are terminated by finials consisting of bunches of foliage, well carved. Near the point of each gable is a small window of two lights with pointed heads, but under one semicircular dripstone, and enclosing arch, affording one of the many indications that the form of the arch is no guide whatever to the style or date of a building, but is always dictated by necessity or convenience. The flat arches over the doorways indicate the same thing. Under each of these small windows, a little lower in the gable wall, is a carving in the panel of one of the emblems of the Evangelists, shewing that the barn belonged to the church. The loopholes are particularly good, and have rear-arches to them, like windows. The roof is also original, perfect, and very good. This old barn is a far finer building in every way than many modern churches.

The manor-house is of too late a date to be considered as archæological.

Pylle Church was a transitional Norman church altered into Perpendicular, but the churchwardens had been too busy with the building to enable them to make much of its history. The corbels of the old roof remained, and at the entrance to the porch was a holy-water basin perfect, which is of extremely rare occurrence.

Ditcheat was the next place visited, Mr. Freeman directing particular attention to the church, which is an exceedingly fine specimen of architecture, being in the form of a cross, with nave, chancel, north and south aisles, and a tower sixty feet high. It is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. There was, said Mr. Freeman, a good deal of history and a good deal of art about such a church as that. It was of the early style, but had been much changed, more so than the churches at Pilton and Douling, but not so much as St. Cuthbert's (Wells), St. John's (Glastonbury), and others. Mr. Freeman shewed what had been done to the church at various periods, and it appeared that one of the principal of the altering parties was Dean Gunthorpe, in 1472. One feature to be remarked was the east window, the tracery of which was of a pure geometrical design; the outline was a very good one, and the centre figure was not the circle seen in some churches, nor the square which was common in Germany, but a triangle; the whole of the design was carried out with boldness. The fittings-up of the choir were worthy of attention and also of preservation. They were not equal to those glorious fittings which had been taken away from Wimborne Minster; but as an example of the ancient fitting-up of the choir, they were really very valuable. The screen, the stalls, and the whole of the fittings, the date of which was 1630, were just the sort of things he would not imitate but would preserve, for they were valuable historically as shewing the retention of the older styles of the first half of the seventeenth century. He noticed two very good hagioscopes, or squints, by means of which people in the body of the church might see and hear what was going on at the high altar. The roof of the church was weak compared with the roof of other churches in the county. In that church as usual the original choir was under the tower, and he was strengthened in that view by the fact that there were two little corbels by the church arch, which could not have served any other purpose except to support the roodloft. The church, urged Mr. Freeman, was one very well worth study. In regard to the hagioscopes, Mr. Parker expressed his opinion that they did away with the objection commonly raised to the cruciform plan of a church, and by means of them persons could see and hear all that was going on at the altar.

Contiguous to the church is the manor-house, about which and its former possessors the Rev. Hill Wickham, of Horsington, gave some particulars. The manor-house and the church formerly belonged to the Abbey of Glastonbury, and they were subsequently granted to Sir Ralph Hopton, who was one of the best specimens of a cavalier of the time of Charles I., a consistent Royalist, and a moderate man, who avoided all the excesses that were too frequently committed by King Charles's party. Mr. Wickham gave a history of each possessor of the manor-house, and of his doings in connection with national affairs. The manor-house is of the time of James I. in part, but the larger part of the time of Charles II., and therefore it is not archæological.

Evercreech Church had been so much repaired and added to, that with the exception of the tower, there was little for the archæologist to notice. The tower was so like that of Wrington, that Mr. Freeman thought it must either have been an imitation, or more probably the first attempt of the architect who afterwards built the beautiful church of Wrington.

Chesterblade Church is small, but interesting and curious. The chancel has unfortunately been rebuilt on a smaller scale, and deprived of all interest; but the walls of the nave are Norman, and the doorway is of that style, with alterations in the Perpendicular style.

The east wall of the nave has the Norman coping preserved, with the two springers or corbels at the ends, with curious carving; this feature is very rare, almost unique. Norman coping of any kind is very rare, and here it is remarkably perfect, and the springing-stones being left, with part of the coping cut in the same stone, there can be no doubt as to the date of it, probably about the middle of the twelfth century. The chancel-arch is Perpendicular, cut through the Norman wall when the chancel was rebuilt. On the south side of it stands a Perpendicular stone pulpit or reading-desk; it is in the form of a desk with shelf and panelling, but may have been used for both purposes. As its character is of the time of Henry VIII., it may possibly have been a desk for the Bible immediately after the Reformation.

West Cranmore Church has a fair tower of the Taunton type, giving the turret rather more prominence than usual. The vaulted roof good, also the tower-arch.

At Cranmore Hall, East Cranmore, the seat of Mr. J. M. Paget, the father of Major Paget, M.P., the President of the Society, Mr. Paget, his family, and several friends gave the party a hearty welcome. After spending a few minutes in strolling about the extensive grounds, they were called together to hear a paper read by the Rev. W. A. Jones (for the Rev. T. Hugo) "On the last Survivors of the Religious Orders in Somersetshire."

Sept. 23. The excursionists were conducted over Maesbury Camp by the Rev. W. A. Jones, who, in the absence of the Rev. F. Warre, explained the general features of the earthwork. From thence they descended to Chilcot, where there are remains of a small manor-house of the time of Henry VIII., in which there is a mixture of the older plan and arrangements of the medieval period, with the later ones of Elizabeth, which are nearly the same as those of modern houses. The entrance to the hall is by a lofty doorway, high enough for a man on horseback to ride in and dismount in the screens, which was not very unusual in medieval halls; but there is no back-door for the horse to be led out into the servants' court, as was usual; and the kitchen is at the opposite end of the hall, quite contrary to the medieval plan. It also had a room over it, which is not usual in medieval kitchens in a house of any importance. The kitchen is usually at the same end of the hall as the screens, from which it is separated by the buttery and pantry, and is a semi-detached building with its own roof. But the arrangement of a small house was often different from that of a large one, and the caprice of the owners must also be considered. In Elizabethan houses the situation of the kitchen is often reversed, as here, and the alteration was sometimes made in houses formerly built but adapted to the fashion of that period.

Croscombe was the next point of interest. The church was examined under the guidance of Mr. Freeman, and Mr. Parker gave the following account of the domestic architecture in the village.

This village is full of old houses, chiefly of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The ancient hostelry is a very good example of a village inn of the fifteenth century, with a remarkably good bay window for people to sit and carouse in, while they could see all that was passing. It is square, with a flat stone ceiling richly carved, with a shield supported by angels in the centre; this probably had upon it the arms of Glastonbury Abbey, to whom it is said to have belonged. Along the hollow moulding of the cornice is a series of scrolls for inscriptions, but these as well as the arms are defaced. The window-frames are of wood, but they are original, and are let into a framework of stone with a sloping sill, and with very curious buttress-shafts at the cornices detached from the frames on a very singular plan. The ceilings of this room and one adjoining to it are original, and well moulded. These two rooms are separated by a very thick wall, also original, with the wall-plates of the ceiling let into it on both sides. The fireplaces are plain but original, and there is a good octagon chimney on the gable. One of the windows has the dripstones carved by two heads, one a mitred abbot, the other apparently a fool: probably some history attaches to this.

Another house off the road, now a Dissenting chapel, is the hall of a manor-house of the fifteenth century, with two Perpendicular windows on each side, a front and back door, and the marks in the end wall of the buttery hatch and pantry door. There is a good corbel between the windows, apparently for lights; it is a stone shaft corbelled out from the wall, and has the same shield of arms upon it as seen also on the carved ceiling of the nave of the church.

After having visited the church at Dinder, the members were hospitably entertained at the rectory, and at Dinder House, the residence of J. C. Somerville, Esq.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Aug. 9. A general meeting was held at Titsey Park, near Westerham, under the presidency of GRANVILLE LEVESON-GOWER, Esq., M.P. The company met at the Redhill Junction railway station at 11 a.m., and thence proceeded in carriages to Godstone, Barrow-green, Limpsfield, and Titsey.

The first halt was made at Godstone, where W. W. Pocock, Esq., gave a description of the church. He commenced by observing that the council had selected Godstone as one of the churches included in their visits that day, and a more neat, chaste, and pretty little village church he did not think could have been chosen. There were, however, but few antiquarian remains associated therewith for them to inspect. With the exception of the east wall of the tower there was not anything that would date above half a century back. The roof and the arch were, however, he would add, exceptions. Commencing with the tower. That structure, up to the level of the church roof, was of the twelfth century, and would date coeval with the period when a moiety of the living was given to an abbey, which was founded at Lesnes by Richard de Lucy, a chief-justice of England, in 1178.

The other moiety was held by the priory of Tandridge, the ruins of which were within a short distance therefrom. Extending over a considerable period, the priory and the abbey alternately presented the vicar. There could be no question that the church originally extended much farther east, and that the present tower was then a centre one. At the west end it would be observed there was a large arch over the window, and therefore he had no doubt that originally the roof had been much higher, and that the large window had been filled up, and the present smaller one of the fifteenth century substituted. The roof was of the fifteenth century. There was a curious covering of oak shingle on the spire, but it was quite modern. The monuments were not ancient, none of them dated anterior to the seventeenth century. Unfortunately some of them had been removed. The remaining ones belonged to the Evelyn family. This family brought the manufacture of gunpowder from Holland into England, and enjoyed a monopoly for this commodity on condition that they should supply the Government at the rate of 7d. per lb. and the public at 10d. It was one of the descendants of this family who was familiarly known as "Silva Evelyn," from his well-known works on trees. In course of time the Evelyns removed from the parish and resided at Wotton and other places in Surrey. The monuments of the Evelyn family originally stood in a chapel, which had under the present arrangements been appropriated to the use of the organ. On the right there was another chapel belonging to the Boons. There were, however, no monuments now bearing that name. If any had been erected they were long since removed.

The party then proceeded to Barrow-green House, the residence of the Right Hon. Edw. Cardwell, M.P., who kindly granted permission to inspect the curiosities of his mansion. Here Charles Percival, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., gave an account of Oxted (the parish in which Barrow-green is situated), and the Burgh family. The mansion, he observed, took its name from a very large and remarkable barrow in the neighbourhood, which he hoped would soon be excavated. The pilgrims' road to Canterbury passed near to Barrow-green, the route of which could in several localities be clearly defined. In the year 1615 the fine carved mantelpiece now in the drawing-room was erected in the hall, and there could be no doubt originally it was of greater length than at present, as there were only now two carved figures of the virtues (Charity and Temperance) whereas once there were two others. A family of the name of Cobham was long settled there, but died out early in the sixteenth century. Soon after, William Lord Burgh, together with Elizabeth his wife, conveyed the manor and the advowson to John Rede, Esq., and Henry VIII. gave the Queen's House at Oxted to Mr. Rede in exchange for his park. Subsequently it was conveyed to one Charles Hoskin, Esq., "a city merchant of London," who came from Monmouthshire, and whose family held it for two centuries.

The next halt was at Limpsfield, where Mr. Eales gave an interesting account of the church, which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. It is mainly Early English. It has a nave, and at one time had an entrance for the priest alone on the south side, which is now used as a vestry. The register of the parish is in excellent condition, and the entries appear to have been made with great care. The church was enlarged in 1841, owing to the increase in the population. Titsey Park

was at length reached, where the first object of interest was found in the remains of a Roman villa recently discovered on the lawn in front of the mansion, and which was afterwards described by Mr. Pocock. The church was next visited. It was built in 1860 by Mr. Gower, on the site of a hideous structure which superseded the ancient edifice in 1770, and is, though small, a very handsome structure. Mr. Gower acted as guide, and pointed out various monuments of the Greshams, which had been preserved. Luncheon was provided in a marquee on the lawn, after which the business of the Society was transacted, and several new members (including the Earl of Cottenham) announced. Mr. Gower then read a paper "On the History and Antiquities of Titsey;" at the conclusion of which the company repaired to the Roman villa. Enough remains of the walls to shew the general design of the building, and much of the tessellated pavement is undisturbed. Mr. Pocock described the uses to which he supposed the different apartments had been appropriated. The building he supposed to have been a *villa rustica* of the Romans. The curiosities and antiquities within the Titsey mansion were next explained by Mr. Leveson-Gower; after which the party returned to the Redhill Junction, where they separated.

SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Aug. 17. The annual meeting was held, under the presidency of the BISHOP OF CHICHESTER, and was numerously attended. The places visited were Pulborough, Hardham Priory, and Amberley Castle.

Pulborough Church was described by Mr. Gordon Hills. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and is built of stone found in the neighbourhood. The nave was erected about the middle of the fifteenth century. In 1531 John Greynfeld, of Pulborough, bequeathed "to our Lady's light of the Assumption, in the said church, 4d.," and in 1538, William Hardam, of Pulborough, bequeathed "my body, &c., in the chapel of our Lady, within the churchyard of Pulborough." The chancel was divided from the nave by a low wall, and is very curiously placed. At the entrance to the church is a "lych-gate." The old communion-service bears date 1587, and two brasses remain, one to Thomas Harling, Canon of Chichester, and Rector of Ringwood, Hampshire, and Pulborough, 1423, and the other to Edmund Mille, gentleman, 1452. The bells are not very old; one is marked with a shield and dated 1636, and the others bear date 1665 and 1754. The almshouses at the church gate attracted many visitors, and their aged occupants seemed to experience much pleasure in hearing the commendations given to their neat, cheerful, and commodiously arranged apartments.

The village and surrounding neighbourhood, as well as the church, possess many attractions for the archæologist. In digging foundations, fragments of Roman tile have been occasionally turned out, and coins have been found ranging from Vespasian and Commodus to Constantine. In 1239, John de Gatesden, tenant of the honour of Arundel, was said to hold two knight's fees in Pulborough, and in 1251-2 Henry III. gave licence to Alard le Fleming to rebuild his houses, accidentally burnt in the park of Pulborough, where his ancestors used formerly to dwell, without crenellating. On September 5, 1324, King Edward II. visited Newbridge in this parish.

Part of the company then visited *Old Place*, where the portions now

used as farm-buildings shewed the remains of the mansion of the Apsleys. The stonework had stood well. A sketch is given in Dalway and Horsfield. It was of the latter part of the reign of Henry V., or the beginning of Henry VI., and was probably built by the Miles of Greatham, whose heiress married William Apsley, brother of John of Greatham, who was Esquire of the Body to Edward IV., many Sussex men having taken part against Henry VI. From this branch of the Apsley family that Lucy, wife of Col. John Hutchinson, was descended, and it is now represented by Earl Bathurst.

Another portion of the company visited *Hardham Priory*, which was a small priory of Augustine Black Canons, dedicated to St. George, which also was described by Mr. Hills; the remains stand on a precipitous bank sloping to the river Arun, on the south and east sides. In 1242, Richard, Bishop of Chichester, bequeathed a small sum to the recluse of Hardham, and two other recluses; in 1346 John de Dytton discharged Henry, prior of Calceto, for 33s. 4d. in full of 100s. due from the latter to the former for the board and lodging of John de Heryngham, brother of the prior of Calceto, for three years and part of another. The priory is supposed to have been founded by the Norman family of Dawtreys, (who had considerable possessions in the neighbourhood, and who subsequently settled at Moorhall, in Petworth,) some time during the reign of Henry II., and to have been endowed by them, with the manor of Hardham, and with other manors and lands in the neighbourhood. The establishment was afterwards increased by Sir William Paganell, or Paynell, in the time of Edward III.; and a confirmatory charter of all its possessions and privileges having been at the same time obtained by him from Henry IV., he has sometimes been represented as its founder. The Gorings of Burton Park, and the St. Johns of Barlavington, descendants of the Dawtreys, were also considerable benefactors of this priory. Of its endowment but little is known, owing to the destruction of the foundation-deed by fire, as was generally believed, and as was pleaded in evidence at an episcopal visitation. In 1518 an injunction was issued by the Bishop to enforce better observance of the monastic rules, then very lax, and from an able paper contributed by the Rev. E. Turner to the "*Sussex Archæological Collections*," from which Mr. Hills quoted, it appears that in 1524 Robert Pryklowe, prior, having in his examination reported the conduct of the fraternity over which he presided to be satisfactory, was then asked whether, since he had held his present office, then three years, he had not, with a man named Jefford, entered the park of the Earl of Arundel at Bignor, for unlawful purposes, and in a scuffle wounded a man named Bager? To which he replied that it was not so. He acknowledged, however, that Jefford had with another person at his request met him a few days before at a place called Waterlake, near Bignor Park, at about nine at night, and from thence proceeded to the park, where he, the prior, and two others, one a servant of the house, watched at the gate while Jefford and his companion entered the park for the purpose of hunting the deer, and that, after the absence of about an hour, they returned, and reported to him that they had killed two does, and wounded another; and that whilst this conversation was going on, and they were delaying a little before they proceeded to secure their spoil, a keeper named Bager came suddenly and unexpectedly upon them, attended by other persons; but that no scuffle

ensued between Jefford and Bager; for as soon as they saw Bager and his companions approaching them, they all fled to the priory; nor before their flight were they ever nearer to each other than a furlong. The prior was then further asked whether the Earl of Arundel had been made acquainted not only with this, but with a previous invasion of his park a short time before? To which he replied that he had; and that he would accept of no pecuniary compensation for the damage done, but had freely forgiven them. Forty shillings, however, were afterwards demanded of them by Master Prestall, which they paid, but which the Earl refused to take. The exact period of its dissolution is not known, but it was before the general dissolution of monasteries, Sir William Goring, Master of the Horse to Henry VIII., at its abandonment, taking possession of the lands it then possessed as the heir-in-law of the founder. In 1745 the priory buildings were reported to the Bishop, at a visitation held that year, to be in a very ruinous state. The site of the Priory is now occupied as a farm-house, in which, and among the contiguous farm-buildings, several interesting remains are still to be found.

The chapel possesses many attractive features for the archaeologist. The arches and mullioned windows are of the date of Edward I. or thereabouts. The details of the chapel are very interesting. They consist, first, of the arrangement of the shaft-capitals, and the form of the arches which spring from them, at the south-east angle of the east end, with which those of the north-east angle correspond, the intermediate capitals being somewhat different; and, secondly, of the moulding of the eastern entrance. The moulding which runs round the arches gives them a finished and ornamental appearance at the top. The refectory crypt is the cellar of the present house. The arms of William Pricklowe, the last of the priors, still remains on a Sussex marble chimneypiece in one of the bedrooms. By his will, dated 1521, John Goring, of Burton, gives to the priory of Hardham, 40s. "for sixty masses, and one solemn dirge," and he directs "his evidences" to be kept in the priory, until his son, then a minor, should come of age. And at a visitation of the priory, held by Bishop Story, in the year 1478, the first year of his episcopacy, Dom. Henricus Coombe reported that for the last seven years he had received £40 from William Welborne, a canon of St. Paul's, for which he and his brethren, canons of the priory, had bound themselves and their successors, by an agreement under the common seal of the house, to pay 8s. annually to the Rector of Welborne for the time being; and after his death to pray for his soul, and the souls of all the faithful in Christ.

At the north-east and south-east corners of Hardham Church, within a short distance of which was once a Romano-British camp, are to be seen Roman tiles of a waved pattern, probably from some Roman villa. There are many of these tiles in the church.

Amberley Castle and Church.—The party having journeyed from Pulborough to Amberley, the castle and church were examined; the Rev. G. A. Clarkson, M.A., Vicar, read extracts from his paper which will appear in the forthcoming volume of the Society's "Collections," of which the following is the substance. The Castle of Amberley, an appendage to the see of Chichester, is situated in a parish and manor of the same name. The castle and the village stand upon a bed of sandstone, above the valley of the Arun, which disperses its

tidal and upland waters on circumjacent meadows and pastures. Of the castle, Mr. M. H. Bloxam says:—

"The structure is not a castle, though called so, in the proper sense of the term. It is one of those defensive mansions, of which we have a list of nearly 400, crenellated, embattled, and to a certain degree, fortified, under the Crown. Most of them are still existing in a habitable state, or in ruins. Many of these embattled mansions were, in after times, popularly denominated castles, but they want many of the characteristics of the old castles."

The principal epochs in the history of the castle are connected with its origin, crenellation, decoration, and decadence. The history of Amberley dates from an early period, and is associated with the struggles and the fortunes of Ceadwalla, the son of a sub-king of the West Saxons. From Domesday, we learn that the Bishop held Ambrelie, and he was said to have assize of bread and provisions in the village. Coming down to Henry I., we find that Ralph, Bishop of Chichester, obtained a grant of free warren in Amberley. It is recorded that Ralph Neville, who held the great seal in the reign of John, and in that of Henry III., was simultaneously Chancellor of England and Chancellor of Ireland, constructed, *de novo*, the chancel. Seals, illustrative of the art of the thirteenth century, have been found here, and historical notices point to episcopal quarters at Amberley, more or less residential, at the close of that century. A prelate coming to the see of Chichester in 1305, John de Langton (the ex-Chancellor of Edward II.), is said to have had great skill in architecture, and to have displayed it in building an episcopal seat called Amberley. The connexion between the castle (as a part of the temporalities of the see), and the "marble chair" was renewed in the person of Bishop Stratford, Lord Chancellor of Edward III. Given a manorial residence at Amberley, it is required to make my house my castle. Such, it may be surmised, was the problem which William Rede, Fellow of Merton, reported the best mathematician of his age, set himself on coming to the bishopric. A licence to the Bishop issued from the King at Westminster, to strengthen and crenellate his manor with a wall of stone and lime. On the 9th of April, 1398, in the chapel of the Lord of Aumb'le, Domina Alicia Seynte Johan d'na de Begeuet made a vow of chastity and profession. This lady may have been domiciled at Hardham, with which the St. John family had been connected. One of the same name is enjoined by Bishop Story, on his visitation of Ruspriory in 1478, to make amends for breaking the rule of silence, "by saying seven psalters of our Lady." The decorative period of the castle is connected with the name of Robert Sherburne, Bishop of Chichester, from 1508 to his retirement (shortly before his death, which took place in 1536), on a pension of £400 a-year. Among the objects which bear the impress of the Bishop's taste is the Queen's Room, containing a number of paintings, which have excited much interest. According to Dallaway, Bishop Sherborne was the last who lived here in splendour, his successor preferring Aldingbourne. It is related that, in the reign of Charles I., the castle was plundered and dismantled by Waller's soldiers, Fray Lewkenor then holding a lease of it; no authentic account is extant of the exact time and manner in which the destruction took place, but it is more than probable that it was immediately after the surrender of Arundel Castle in 1643. A bed-chamber, designated King Charles's Room, contains an elaborate

chimney-piece, (1721, it is said, scratched upon it), decked out with imitative marble, and there is a fanciful fir panelling. In 1864 a vault was found within the chancel, which contained a coffin, covered, studded with nails, and having a corroded plate; this may have been the vault of Sir John Briscoe. The Bishop of Chichester is Lord of Amberley.

The church, which is reckoned among the finest specimens of the Norman period, from 1066 to 1145, consists of nave, chancel, south aisle, tower, and south porch. The chancel is divided from the nave by a circular arch, of a particular moulding, which has been considered, says Dallaway, by learned antiquaries, as of Saxon workmanship. The south aisle and tower, says the same authority, appear to have been added about the thirteenth century. The bells are five in number, cast and hung in 1742 by Robert Catlin. The font, of Norman character, is still preserved, and there are a few mural paintings. Of consecration crosses, as they are supposed to be, two remain. The hour-glass stand is fixed on the north wall, near the site of the old and present pulpit.

The Business meeting was then held.

The Bishop of Chichester, as President of the meeting, having taken the chair, Sir George Shiffner, Bart., moved, and the Rev. T. R. Turner seconded a motion, that the existing Committee be re-elected, substituting, however, the name of Mr. Crosskey for that of Mr. Walford, F.S.A., and the motion was unanimously passed.

Mr. Blaauw said he had a still more important motion to submit, one which the state of the Society had hitherto rendered unnecessary,—now so no longer. Owing to the zeal and kindness of various gentlemen who had assisted the committee a great deal in the business part of the meetings of the Society, and especially in editing the Society's annual volume, they had been able to distribute among the members sixteen yearly volumes of their Transactions, and the seventeenth was nearly ready. The volumes had hitherto been edited by the kindness of friends; and during the last six or seven years by a gentleman present, he meant Mr. Durrant Cooper, who had done his work extremely well, and to the entire satisfaction of every member of the Society. Mr. Cooper, however, now found his engagements so numerous, and there was so much trouble involved in collecting the papers from different memoranda, adapting them for publication, and distributing the volumes,—in fact, the work had grown to such a magnitude as to absolutely require a salaried officer. He therefore moved that, in consequence of the retirement of William Durrant Cooper, Esq., F.S.A., from the office of Editor of the Papers of the Sussex Archaeological Society, Mark Antony Lower, Esq., also F.S.A., be appointed Editor of such Papers, as well as Corresponding Secretary of the Society, with such remuneration as the committee may think his time and labour demand.

Mr. Chapman seconded the motion, remarking that to his knowledge the task of editing the papers was a most laborious one. This motion was also carried unanimously.

Ten new members having been admitted to the Society, thanks were, on the motion of Mr. Blaauw, seconded by Mr. Parsons, of Lewes, voted to his Lordship for his kindness in presiding over the meeting.

The Bishop acknowledged the compliment. Of all the counties in

England, he knew no one more entitled to have an Archæological Society than Sussex. Its monuments of antiquity were numerous; and the Society's publications were of great value.

His Lordship then exhibited an encaustic tile sent to him by the Incumbent of Selsey, and which had been found beneath the flooring of the old church on the removal of the church to a new site. It was of an uncommon character, and thought to be of the twelfth century.

Mr. W. D. Cooper then suggested, as most desirable, that his Lordship should intimate to the Rev. H. Mitchell, F.S.A., Incumbent of Bosham, his hope that on no account would he permit those most interesting remains of the infant daughter of Canute, recently discovered in that church, to be removed, or even touched. While the coffin remained *in situ*, doubts might and would arise on the subject of the discovery; but if it were removed, there would be no end to the scepticism that would result.

The Bishop said he believed there was no intention to allow the remains to be disturbed. Mr. Mitchell knew too well the nature of the trust which had devolved on him to allow it to be tampered with. On the next Thursday those interested in the matter would have an opportunity of being present while the lid of the coffin was lifted.

Mr. Mitchell gave the desired pledge, and then handed round for inspection some photographic copies of a drawing of the contents of the coffin as they appeared at the discovery. There was a tradition at Bosham that Canute's daughter was buried in Bosham Church, and there was a piscina on the south side of the chancel near an altar before which it was alleged masses were said for her soul; knowing this, and having the opportunity, they dug on the spot where the remains were said to be. There were three other persons present besides the masons engaged in the work; and, to their great delight, they were able to confirm the truth of the tradition in every respect. The child lay in a very rude coffin, one of the earliest stone coffins, quite plain, with a very rude covering, 7 in. thick. It was evidently a coffin of early date, because there was no place for the head, as was the case with coffins of a later date. He believed there were no stone coffins of a later date than the thirteenth century, and those coffins had always a place cut for the head to rest in. But the coffin in question was quite plain, a clear indication of a much earlier date.

The Bishop remarked that the circumstance gave an additional interest to Bosham, which had an historical reputation as being the port from which Harold set sail when he went, willingly or unwillingly, to the coast of Normandy, where he was made a *detenu* by William, Duke of Normandy, a circumstance fraught with consequences which affected this kingdom of England up to the present day, namely, that he conquered her and obtained possession.

The dinner took place in the Society's tent. In proposing "Success to the Sussex Archæological Society," Mr. R. H. Hurst, M.P., V.-P., remarked that, if this Society did nothing more than bring together people of the same county who would otherwise not meet, it would do a great good. He was happy to state that the subscriptions kept up, that the members kept up, and that the seventeenth annual volume of the Transactions would shortly be delivered.

Sir G. Shiffner proposed the health of "The Committee of the Sussex Archæological Society," at the same time expressing deep re-

gret at the absence of Mr. Blencowe and Mr. Powell, the Honorary Secretaries, owing to indisposition.

Mr. Chapman briefly acknowledged the compliment.

The Right Rev. Chairman again rose and said that, though those present might be wearied by the constant repetition of the sounds of his voice, he still ventured to hope that, with reference to the one particular toast he was about to propose, the toast itself would both justify him and ensure their hearty concurrence when he informed them that it was, that they should drink to the health of Mr. William Durrant Cooper, and thank him for the great services which he had rendered to the Society, especially in editing their archæological collections for several years past. And the Society—he was sure every member of it present—would go with him in the office he was called on to discharge with respect to this gentleman, in offering him, as a solid recognition of their sense of the services he had rendered to the Society, this piece of plate in acknowledgment of those long-continued services during so many years. He might also be allowed perhaps to read the inscription on it: TO WILLIAM DURRANT COOPER, ESQ., F.S.A., IN RECOGNITION OF HIS ABLE SERVICES AS EDITOR OF THE SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS, 17TH AUGUST, 1865. He was sure that they would all agree with him in saying that it was an over-deserved tribute to Mr. Cooper for what he had done for the Society.

Great cheering followed the presentation of the piece of plate, which was a large silver salver, manufactured from a design of Mr. Mark Antony Lower, representing oak-leaves and acorns wreathed about the armorial bearings of Mr. Cooper, and of the county of Sussex, and the inscription read by the Bishop.

Mr. Cooper acknowledged the great compliment paid him; and the health of Mark Antony Lower, Esq., F.S.A., having been heartily given and responded to, the company adjourned to the castle grounds.

WILTS. ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Sept. 13, 14, 15. The annual meeting was held at Salisbury, under the presidency of Earl NELSON, and was well attended.

The proceedings commenced at 2 P.M. on the 13th, with a general meeting at the Council Chamber, when the annual report of the committee was read by the Rev. A. C. Smith (Hon. Sec.), which gave a satisfactory account of the state of the Society. The report having been adopted, Sir John Awdry was elected President of the Society for the next three years, Mr. Locke, the treasurer, and the committee were re-appointed, and the Rev. W. C. Plenderleath for Calne, and Mr. E. T. Stevens for Salisbury, were added to the number of local secretaries.

Earl Nelson then delivered an address, which chiefly dealt with the subjects of Salisbury Cathedral and Stonehenge, towards both of which the Society had duties that it was anxious to discharge.

"In the first place," said his Lordship, "I would refer to the present state of our cathedral, at all times an object of interest to archæologists. The Chapter-house Restoration Committee have just finished their labours; only last month they handed back the chapter-house, free of debt and completely restored, to the care of the Dean and Chapter; and I think we may, without fear, point to the success-

ful accomplishment of our labours as a worthy memorial of that holy and able man, Bishop Denison, who began the work of restoration by restoring so much of the cloisters at his own cost. The foundation and lower stones of the cathedral, as well as many of the pinnacles, have been well restored, under the superintendence of Mr. Scott, with moneys voted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and to supplement this an appeal has been made by the Bishop and Dean and Chapter to the diocese at large, and to all interested in our beautiful cathedral, to aid in its entire restoration. With the moneys already entrusted to the Cathedral Restoration Committee they have ordered the necessary works for strengthening the lower portion of the tower, and for the purpose of securing the efficient services of the present contractor, the clerk of the works, and the men under his employ, who have so ably carried out the work already done, we have ordered the restoration of a part of the west front, which I still think beautiful, notwithstanding the severe criticisms of the Bristol Society of Architects.

"There is the great work of coming to some more certain conclusion as to the origin and date of Stonehenge. It was suggested by Mr. Matcham that it would be feasible, with proper notice, to get together savans from different countries acquainted with that and similar monuments of antiquity, and that a Stonehenge Congress should be assembled, at which much might be done towards elucidating its history. I trust this suggestion will not be lost sight of, for it is peculiarly within the province of the Wiltshire Archæological Society to take the lead in such a scheme. At one time I had hoped to gain this for our present meeting, but the time was too short to do it effectually. A year's notice would not more than suffice, as the congress should be summoned through existing archæological societies in different parts of the world, and to give effect to the different papers and discussions some notice should be given to those who were requested to contribute to them.

"It was also suggested that the assembling of such congress might well be commemorated by raising the trilithon that has fallen in the memory of man, and that we should obtain leave to search under the supposed altar stone in the hope of elucidating the date and the object for which the structure was raised. I at once applied, as your President, to Sir Edmund Antrobus for leave to carry out these proposals if we found it possible at so short a notice to get the proposed congress together, and I am convinced that Sir Edmund must have been as much surprised as myself to find that his kind and courteous refusal has magnified him into the defender of our great national monument against the ruthless destruction of it contemplated by the Wiltshire archæologists. We should, indeed, be unworthy of our name if we could have proposed anything destructive of such a monument of antiquity, and I allow at once that many a so-called restoration of Stonehenge might more truly be called a destruction of it. The only restoration, however, that we proposed was to raise the trilithon which had fallen in A.D. 1797-8, the exact position of which is clearly defined not only by drawings but by accurate measurements made at the time it occupied its original position; and as no other fallen stones have such data as to warrant the accuracy of their position, the restoration must have stopped here. The search under the altar stone might have given us valuable information as to the date of Stonehenge, and have set at rest the mooted question of whether it was a place of sepulture or of sacrifice. The stone itself need never have been moved, but a tunnel and brick arch could have been carried under it which would have always secured it in its present position, and the earth underneath could have been carefully examined and replaced. There was nothing ruthless in our proposition. The work, if ever undertaken, must necessitate the superintendence of proficient engineers and the use of efficient instruments. I have thought it right, in my own defence and that of others of our Society, to go rather fully into this matter, and also in the earnest wish that some day our proposal for the congress and for the works referred to may be happily carried through."

Mr. T. Gambier Parry read a paper on "Architectural Colouring," in which he dilated on the methods of art employed in former times, and the principles which in the most perfect styles of art have guided and must ever guide the combination of painting and architecture; but the paper had no reference to Salisbury Cathedral, having, as Mr. Parry

explained, been prepared under a pressure of business which did not allow him to make it what he at first intended.

Dr. H. P. Blackmore read a paper "On the Recent Discovery of Flint Implements in the Drift, near Salisbury." He said that during the last few years much interest had attached to the drift deposits, owing to the presence in them of certain rudely chipped flints. These deposits in the immediate vicinity of Salisbury, ranged themselves into three distinct groups, the highest and oldest being represented by the high level gravels of Bemerton, Milford-hill, and Britford; the middle period by the large deposit of brick earth at Fisherton; and the third by gravel spread over the bottom of the valleys of the Avon, Nadder, and Bourne. It was impossible at present to tell the age of these gravels, as many of the forces in operation would alter materially at different periods. For example, there had probably been considerable alterations in the relative levels of the surrounding country, and the physical conditions under which the higher level gravel was deposited must have differed considerably from those of the subsequent beds. The formation of the first shewed that the beds were the result of torrential action during a period of great cold. The brick earth at Fisherton was formed in a period of comparative tranquillity, although the presence of large blocks of sandstone shewed that the temperature was still cold. The highest level gravels were almost destitute of organic remains, while the Fisherton clay was full of fragile land and freshwater shells, in beautiful preservation. An examination of the mammalian fauna also proved that the climate of this island then nearly approached that of the Arctic regions of the present day. Dr. Blackmore then proceeded to shew by the deposits in the valley between Harnham and the Devizes-road, the former existence of rivers of great magnitude. He observed that a single glance at the position and direction of the hill ranges will at once shew that a stream of water flowing down the valley of the Nadder from Wilton, will of necessity wash the base of the chalk, and meet with the first impediment to its onward progress in the curve of the hill at East Harnham. The check thus produced would be but slight as compared with that it would experience by encountering an equal or even larger body of water coming from the Valley of the Avon. Then, again, the elevated wedge-shaped ridge of chalk at Fisherton would act much in the same way as the central column of a double-arched bridge, behind which there is always accumulating a small heap of mud and sand. Here, then, was substantial proof of the causes which must have produced still water and its concomitant mud on the north side of the valley, and a brisk current, with but little deposit, on the south bank. In like manner a careful examination will shew the probable currents and directions of the old representatives of the Avon, Nadder, Wiley, and Bourne throughout the entire length of their courses.

At the conclusion of the meeting the company proceeded to the cathedral, in order to inspect that edifice, and the chapter-house. Mr. J. H. Parker, the author of the "Glossary," and the work on "English Domestic Architecture," took his stand near the organ screen, and made some observations on the architecture of the edifice. He said that he had been called upon unexpectedly to say a few words respecting this beautiful cathedral, and he regretted that the task had not fallen on some other person, as his head was quite full of the investigations which he had recently been making in France and Rome. He

had, however, no objection to offer a few remarks on this most beautiful example of the purest and best style of Early English Gothic architecture. He called it Early English, and not Pointed, because it was very different from French and German architecture of the same date, and because he believed that the style originated in this country. He considered that the Gothic style was essentially English, as it was found purer here in the thirteenth century, than it was in any other country, inasmuch as the Early English was not mixed up with any other style. This was not the case in France, where, in churches of the same date, the early Pointed was generally mixed up with the Romanesque style. He then alluded to the peculiar characteristics of the Early English style, as exemplified in this cathedral. He alluded to the lightness of the architecture, and the purity of the mouldings, and observed that the form of the arch was not always a guide to the age of a building. The cathedral church of Salisbury was purely Gothic in its details, consisting of lancet windows, clustered columns, and simple vaultings. He denied, however, that vaulting was essentially an element of the Early Gothic style, as some of the most beautiful ecclesiastical buildings in this country never had vaulted roofs, and were never constructed to support them. Here then they had the utmost amount of architectural lightness and elegance, without the slightest admixture of the preceding style of architecture, while, as he had before observed, the contemporary structures in France were always mixed with Romanesque details. Again, the history was well known. All was clear here. Thanks to Wyatt—however wrong in principle many of his alterations might have been—a purely Early English cathedral had been preserved, without any mixture of the preceding or succeeding styles. Wyatt had swept away all the chapels that were of later date, and had thus restored the church to its original purity of style. Early English architecture was essentially a native of this country, and he believed that the earliest examples were to be found in the time of Henry II. During that peaceful reign a great portion of France belonged to the Crown of England, and there was much trade between the two countries. The people became wealthy, and they expended their money in grand architectural works. It was during this reign that Gothic architecture was developed, and afterwards perfected at the end of the twelfth century in this country. The choir of Lincoln, built between 1192 and 1200, he believed to be the earliest purely Gothic building in Europe, and this style is not Oriental; it belongs exclusively to Western Europe. He considered that it derived some impulse from the Crusades, and his friend, the Count de Vogüé, had lately published a work shewing that many of the ornaments in use during the twelfth century were brought from the east by the Crusaders; they may have introduced the pointed arch, but not the Gothic style, the details of which are quite distinct from any other. The cathedral of Salisbury was commenced towards the beginning and was finished towards the end of that most remarkable period in the history of Europe. In fact, it might be said to have been erected during the middle of that century. He next observed that the details of this beautiful edifice were so well known that it was not necessary that he should further allude to them. The windows were purely Early English in character; they were wide and large, and they were once filled with painted glass. He lamented the loss of this coloured glass, but

he hoped, in the course of the restorations which were about to take place, to see the painted glass restored to the windows, and to see also the colouring of the interior restored in all its original purity and beauty. He regretted that this edifice, in common with many others, had suffered from too much scraping. In this cathedral there was once colour everywhere. He lately visited the Sainte Chapelle, in Paris, where the original colouring had been most carefully preserved and restored. This was one of the best specimens in Europe; and he could assure them that in this charming edifice none of the colours were too strong, and there was nothing vulgar; all was chaste and pure. He referred to the chapter-house at Salisbury, and to the Lady-chapel at Chester, as the two best instances of restored architectural colouring with which he was acquainted. With regard to the latter, all that he could say was that the decorations were all that they ought to be.

The visitors then went into the chapter-house, when Mr. Parker made a few observations on the subject, and briefly commended Mr. Hudson for the honest and faithful manner in which he had carried out the colouring. He believed that no man in England could have executed the work better than Mr. Hudson had done. Mr. Gambier Parry, who was called for, made a few observations. He agreed in the main with Mr. Hudson's restoration, but thought in some instances that he had been hardly bold enough in his treatment of the colouring.

The party then left the cloisters, and proceeded to the west front, where Mr. Parker explained that and other portions of the exterior of the edifice.

The anniversary dinner was held at the Assembly Rooms, when Earl Nelson took the chair. The Bishop of Salisbury, the Members for the county and city, the Mayor of Salisbury, Major Luard, Mr. J. H. Parker, and Mr. Gambier Parry, were among those present.

In the evening there was a conversazione at the Bishop's Palace, at which three papers were read. The first, by the Rev. A. C. Smith, was "On the Method of Moving Colossal Stones, as practised by some of the more advanced nations of antiquity." He commenced by referring to the discoveries of Mr. Layard in Nineveh, and to the writings of Professor Rawlinson on Assyria, as illustrating the mode in which large masses of stone were removed to a great distance by a great number of people. He referred to a bas-relief brought home by Mr. Layard, and now in the British Museum, which represented a large human-headed bull, placed on a kind of sledge, and dragged by gangs of workmen to the place destined for its reception. The sledge on which the stone rested was drawn over rollers, and was pulled by four groups of men with cables. He then alluded to a rock temple in a grotto in Arabia, where there was a representation on the walls of a similar method of moving colossal stones. He next referred to Egypt, and pointed out the immense distance which the obelisks were brought, some of these monoliths having travelled six or seven hundred miles from the quarry to the position in which they were now placed. He then enumerated some of the largest stones in the world; and observed that if these could be moved at an early period of society for a long distance over land, it was not difficult to believe that the stones at Stonehenge were brought on rollers similar to the method employed in Assyria and Egypt. It was highly probable that the imposts at Stonehenge were raised by means of the inclined plane.

Mr. Cunningham, F.G.S., read a paper "On the Geology of the Stones at Stonehenge." He commenced by pointing out the erroneous statements which had been made respecting the geology of Stonehenge. In 1836, the president of a learned society said the stones were composed of a foreign marble resembling Carrara. Another writer was of opinion that they were formed of artificial matter, and were moulded to the original forms. In July last, a company of *savans* went to Stonehenge, and one of them spoke of the large stones as a species of coarse free-stone. He entered at some length into a refutation of this last-mentioned statement, pointing out the difference between the sarsen stone and the oolite: the one, he said, was hard, and the other soft; the one calcareous, and the other siliceous. He then pointed out the geological characteristics of what is called sarsen stone, and observed that it was found at the close of the second period; and he attributed the sarsens found in Wilts. to the washing of seas, rivers, and glacier action. He then pointed out where sarsens were found in other parts of England and Scotland, and observed that they were sometimes found in large masses lying on the ground. He also alluded to the great number of stones of this kind which still existed in Clatford Valley, in North Wilts., and observed that sarsen stone furnished the materials of the whole of the circles at Avebury, and of the outer circle, and of the large trilithons at Stonehenge. He then referred to the smaller circle and inner oval, and said that all these stones were of foreign origin. They were of the primary igneous rocks. Mr. Tennant, professor at King's College, had minutely examined them, and he was clearly of this opinion. Other authorities were also cited in confirmation of this view. The altar is a fine-grained micaceous sandstone. Mr. Tennant says that the stones of the small circle, and the inner oval, bear a strong resemblance to some which are found in the Channel Islands. It was an important fact to notice, that the smaller stones were all brought from a considerable distance. With regard to the origin of Stonehenge, he believed that it was not erected for monumental purposes, but that it was a temple. He suggested that the smaller stones might have been the original "ambres," and formed a temple before the larger stones were set up. He was of opinion that the small circle and the oval were older than the large stones, that they were set up at an earlier period, and that they possessed some sacred and mysterious value. Mr. Ferguson, he believed, had suggested that they were "danums," or votive offerings; but he did not agree with the opinion, as there was a great similarity between them, and they were brought from a very long distance. There was now lying on the ground a small impost, which suggested the idea that it formed part of a small trilithon. No trace of the other stones had, however, been found; and he was inclined to think that it might have been placed upon two of the smaller stones at the entrance of the inner circle, and have thus suggested the idea of imposts and trilithons. In July last Professor Neilson delivered a lecture in London, in which he gave the opinion that Stonehenge was a solar temple of the bronze age; and it was a striking fact that no iron implements had been found in any of the barrows in its neighbourhood. Mr. Cunningham, in conclusion, read some extracts from the travels recently published by Mr. W. T. Palgrave, respecting some large stones in Arabia, which resembled Stonehenge, and which had evidently some connection with sun-worship.

The Rev. H. T. Armfield read a paper "On the Druids," written by Dr. Bushnan, of Laverstock, which has been published in aid of the funds of the Salisbury and South Wilts. Museum. Dr. Bushnan commenced by stating that the word Druid was generally understood to designate the minister and priest of an ancient superstition—a cruel idolatry which existed among our forefathers long before the commencement of the Christian era. When, however, his hearers had examined the evidence which he had to offer, he trusted their consciousness of the many errors of Druidism would not prevent them from doing justice to its ministers, or from recognising in their habits and teachings some traces of the solemn truths which God himself has taught to man. The ancient writers on the Druidic system were then referred to, and it was observed that of the form of the Druidic worship and the religious rites that were performed we are for the most part ignorant, but enough is found in Cæsar and later writers to indicate that sacrifice was a constant service, and that it was used as a means of propitiating the anger of God. The Druids are greatly misrepresented and maligned if human sacrifices were not sometimes offered. This practice is doubtless an evidence of great ignorance and debasement; and yet we find that it existed among other ancient nations frequently spoken of as civilized. The Phœnicians offered, by fire, human sacrifices in the worship of their foul god Moloch. Yet they were bold sailors and keen traders, and are said to have been civilized. If the Britons were at all influenced in their religious opinions and practices by them, the custom of burning prisoners and malefactors may have been thus brought into the country. But as Cæsar speaks of the terrible custom among the Gauls, it is more than probable that the Britons, coming from the same stock, brought it with them whence they came. The paper concluded with a refutation of the arguments employed in support of the scepticism which denies all that antiquaries think they know about Druids and Druidism. Dr. Bushnan contends that the statements of the ancient authors respecting the inhabitants of Britain before the Christian era appear to be in every way worthy of credit. The deductions drawn from the few facts they communicate are reasonable; and although presented as probabilities, they stand upon the same basis as does the great mass of historical evidence.

A temporary museum was formed in the Council-chamber, during the visit of the Society, for the purpose of illustrating the geology, archaeology, and natural history of the county. The honorary curators were Dr. Blackmore, Mr. C. W. Wyndham, Mr. Tiffin, Mr. James Brown, Mr. C. J. Read, Mr. Drake, and Mr. H. Blackmore. Among the principal objects in the Council-chamber were three cases, lent by the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, containing a number of rare manuscripts, books, and other objects of antiquity, including a charter of King Stephen, and a copy of Magna Charta. In the Grand Jury-room the walls were covered with a large number of water-coloured drawings of old houses and churches in Wiltshire, and also patterns of encaustic tiles found in Amesbury Abbey in 1859, and shewn by Mr. Edwards, of Amesbury. A large collection of articles was contributed by the Wiltshire Archæological Society, among which were a number of fragments of British pottery found in the long-barrow at East Kennett, vases, &c.

The Mayor and Corporation of Salisbury lent an original Winchester bushel (temp. Hen. VII.) which had recently been discovered in some

of the premises of the Corporation. A case was set apart for the exhibition of relics of Admiral Nelson, which were lent by the Right. Hon. the President of the society. It contained Lord Nelson's log-book; a model of the mast of the "Victory," after the action of Trafalgar; the orders and stars worn by the Admiral; a letter written by him on board the "Victory" in 1805; and a box made of the wood of the "Royal George," the "Victory," and the "Bellerophon." Mr. T. Barnard, of Salisbury, also lent a silver-mounted snuff-box, made from a plank of Nelson's flag-ship, the "Victory," in 1805.

Sept. 14. EXCURSION TO OLD SARUM AND STONEHENGE.

The members and visitors met at the Council-house, at half-past nine o'clock, and under the guidance of Mr. E. T. Stevens proceeded to Old Sarum. On arriving at the entrance-gate at Old Sarum, Mr. Swayne, one of the local secretaries, made some general observations upon these remarkable remains. He explained the various purposes for which the different parts of the mound were used, and related many facts connected with the past history of Old Sarum. He pointed out the different Roman roads which branched off from the ancient city, many of which, he remarked, cultivation had completely obliterated in some places. Milford Hill also received a passing comment from Mr. Swayne, who remarked that there nearly all the rare flint implements exhibited to them in Salisbury had been found. He then pointed out the position of the Tournament ground, on the other side of the river. Campshill, which lies a short distance from Old Sarum, was also touched upon by Mr. Swayne, who remarked that it probably owed its name to the fact of there having been a camp held there in 1775, just previous to the American war, for practising the Light Infantry, which was then a new branch of the service. The remains of the old outer wall of the citadel, the election tree, and other matters of interest in the immediate vicinity, were remarked on by Mr. Swayne, and several very interesting discussions ensued. The party then walked down the embankment to visit the site of the old cathedral, and although the foundations could not be seen, there were sufficient evidences exhibited to the visitors to shew the form and position of the original cathedral of Sarum. After having inspected this, the party proceeded to Stratford Church, famous more especially as having had for its benefactor and partial restorer an ancestor of William Pitt. The Rev. C. King, Rector of Stratford, met the party in the church, and pointed out to them the different objects of interest, drawing especial attention to a frame for an hour-glass, fixed to the left of the pulpit. They then proceeded to visit the fine old Norman church at Woodford. The old Norman arch at the south entrance porch, which has lately been partially restored, the piscina, and the old monument to Errington, of Northumberland, were each inspected and discussed.

The next place visited was Great Durnford Church. Here there was much to interest the visitors, including a very fine old Norman font, a very perfect Norman chancel-arch, and two more arches over the side entrances to the church. One of the latter arches excited considerable attention and discussion, having the tympanum filled in by a kind of filigree-work of very irregular workmanship. The curious old brass (1670) to the memory of Edward Younge, of Little Durnford, Mary, his wife, and fourteen children, was also a subject of much attention. A copy of Bishop Jewel's "Apology of the Church of England," ordered by Convocation

after the Reformation, is shewn in this church, chained down to the reading-desk, and in excellent preservation.

From Woodford the party proceeded to Lake House. On the way there they passed through the grounds of Heale House, a place where Charles II. was secreted for several days during his flight after the battle of Worcester. On arriving in front of Little Durnford House, some of the party set off for Ogbury Camp, and the remainder were taken across the Avon by means of a flat-bottom boat, and from thence to Lake House, where they were received by Mr. Duke. The house is an exceedingly picturesque and well-preserved specimen of an English mansion of the time of James I. In the park are some very fine barrows planted with fir-trees. The late Rev. E. Duke is stated to have discovered on his estate vestiges of a British village. The different objects of antiquity in Mr. Duke's collection, which he had invited the members of the Society to inspect, were set out in the hall and two rooms adjoining, and were of a rare and most interesting character. Among the most remarkable were three perfect cinerary urns, which had been found in a tumulus on the Lake estate; there were also several cases of natural history—of birds and animals shot in the neighbourhood. A set of amber ornaments for the neck, with eight or nine perforations, found in a tumulus at Lake, attracted considerable notice. Some very fine coins and medallions were also shewn, the latter being particularly fine. After the various objects had been duly observed and discussed, the party proceeded over Normanton Down on their way to Stonehenge. They arrived there at about half-past one, and after having inspected the stones, broke up into various parties, and the doubtful facts in connection with this remarkable monument were then discussed. A ladder was placed against the highest imposts, and several persons ascended to the trilithon above, for the purpose of making measurements and examining them. On the suggestion of Lord Nelson,

Dr. Thurnam, of Devizes, came forward, and gave an explanation of the principal features of Stonehenge. He remarked, at considerable length, on what had been the probable use of Stonehenge, the date of the structure, and the mode of its construction. He also gave an account of what was known respecting the stones, and the various changes which had taken place within the memory of man. In reference to the projected raising of the trilithon and altar-stone, which he said had been suggested by the British Association, and which had brought their Society into so much notoriety within the last few months, he was of opinion that it might have been done without endangering the structure in the least. He referred briefly to the different excavations that had been made, and stated that he had heard that when the present Mr. E. Antrobus, M.P., came of age, an officer of the name of Beamish made an excavation under the stones, and deposited a bottle containing a record of the fact. With regard to the "L.V." and sickle which were cut upon the fallen trilithon, the Doctor acknowledged that the matter had been satisfactorily cleared up by the exertions of Mr. Kemm and Mr. Zillwood, of Amesbury, who had ascertained that the figures had been cut by a travelling mason. In conclusion, he read an extract of the report of the meeting of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, from the "Journal" of July 21, 1848, as shewing what were the feelings at that time with regard to the raising of the stones:—

"The Right Hon. Salney Herbert begged to remind the meeting that that proposition (the raising of the fallen trilithon) involved no incongruous addition to, or alteration of the temple. The stones had fallen in the memory of man, and they would be re-erected precisely in their former position in a spirit of reverent regard for their antiquity. For the sake of posterity he was deeply desirous of taking every precaution to preserve that august relic of the past in its integrity and simplicity. The Bishop of Oxford likewise gave the weight of his opinion in favour of the restoration, and Sir John Awdry assured the assemblage that the proposal met with the entire concurrence of Sir Edmund Antrobus, who had, moreover, liberally offered to raise the stones. The question was put to a show of hands, and carried by acclamation."

Mr. Cunningham having made some few observations,

Mr. Parker was called upon. He said there was one branch of the subject which the Doctor had not referred to, and which he thought the assemblage would be interested in. In the Oriental language a circle of stones was called a *gilgall*, and in Scripture there was every reason to believe that such a place was a circle of stones. A *gilgall* was a temple where holy rites were celebrated, where the army met together, and was also used for a place of burial for the chieftains, and if they put all things together, and took into consideration that the Celtic tribes were sprung from Oriental origin, it was clear that Stonehenge was a *gilgall*, and was erected for the purpose of celebrating holy rites, a place where the army met, and where the chieftains were buried. They might, therefore, call it a burial-place, or a House of Commons.

Mr. Zillwood, of Salisbury, begged to call the attention of those present to a stone in the temple, about which a great deal had been said, and various theories advanced as to its original position, and to its uses. He alluded to the stone now lying partially underneath the fallen stone of the inner circle, and which had on its upper side two mortise-holes, similar to those in the upper stones of the trilithons. He thought that this stone could not have been one of the corona of the outer circle, as it was of a different kind of stone from those which composed the corona, and besides, it was too short, and the holes were too close together for such a purpose. He knew it had been suggested that this stone formed the top stone of one of two small trilithons, which were supposed to stand within the inner circle, and between it and the large trilithon composing the cell; but if they looked they would perceive that such could not be the case, as there was not sufficient room for it. He agreed with Inigo Jones (who visited this temple), when he said there were only six trilithons in the cell, although he altered their positions to favour his own hypothesis of its being a Roman temple and erected on the bases of four triangles. Although Jones was wrong as to the position, he believed he was right as to the number. He thought that this stone was one of the small trilithons which stood opposite the highest trilithon, and just within the inner circle at the entrance, and that before it lay the altar-stone, or stone of observation, which Aubrey states was removed from the inside of the temple to St. James's. He (Mr. Zillwood) might be asked what had been the use of this stone. He thought this small trilithon, with the stone lying before it, which was taken away, was used for a similar purpose as was the large trilithon, with the stone lying before it. He conceived that as the arch-Druid stood on the stone lying before the high trilithon to observe the sun rise at the summer solstice, over the gnomon (now called the Friar's Heel), and as the stone was of a light colour, being emblematic

tical of the light about to be diffused over the earth, in the same way he would stand before the small trilithon, to observe the setting of the sun at the winter solstice, and the small trilithon being dark, it was emblematical of the darkness about to be spread over the earth. The highest trilithons might represent the length of the days in summer, and the small trilithons, the length of the days in the winter season. If they took the corona of the outer circle to represent the equator, and drew a line from the top of the highest trilithon to the lowest, it would cut at the same angle as the ecliptic does the equator. Might not then these six trilithons, with their six spaces, represent the sun's places during the twelve months of his revolution, and the thirty upright stones, with their spaces of the outer circle, represent the thirty days and nights of the month. In the same way the twelve upright stones, comprising these six trilithons, might represent the twelve months of the year.

Lord Nelson, Mr. E. Antrobus, and others, took part in the discussion.

After the discussion the party adjourned to dinner, which was laid out in a tent, and to which upwards of 150 sat down. The chair was taken by Earl Nelson. After dinner about a dozen gentlemen visited the Cursus or Race-course, which lies at about half a mile to the north of Stonehenge, and is enclosed between two parallel banks and ditches, running east and west. An oblong elevated mound is thrown across the east end of the course, resembling a long barrow, which Dr. Thurnam, who was at the head of the party, explained was supposed to be the seat of honour, where the judges, or umpires, and the principal spectators witnessed the competitions of horse-racing, chariot-racing, and the solemnities which attended the celebration of the ancient festivals. After a short delay here, the party returned, and the whole then set off towards Salisbury, where they arrived at about half-past seven o'clock.

Later in the evening there was a conversazione in the Council-chamber, for which invitations had been issued by the Mayor.

The Rev. A. C. Smith read a paper on certain peculiarities in the life of the cuckoo, more especially with reference to the colouring of its eggs. In the course of his lecture the rev. gentleman quoted from the writings of an eminent German ornithologist, with the view of proving that the female coloured her eggs in order to resemble those of the bird in whose nest she deposited them. The female cuckoo laid her eggs in the nests of thirty-seven birds, and each one of these species acted as the foster parent to the young cuckoo. The inferences to be drawn from these researches were that nature had a special motive in furnishing the cuckoo with this peculiarity, and that the method was necessary for the preservation of this species of bird.

The Rev. W. C. Plenderleath read some gleanings from the Wiltshire Domesday, written by the Rev. W. H. Jones, of Bradford-on-Avon, who has published the same with copious notes. The main object of the lecture was to prove that the names of most of the places on the borders of the county were the same as those which were mentioned in the Domesday Book in the eleventh century, and a variety of instances were cited to prove the conclusions of the writer.

Dr. Thurnam read a paper "On Flint Blades of Weapons found in

Barrows," and produced several specimens found in barrows opened by himself, which belonged to the late stone age, and which he placed at from 560 to 1,000 years before the Christian era. In 1860, he opened a long-barrow at Walker Hill, in North Wilts., and in the *débris* in the chamber he picked up a flint arrow-head $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, and about one-tenth of an inch in thickness. In May, 1865, he was present at the opening of a long-barrow at Fifield Hill, near Pewsey, called the Giant's Grave. This was a very large barrow, and with the remains of human beings he found a beautiful leaf-shaped arrow-head, $2\frac{7}{8}$ in. long, and 1 in. in breadth. From these specimens, and from those which had been found in other counties in England, he was disposed to conclude that in these long-barrows was found a particular class of arrow-heads, and that they were the oldest sepulchral tumuli in this country. He next produced two flint javelin-heads, which were found in an oval barrow on Winterborne Stoke Down, 1864. He then alluded to the particular formation of the oval tumuli, which embraced two or three round barrows within an oval ditch. In the one referred to were found in one part a skeleton, and a small drinking-cup; and in another part, a tall skeleton upwards of six feet high, doubled up, and four beautifully shaped flint arrow-heads. He believed that these were the work of the ancient Britons, and were used by them for warlike purposes.

The Rev. Prebendary Wilkinson proposed a vote of thanks to the Rev. Canon Jackson for his very valuable services during the time he had held the office of hon. secretary of the Society. He regretted to hear of his retirement from that post, and spoke highly of his exertions in connection with the Society. With regard to his writings, "Jackson on Aubrey" must of necessity lay the foundation for a future history of the county.

Lord Nelson, in the name of the members, begged to thank the Bishop and the Mayor for the handsome way in which they had been received in Salisbury.

The Rev. A. C. Smith said that Lord Nelson's three years of office as president of the Society would terminate at the close of this meeting, and he begged to propose a vote of thanks to his Lordship for the manner in which he had discharged his duties. The Society had been exceedingly fortunate in its presidents. They had, first, Mr. Powlett Scrope; secondly, they had the late Lord Herbert of Lea, then Mr. Sidney Herbert; thirdly, they had Mr. Sotheron Estcourt; and now Lord Nelson had just completed his term. He was quite sure they would all thank the noble lord for what he had done.

Lord Nelson returned thanks, and expressed a hope that the Society might increase more and more. He trusted the members would not lose sight of a congress at Stonehenge, and expressed a hope of seeing the trilithon, which had fallen within the memory of man, restored.

Mr. Cunningham proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. E. T. Stevens for his great labours in connection with the meeting. In fact, he said, it might truly be called Mr. Stevens' meeting.

Mr. E. T. Stevens returned thanks, and acknowledged the assistance which he had received from the curators of the temporary museum.

Sept. 15. EXCURSIONS TO BISHOPTON, BROAD CHALK, NORRINGTON, &c.

Starting from the Council-chamber, the first place visited by the members of the Society was the Hospital of St. Nicholas, which is situated between the south wall of the Close and Harnham Bridge, and was founded under the auspices of Bishop Poore, in 1227, by Ela, Countess of Salisbury, the widow of William Longspee, for a number of poor men and women. From a draught made in the reign of Edward VI., we find that the church of St. Nicholas consisted of a nave and two aisles, with a transept at the east, and a chancel with aisles. The nave was separated from the aisles by a row of six pillars and arches on each side, and in the chancel were four more. The length of the church was about 122 ft. At the east end of the church was a low chapel about 28 ft. long, so that from the western entrance to the termination was about 150 ft. In the low chapel at the east end was an altar dedicated to Almighty God; at the end of the north aisle was another to the Virgin Mary; and at the end of the south aisle a third to St. Nicholas. The chaplain's apartments and the present chapel, which was restored a few years ago by Butterfield, were formed out of the southern aisle of this ancient church. The portions of the original building which still remain are in the Early English style of architecture.

The attention of the archæologists was directed to Harnham Bridge, built by Bishop Bingham in 1244, of which much of the original structure remains. They were also shewn the spot on which stood the chapel of St. John the Baptist, built by Bishop Bingham on an islet formed by the main stream of the Avon, and an artificial channel cut by that prelate. In this chapel were two chaplains, who were to say mass and receive the alms of passengers towards defraying the necessary expenses of the bridge. St. John's Chapel is now converted into a dwelling-house. The dormitory for the priests was on the opposite side of the bridge.

Leaving St. Nicholas' Hospital, the party proceeded to Coombe Bissett, and visited the church, which stands on an eminence, and has a very picturesque appearance. The church consists of a nave and two aisles, with a transept, over the south arm of which is the tower. The chancel, which seems to have been repaired, was originally Early English. In the nave are two Norman arches and pillars, the capital of one of these being boldly carved with fleur-de-lis and flowers at the angles. The font was minutely examined by the archæologists, and the general opinion was that it was originally Early English, but had been touched up by a modern hand. In the north transept is a Decorated window. The tower on the south side is tall and good.

The party then left Coombe, and passing by the village of Tony Stratford, in which resided the ancient family of Toeni, the founder of which came to England with the Conqueror, and fought at the battle of Hastings, they proceeded to Bishopston. They alighted at the Rectory, in the beautiful grounds of which refreshments had been provided by the Rev. Precentor and Mrs. Lear. The archæologists expressed much gratification at the fine view of the church obtained from the charming grounds of the rectory, which are most tastefully laid out. The variety of the outline, and the exquisite proportion and tracery of the windows, as seen from this spot, afford a rare example of ecclesiastical taste and munificence. We know of no finer church than

Bishopston in any part of South Wilts. The Rev. Precentor read a paper "On the History of the Church;" after which

Mr. J. H. Parker, who was called for, said a few words respecting the edifice. It was a good specimen of the architecture of the time of Edward III. He considered that the portion attached to the southern exterior of the south transept was a chapel, erected to the memory of some person of importance who was connected with the church. The chancel was a really beautiful specimen of the architecture of the period, and the canopies of the sedilia were almost unique in design, resembling one at Dorchester, in Oxfordshire. The whole church was a most valuable specimen of the architecture of the fourteenth century, and had been well preserved. While he was addressing the members of the Wiltshire Archæological Society, he would suggest to them the propriety of employing good photographers, to take views of all the most interesting objects of antiquity in the county. He should like to see other societies follow the same example, as by exchanging these photographic views, a great amount of antiquarian and archæological knowledge might be obtained. At present the information on such subjects was locked up in the local archæological journals, which no one ever saw out of their own county. They had a remarkable instance of the want of good photographs of such objects of interest in the church in which they were then assembled. For himself, he would travel fifty miles at any time to see such a valuable specimen of the best period of our ecclesiastical architecture. There could be no doubt that there were many other equally beautiful churches in this country, of the merits of which the public were profoundly ignorant. For himself, he wished that the beauties of Wilts. might become known to all England.

The party then left Bishopston, and drove to Broad Chalk, where they were received by the Rev. Dr. Rowland Williams, who invited the archæologists into his schoolroom. He then made some observations on the objects which they would meet with in the Vale of the Chalk. The party next inspected the church. The general opinion appeared to be that the nave was built in the fifteenth century, and that the chancel was as early as the thirteenth century. The north window of the transept was also pronounced to be thirteenth-century work.

The party then proceeded through Fifeild, Bavant, and Alvediston, to Norrington House, which they were allowed to inspect, through the kindness of Mr. Parham. In a green in front of the house a booth had been erected, and an excellent cold dinner awaited them. At its conclusion,

Earl Nelson, who was in the chair, said as that was the last time he should have the opportunity of addressing the members of the Society, he would now, at the close of his office as their president, bid them farewell. And first, he begged to thank Mr. and Mrs. Parham for their kindness in permitting them to visit Norrington House. He would next ask them to give their hearty thanks to Mr. Stevens for the great exertions which he had made in connection with their visit to Salisbury, and for the admirable manner in which he had arranged the excursions. For himself he (Lord Nelson) bade them all farewell.

Mr. E. T. Stevens returned thanks.

The company then left the dinner-table, and proceeded to the lawn in front of the hall, where Mr. J. H. Parker delivered an address on

Norrington House. He said that it was a good specimen of the domestic architecture of the fifteenth century. Two of the windows of the hall and the porch were original. The third window was a restoration made about twenty years ago. He condemned the ivy which clustered round the porch, and observed that in a few years it would destroy that interesting specimen of architecture. He then explained the arrangement of an English gentleman's house in the fifteenth century, and called attention to the cellar, which was finely groined, and which, in the olden times, was well stocked with wine.

The visitors then explored the house, and inspected the great hall, which has been divided into apartments. They also went into the cellar, which is a noble specimen of mediæval architecture, finely groined.

The party then left Norrington, and divided into three sections: one of which visited Old Wardour, by permission of Lord Arundell, returning from the Tisbury station; another visited Chiselbury Camp, through the Hare Warren, passing Netherhampton and West Harnham Churches; a third party proceeded to Compton House, which they were allowed to inspect. This ancient mansion is situated in a fine park, plentifully stocked with deer, and rendered peculiarly attractive by its lake, rich slopes, and venerable well-grouped trees. The house at Compton was built by Sir Edward Penruddocke, about 1600. The principal apartment, the great hall, which is now used as a dining-room, still remains, the wainscot and carvings having been carefully preserved. It is 30 ft. long, 23 ft. wide, and 15 ft. high, and at one time there was a large music-gallery over the north door. In this room are some very fine oak carvings by Grinling Gibbons. The building is substantial and roomy, and there is a handsome ceiling in the large drawing-room. The windows formerly bore an Elizabethan character, but have been modernized, and now belong to the Italian style of architecture. At the same time the house received the addition of two wings, which completely altered its original character. In the entrance-hall are two black portraits by Vandyke, one of which is a likeness of Prince Rupert, and the other is a member of the family. There is a good oak carved mantel-piece of the time of Elizabeth. In this room are very fine suits of armour, and a number of curious ancient weapons of a very interesting character, and leather bottles of the time of James I. and Charles I. In this apartment is a beehive helmet worn by James Barrett, a keeper under Lord Rivers, in Cranborne Chase, and for more than forty years a gamekeeper in the Penruddocke family. There is also a picture, which has excited much interest, as it represents an unknown person, handsomely dressed in the style of Elizabeth's reign, but whose right hand is withered; in the upper part of the painting is the single word "*Utinam*," "*Oh that!*" The dining-room and drawing-room contain a number of family portraits; and there are many interesting relics and documents connected with Col. John Penruddocke, who suffered death in 1655 for an attempt to overthrow the Commonwealth. Charles Penruddocke, Esq., the present owner of the mansion, hospitably entertained the party; which, after suitable acknowledgments, took leave, and returned by Barford St. Martin, Burcombe, and Wilton, to Salisbury.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban.

[Correspondents are requested to append their Addresses, not, unless agreeable, for publication, but in order that a copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.]

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

WALL PAINTINGS IN ULCOMBE CHURCH, KENT.

FROM information given me by Mr. Eagles, of Sutton Valence, I was induced, a fortnight since, to pay a visit to Ulcombe Church. The parish of Ulcombe adjoins that of East Sutton eastward. It is situated upon the summit and slope of the quarry hills, overlooking the Weald, in a line with the beautiful district of Sutton Valence; and though it is lonely and without much thoroughfare, it is nevertheless a rival in picturesque scenery to its better known neighbour Sutton Valence, which is crossed by the high-road from Maidstone to Headcorn and the Weald.

On this occasion I had the advantage of the company of Mr. Waller; and we were fortunate in meeting, in the church, Mr. Wykeham Martin and Canon Trollope. To Mr. Martin's intercession we were indebted for this opportunity of examining the paintings which, in the absence of the Rev. Pierce Butler, had been boarded over. Mr. Meeres, the curate, had taken every necessary step to ensure a complete inspection.

The two subjects which have the most interest are in the south aisle, placed above the pillars, in the spandrils between the arches which separate it from the nave. One preserves but the upper part of the figures of an angel and a demon opposite each other. Mutilated as this is there is no doubt but that it formed part of the subject of "Soul-weighing." Usually this is represented by the figure of St. Michael holding a pair of scales, in which the souls are being weighed, the demon generally attempting to pull down the souls in which the evil deeds ("close pent-up crimes") are housed. Sometimes the Virgin Mary is introduced as coming to the rescue of a guilty soul.

But the most interesting is that which represents the story of Dives and Lazarus, the subject of which, at first somewhat obscure, was recognised by the experienced eye of Mr. Waller, who explained, very clearly, the details. In this picture we have a banquet, at which the rich man is seated, in a chair, at the head of the table, with two guests, a lady and a gentleman. His head is covered with a peculiarly shaped cap, with a little peak at the top. At the opposite end of the table is a figure of the serving-man striding towards the door. The left arm

holds the beggars' alms-dish in such a manner that the "crumbs" from "the rich man's table," if it contained them, would have a chance of falling from it ere it reached the hands of Lazarus. This is, no doubt, intended to express the indifference and contempt with which the alms were doled out; and the action of the figure is as if to drive away the beggar at the gate. Unfortunately, no traces remain of this latter figure; and the story might have remained doubtful, but for the sequel and moral which are depicted below.

Immediately under Dives, at the table, is a figure attired precisely in the same way, lying at length upon a rich couch, of which the pillow is much decorated. It is the rich man dying. His soul, represented in the usual form, a small nude human figure, is issuing from his mouth; and a demon is clutching at it. The figure of the demon is much mutilated; but enough remains to indicate its character and the action.

On the opposite side are the remains of the figure of the dying Lazarus. It preserves the face and part of the limbs. They are covered over with black spots to shew the lazarus, or one affected by leprosy. He appears to have been naked, and is lying upon a coarse cloth. An angel has come down to receive his soul. Mr. Waller observed that it is possible the story was originally carried out still further, and that the space above the present remains contained Lazarus in the bosom of Abraham, generally given as a venerable figure holding the soul in his lap.

Many other fragments of painting occur in the church. The soffits of the arches in the nave have a repetition of "Christ crucified," simply executed in outline, and in one colour, a dull red; and decorative ornamentations appear in several parts of the church, one of which is a cross, generally called the cross of dedication. Every attention is bestowed upon these remains both by the Rector and the Curate; and as the church is being extensively repaired, it is probable other fragments may be discovered.

The date of these paintings is probably about the close of the thirteenth century, or early in the fourteenth. They are spirited though rude; and nothing is omitted that might tell the story clearly and impressively. From the remarks made by Mr. Waller I may add a few words on the technical means employed. The colours are few in number, and consist of simple earths. Yellow ochre, red ochre, lime white (perhaps chalk), and black, form the whole range. The wall seems to have had a coarse preparation, over which an extremely thin finishing coat was spread. This is the practice for fresco painting properly so called. But these examples, like all others discovered in our churches, seem to have been executed in distemper. Some months ago, I am informed, mural paintings were discovered in the church of

Cliffe, in this county. It is to be hoped that tracings or sketches have been preserved. The subject of the martyrdom of Beckett has recently been brought to light in one of the Lincolnshire churches. It has fortunately been examined by Canon Trollope; and thus, we may be sure, it will receive full attention and elucidation.

Accompanying Mr. Wykeham Martin and Canon Trollope on their return, our pleasant excursion to Ulcombe terminated in a visit to Leeds Castle and its well-known hospitality.

WALBURY, ESSEX.

My visit to Bradwell, described in a recent *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*, was prefaced by the examination of a very remarkable earthwork, near Sawbridgeworth, to which I was introduced by Mr. Francis Rivers. It is comparatively little known; but it is highly interesting from its position, its extent, and from the depth and magnitude of the vallum. I take, however, this opportunity of directing attention to it in connection with many other ancient fortifications formed on a similar plan, some of which are even more extensive than this. Almost invariably they are set down and spoken of as Roman, but, I think, without due and full consideration. Salmon and Morant both call it Roman; and having thus made up their minds, they bring forward most inconclusive evidence in support of their opinions. The Hon. R. C. Neville also terms it a Roman camp in his *Sepulchra Exposita*, p. 47. He gives a report on it made by Mr. Frye, of Saffron Walden, who ascertained that no Roman remains had ever been found there. At the same time, Mr. Frye could not learn that any coins of Cunobeline, (as has been asserted,) had ever been dug up. Walbury lies about midway between Bishop's Stortford and Sawbridgeworth, upon an eminence overlooking the river Stort. The surrounding ditch is of great depth and width, and is well preserved, except on one side, where it has been filled up for agricultural purposes. On the side facing the Stort are what may be called postern entrances, intended apparently, (as Mr. F. Rivers suggested,) for cattle and horses to descend to the low ground for water. The extent of ground enclosed is thirty acres.

Walbury is a fine and good example of these fortified places, which, as I before observed, are usually called Roman. It would be easy to cite dozens of instances, but for the present purpose one at hand may suffice. Hasted, in his "History of Kent," writes: "At Oldberry, (near Ightham,) there are the remains of a very considerable entrenchment, which is, without doubt, of Roman origin. It is of an oval form, and contains within its bounds the space of one hundred and thirty-seven acres." This may be said to be unusually extensive, but

* GENT. MAG., Oct. 1865, p. 403 *et seq.*

it is clear they all belong to a certain class of fortifications constructed upon one and the same principle. It seems that a consideration of the number of troops required to defend these camps called Roman, has never entered into the minds of those who have so termed them. Such places would be mere traps in which weak garrisons could be taken at any time by a strong besieging force; and, situated as most of these earthworks are, it is difficult to understand what strategic purpose they would have answered in the hands of Romans. Hod Hill, in Dorsetshire, is an interesting exception, but that is not of Roman origin: the Romans used it, and drew their camp within it; but at Walbury, Oldbury, near Ightham, and other similar places, we never find the slightest Roman remains, such as are always met with where Roman soldiers were stationed. If we consider these places as British, they can be well understood. They are sufficiently extensive for a large population, and for the protection also of cattle and horses; in short, I think, we may recognise in them British *oppida*; and this view is identical with that of my friend Mr. Charles Warne, who has studied so closely and so successfully the ancient earthworks of Dorsetshire.

In reaching Bradwell from Sawbridgeworth across Essex, (after staying a night with Mr. Rivers,) I was indebted to the kindness of Mr. Joseph Clarke and Mr. John Barnard for an agreeable drive to Chelmsford.

C. ROACH SMITH.

Strood, October 21, 1865.

STATE PAPERS RELATING TO THE FAMILY OF DOLMAN.

(*Concluded from p. 621.*)

Letter from Sir Thomas Dolman, of Shaw, to Lord Lovelace, describing the madness of the people against the King and the Church, and begging him to attend the Sessions during the trial of the ring-leaders of a certain tumult raised on the occasion of the election of Churchwardens.

No. II.

Shaw, April 12th, 1664, 9 att night.

MY LORD,—The occasion of this trouble I now give your Lordship is to present you with an account off the disorder that was in Nubury this morneing upon this occasion. The Mayo^r and company, wth Mr Sayer, their present minister, beeing Assembled according to y^e usuall custome in ye vestry of the church to choose theire churchwardens for y^e yeare ensueing, (w^{ch} they have always done uppon Easter Tuesday,) whilst they were aboute theire election, 6 or 7 seditious fellowes as Ringleaders off the rest, came accompanied wth a hundred or more of the Rable att theire heeles, forced open the dore uppon y^e Mayo^r, his brethren, and the minister, and there in a most insolent and tumultuous manner pretended a right to choose churchwardens,

(wth I doe assure your Lordship was never yet in any other harden, then mayor, company, and minister, since their charter). Under this pretence demanding a right off election of church wardens, and for formes sake making two men for y^r office, they treated their loyall pastor, Mr Sayre thither by the King, wth strange Rudenes and reproaches. And wth the Mayor and other Magistrates began to reprove them and command them their homes, they were verie Insolent towards them, In so much that they were put in verie great feare and Terroure, and forced to call the constable and Tythingmen to their rescue to disperse them, wth would hardly becom, but that Ensign Watts who was there was preparing himself to drawe some off the Trained band together to suppress this disorder, were had done iff they had not immediately departed. The plaine truth is, my Lord, this place is in verie great disorder, the multitude upon all occasions flying as high as they dare against the king and the church. I heare they are quite madd since the repeale of y^r old Trienniall Act. They hate the minister because the king sent him, Revile him, oppose and discourage him all they can, to make the place a burden to him. As I heare they were resolved to seeke some occasion to affront him by this tumult, because he is a larger Appearance att ye Sacrament on Easter day than they expect. My lo., this towne is on those termes, that they onely want an opportunity to begin a Rebellion, and I believe 3 partes of 4 would quickly take arms. And if wee doe not make use off this occasion to punish the Ringleaders of this Tumult, The authority of the king, the church, and the lawes, will be brought into a strange contempt heere. My humble opinion, therefore, is that wee should proceed against the cheif of these att the sessions, on Tuesday next, Where, if wee have an honest Grand Jury, and a good petty Jury, I doubt not but wee shall find it a Riott. And so wee may fyne y^r principalls 40 or 50 poundes a man or more, they being all able to pay it. Such a course as this will be a good president, and not onely keepe this towne quiett, but make all other seditious corporations affraid; and wee may, as it may bee managed, doe his majesty incomparable service herein. And upon a full examination of this business, wee may perhaps find some verie wicked designers wee can not yet discover. I humbly conceive your Lord^p may not doe amiss to give some short account hereof to y^r counsell, that same may not doe it before us. And y^r Lord^p will never have a greater occasion to Employ y^r loyall and Generous Indevours for his Ma^{ty}' service then by being p^rsent att this sessions. My Lo^r I shall make it my worke thoroughly to sift this business, and to prepare it for y^r Lord^p's heareing and Judgement wth all the proofes and circumstances. I suppose the Under Sherriffe has by the Bayliffes warned all those he intended for the Grand Jury for this Sessions, that itt will be to late now to give him the names of the most loyall & fitting persons to serve his Ma^{ty} in so weighty A cause, but I shall humbly beseech y^r Lord^p to gett some of the more honest and loyall men you know neere you to bee p^rsent in the hall, and I will doe the like for some loyall honest men in these partes, and out off these wee may verie Artificially frame both the grand Jury and the petty Jury. I could wishe the Under Sherriffe were att Nubury on Moonday night that wee might see his list, and then If y^r Lord^p please to bee there wth as many off y^r deputies as you can, wee shall advise w^h is fittest to be down for his Ma^{ty}' service. I thinke there will be no need of any off o^r militia. But iff the Reading Troops had order to

quarter heere on Satterday and Sunday, Itt might doe well, because on Sunday the officers for the yeare Ensueing are to be published in the church, and it is possible they may make some tumult about that. I intend to bee theree to see wth theire carriage will bee, but one dayes stay off that troop will terrify them more then all o^r militia, especially that of theise partes w^{ch} is theire neighbourhood. Iff any weere to be heere, I think Captayne Barkers Company, w^{ch} is so well officered & disciplined, weere y^e fittest. And iff y^r troop should send them, I would quarter them in y^e howses of theise mutineeres. But I humbly leave this to y^r Lord's wisdom & Judgement, & you may please & resolve further hereof uppon the place; I beleive they begin to bee affrayd of wth they have don. I wishe yo^r Lord's will appoynt the ablest laywer to bee Judge of ye sessions, and to be with us over night to advise us. I beg yo^r Lord's pardon for this long trouble, & shall most cheerefully obey such commandes you shall please to send by this Bearer unto, my Lord,

Yo^r Lordships most humble Servant,
T. DOLMAN.

I had forgatt to tell yo^r lord's that one off y^e chief Ringleaders in this tumult is A fellow y^e comes not to church, & therefore need not care who weere churchwarden, were it not a pretence for some other seditious dessigne. I heare they are mad att Voyces Remove to Windsor; perhaps that may bee some cause of this Tumult, for he has a strange influence uppon all y^e seditious heere.

Iff any thing new o^r Remarkeable fall oute yo^r Lord's shall have continuall advertisements of all such passages from mee every Day.

No. III.

Letter from Sir Thomas Dolman to Lord Lovelace, containing a further account of the tumult.

April 14, 1664.

My LORD,—I sent my servant to yo^r lord's on Wensday morning last wth a large account off o^r disorder here att Nubury on Easter Tuesday uppon a pretence off chooseing churchwardens for y^e yeare Insueing, and that the right of chooseing was in the multitude, Though I doe asshure yo^r lord's uppon verie good groundes Itt has not beene in any persons but the mayo^r & company ever since they had a charter. But this was ouely a pretence taken by some factious Ringleaders to Ingage the multitude in a tumult and sedition to cast contempt uppon the kings authority and uppon all loyall persons that act for his ma'tys interest heere, and to keepe peoples mindes in opposition to all manner of union & conformity to matters of the church, towards w^{ch} Mr Sawyer heere placed by his ma'ty in ye place of Mr Woodbridge has made some beginni'gs, Iff they bee not crossed and checked by this disorder. And I find that one of the grounds of this tumult is this, Mr Sawyer has brought 300 of the most loyall & best affected of the towne to bee inclined to take the sacrament this Easter; 30 took it on Good Fryday, 80 more receaved on Easter day, and the rest of this number Intend to receive the next Sunday. The factious Rabble heere doe thinke that all persons that receive the communion are lost to theire party, and therefore, intend to prevent the receaveing the sacrament the next sunday, to make some Tumult in the church att y^e morne-

ing prayer tyme aboute the publication off ye officers that have beene chosen by the mayo^r and company, (who by their charter are a select vestry, and impowered only to choose); they doe suppose by this tumult and disorder they shall Interrupt and breake off the intended sacrament for that day, and thereby hinder 200 converts from receaving and comeing into y^e unity of y^e church by so laudable a conformity, And by this quarrell so to provoke mens spiritts and discompose mens charity that they may not benefit to receave ye com[']union. My Lord, I have certaine Intelligence that this dessign has beene in agitation for 14 dayes last past, and that they have had many secrett caballs and counccells how to affect it and bring it to pass; and how to Incourage their party to oppose all order and conformety in every thing. My Lord, iff this tumultuous humoure bee not suppressed, The kings authority will goe for no thing, and God knowes in tyme how farre it may proceede. Theree is an absolute necessity wee should take up these seditious principles by the rootes, and not suffer magistrates and ministers that act for the kings Intereste to be baffled and Affronted. I shall therefore in this business upon the best Judgement I can make off thinges humbly offer these propositions and advice to yo^r Lord[']p.

1st. That you will be pleased on Satterday by noone to send mee one halfe onely of the horse that are quartered att Reading, I shall by that tyme bee in Nubury to receave them, And as soone as they are come, I shall desire the mayor to sum[']on his brethren together, and by his constables and other officers to apprehend 6 or more of the most eminent of the Ringleaders of the late tumult, and shall there charge them with this disorder, & then civilly advise, (or, if he refuse,) peremptorilly require him to bind over those persons to answer this Rytott att o^r approaching sessions. And in case he refuse soe to doe, I will remove them oute of ye towne, and when I am oute of their jurisdiction doe it myselfe.

2ly. I shall binde 3 or 4 of the cheiffe off those that have secrettly fomented and contrived this tumult to y^e good behavioure according to his Ma[']ty's instructions; I shall require the mayo^r to doe it, wch iff he refuse, I may doe it as a deputy lieutenant. Bee assured, my Lord, I shall doe no thing rashly or intemperately herein, but shall act according to the best of my understanding & conscience what shall bee most for his ma[']tys honoure and service. If yo^r lord[']p please, it will bee much better to have some of the Reading Troop then any of our militia, for itt will strike a greater terroure into them, And they will Imagine these come by the kings order or the counccells. And iff they doe come on Satterday they may remove on Mooneday. And by this means I hope wee shall confirm those that are returneing to their duty, lessen the party, and confidence of the factious that they shall not dare hereafter to oppose any off his ma[']tys commandes, but by degrees returne to their loyalty; I shall desire yo^r lord[']p will be pleased to let mee have a speedy answer by M^r Bird, or some messenger on purpose, for itt is most necessary something should be donn in this Nick of tyme, and when I shall have receaved yo^r lord[']ps commandes, I shall indeavour to put them in execution I hope to yo^r Lord[']ps satisfaction. And shall most humbly againe desire yo^r Lord[']ps presence at this sessions, where I shall be shure to take care that all particulars y^e concerne this business shall bee prepared to y^e best advantage of y^e cause. I have sent yo^r Lord[']p inclosed a Roughe draught of the particulars off this tumult, in one Branch whereof one Milton does menace the mayo^r and com-

pany that he had 100 more att his comand to back this sedition. This Milton is a seditious fellow, comes not to churche att all, and as I heare entertaynes conventicles in his howse; most off y^e ordinary Rabble in this Rowte were such as had beene in armes against the king. But I hope, my lord, Iff yo^r Lord^p please to send mee but 25 of y^e Reading horse I shall in a fewe hours tyme put this business and this towne in a posture for y^e kings hono^r and yo^res, And breake upp all the caballs and factious secret counsellors off this place. I shall againe in all humility begg yo^r Lord^{ps} speedy answer, directions, and particular commandes herein, to him who is, My Lord,

Yo^r Lord^{ps} most faythfull and most humble servant,

THO. DOLMAN.

Nubury, Aprill 14th 1664.

By the coming of these horse on Saterdag wee shall so quiet all thinges, that I hope wee shall have a large com^union on Sunday, w^{ch} will bee a great Triumpe to the kings interest, and an absolute Rowte to all designes of y^e separatists and factious Nonconformists heere, and set an end to all their secrett counsellors and caballs they have every night in their coffee clubbs.

An account of y^e tumult made in Nubury church uppon Easter Tuesday An^o Dⁿⁱ 1664, The Maj^e and company being met together in the vestry for the choice of officers.

1. They were brought together by the Ringleaders of that tumult under p^retence y^t the whole parish was sum^oned by the clerke to meet in the body of the church for the choyce of officers, w^{ch} appearing by y^e clerks testimony to be false, severall of them deserted y^e business.

2. Being come, it was told them by the minister y^t time out of minde th^e wardens had been chosen in Newbury by y^e may^e and company who wear ye vestry representing the parish & by ye minister, and that wheer there is a distinct vestry as their had always been in the Bur^e of Newbury since incorporated, noe man could act as a vestry man till he had first renouncet the covenant and other principles of the late rebellion, in subscribing the declaration presented by the late act for vestrys, w^{ch} was alsoe read to them wth the canons for the choyce of the wardens, whereuppon it was maliciously retorted to the minister y^t he himself had taken ye covenant by Milton, and twas added by others that he had never renouncet it.

3. After this they did violently press into the Vestry, being encouraged to y^e rudeness by R. Hyde, one of the churchwardens, wheen the company, and p^rticularly M^r Weston, the Justice of Peace, was reproach by Rob^t Hyde and Th. Stockwell for being turncoates, and with other unhandso^r language. And the minister by Milton for haveing caused a man to take up armes agst ye king and comending y^e Protector's Government.

4. Their demandes wear various, som would have the election made by ye whole P^rish, not by the vestry, others would have the minister to have no thing to doe in the choyce as haveing noe right to choose, (though it was never knowne y^t any election was made Wthout the minister, w^{ch} the law alsoe p^rscribes,) voyding all elections made wthout him,) others declared themselves content wth any manner of choyce, so M^r Pocock was not chosen, whom ye company notwithstanding thought fit to choose, the minister choosing none, but onely confirming their choyce by assenting to it.

5. The Const^s being sent for to keep the Peace after they had caused the

multitude to des't the vestry consultation had amongst themselves they returned with greater violence and fury, and haveing first com'anded away the clerke, whom the minister had appoynted to attend ther, they told the minister that he had nothing to doe ther, and y^e a fo'er May^r had caused Dr. Price to de'st the vestry as a person not concerned in the choyce of churchwardens. This was spoken by Joseph Peine, being a meer falsehood.

6. Twas affirmed by Milton that they had 100 more in a readiness to back them.

7. They wear often desired by the minister to de'st quietly, and if any thing wear don illegally by the minister or company respecting the parish, that they would take a legal course against the' for it, and not continue their tumults contrary to law, notwithstanding whitch they continued their disorders til sutch time as a com'iss'on^r officer being a member of the corpora'on went out p'tending y^e he would rayse the militia uppon them, wheeruppon they disp'sed.

8. Sevrall of them when made sensible of their irregularitys, and advised to be gon, replyd y^e they could not, because they had p'ised to stand to their fellowes, and run the hazzard of any punishment.

No. IV.

Sir Thomas complains of the conduct of the Mayor of Newbury. Incloses Informations.

MY LORD,—Itt beeing verie late, I shall referre the larger relation off all passages to this bearer. The mayo^r was more forward to excuse this Ryott then to take notice of it as he ought. I tould him, If he valued such affronts so little, If the kings Authority was not concerned in it, It weere no matter If he weere so served 20 tymes. He replyd that I should doe well to looke to y^e countrey, he might as well teach me my duty as I him. Uppon this contest A pistoll was shott off neere his howse, and the person that did it pursued by Bird, who heard him say he would shoote some body. Much disorder wee had afterward, people of the worst affections beginning to drawe together, that I was Inforced to leave the prisoner with y^e mayo^r, and wth my Guard to scowre the streetes, and comand every man to his howse, I shall to-morrowe draw in the Militia of this division, horse and foot, proceed in y^e examination of y^e other mutineers, and give yo^r lord'p an account of ye whole att large by y^e Sunday post. And shall most punctually observe yo^r lord'ps comandes in every thing, and doubt not but to put things in verie good order. In the meane tyme I have sent yo^r lord'p Milton as A prisoner, and the informations Inclosed against him uppon oathc; the rest of this nights disorder I shall leave to Birdes Relation. And in all duty remayne, My Lord,

Yo^r Lord'ps most humble Servant,
THO^s DOLMAN.

Newbury, Aprill y^e 15th, 1664.

The Information of Joseph Sayer, Clerke, Rect^r of the church of Newbery, against William Milton, taken April the 15th, 1664, befor the May^r of Newbery.

Easter Teusday, 1664. The May^r, Aldermen, and Burgesses, of the Burg of Newbery, being met together in the Vestry of the church of Newbery, together with the minister, to choose churchwardens for the yeare following. The said William Milton with several other persons tumultuously thrust themselves into the said vestry wheer they offerd sevrall abuses in their language to M^r Weston,

Justice of the Peace, in the sayd Towne, & to the Minister, whom he the sayd Milton reproacht wth haveing taken the covenant, w^{ch} he never did, and with incourageing a person to have served against the King; and complaint being made by som in the Vestry, that they thought their might be neer a hundred that met together to oppose the Vestry, it was replied by the sayd Milton that they had a hundred more in a readiness to back them, wheeruppon one George White being one of those Y^e came with the Sayd Milton pluckt him the sayd Milton by the Coate, wheeruppon he ceased

And this I affirme *in Verbo Sacerdotis*.

JOSEPH SAYER.

The information of Will Smart, of Newbery, In-holder, taken before the Mayor of Newbery the 15th of Aprill, 1664, uppon Oath.

This Informant sayeth uppon oath that William Milton being told that there was a hundred persons met in the church to oppose the Vestry in the election of Churchwardens, being there in a disorderly manner, replied they had an hundrd more to doe the like.

WILL SMART.

These informations were delivered & taken upon oath the day & year above written before me,

GEO. COWSLAD, MAYOR.

No. V.

Proceedings against the ringleaders of the tumult.

Shaw, Aprill 17th, 1664, 2 in y^e Afternoone.

MY LORD,—In obedience to yo^r Lord'ps com'andes, I have yesterday, beeing Saterdag, required Justice against the mutineeres; And the Mayo^r, Justice, and Recorder, haveing accordingly drawn Upp an Information against the Ring leaders off this late Tumult, wch they will Assert Uppon Oathe att y^e Assises, whereunto they have bound 4 off theise fellowes; the 5th Milton is wth yo^r Lord'p. And a 6th made a verie humble acknowledgement off his fault, desired pardon; and gave them an Assurance, y^t he would never offend more; but bee A verie peaceable and Loyall Subject; And uppon this account wee think it prudent to resspit o^r proceedings against him; because it will breake the union and confedrecy of this Rebellious Crew. I had forgotten in my last to tell yo^r Lord'p w^t Milton's principles are. He is A Rigid violent Presbyter, has beene A Rebell in y^e Armies from his Cradle; comes not to Church, because M^r Sayer was presented by his Ma^{ty}, Keeps a Coffee howse where all the Malecontents off this place frequently meete with great Confidence in his Secrecy. This fellow is off highe Value amongst all y^e Non-conformists, and beeing Seditious to y^e highest poynt, and bould, haveing little to loose, they think him a fitt Instrument to belch oute all theise affronts against y^e booke off Com'on prayer and Conformenty. Whilst wee had him under examinat'n att y^e Mayo^r's howse on fryday night his friends and party drew together, and would, as I heare since, have entered the Mayo^r's howse, to have hindered o^r examination of him, by Numbers, Tumult, and Noise. And when O^r Guardes hindered that, and severall tymes Com'anded them home, and would not permit them to come neare the howse, they drew themselves together in parties in the Streetes, And discharged A pistoll as A Signall for their freinds to come together to the Rescue off Milton, w^{ch} I heare they did intend to effect att any Rate whatever. But as soone as I heard the pistoll goe off, I went oute Immediately, And caused the Guard

stand to their Armes, sent oute Bird to have apprehended the fellow y^e discharged y^e pistoll, but in y^e darke, and by an accidentall fall he had, thoughte he and many others could heare him say he would kill or shoote some body, yet he missed him. Uppon this Signall I found they grew verie bould & confident off them selves that I was Inforced to leave Milton in the Custody off the Mayo^r, whilst wth the Souldiers W^{ch} I devided in 2 squadrons, I scowred the Streets, and forced the Seditious Rable into their howses, and com^{manded} them to keepe within, and put out their fyre and candle, wch beeing down, I receaved Milton from y^e Mayo^r and Com^{mitted} him to y^e Marshall. Yesterday, in the morneing the Mayo^r and his brethren wth his officers bestirred them selves to find oute who it was y^e discharged this pistoll, but can learne nothing of it; And are in a verie great Apprehension that the Mayo^r and Towne will bee fyned for it. And though his worshipp was verie forward before, yet since this Accident he is now so dilligent & so meeke, yo^r lord^p would wonder att the change: the plaine Truthe is, all these disorders are occasioned through his Cowardice and Ignorance, for he suffers himself to be governed in secrett by those that doe what they can to hinder obedience to the king and his lawes, and Conformety to the Church. This seditious Rable beeing now quite mad because they see their Reigne is like to bee short, for these New Church Wardens are Wise, Stout, and honest men that will doe their duty, oppose this snivelling spiritt off presbytery to y^e life, and promote conformety and good order in the Church. And they are the more affraid, because this next September the next Mayo^r that will bee chosen is off the same worthy temper, that by the United Indeavour of an honest Mayo^r, A worthy Minister, and Conformeing Church Wardens, this towne is like to bee quite transformed, And the dominion of M^r Poodbridge and his party quite at an end. Iff I had not taken a sufficient Guard wth mee they would have triumphed in all, over Baffling the Mayo^r, yo^r Militia, their minister, And all parts off his Ma^{ty}s Authority. And as I am verie well assured, would have made A high Tumult this day in the Church, in the publication off the Churchwardens they had chosen, which are men off that Ignorance and flegmaticque Temper that should have had neither witt nor courage to doe any part off their duty, and so have left the church in disorder. My Lord, I am off opinion that Iff yo^r Lord^p procure some severe letter to bee written to the Mayo^r to require him to Act in his place wth more courage and resolution then he has hitherto don^t, it will bee verie necessary, & it will set an end to the attempts of these factious spiritts; who now I doe assure yo^r lord^p are much dejected, are Ashamed of their selves, and sufficiently affraid.

The wiser sort begin now to lay aside their neutrality lest they should bee looked Uppon as partizans, and doe expect some great fyne to bee layd Uppon y^e Towne, And the rather, because in this Tumult in y^e night, some odd fellows, whoes names wee can not learne, have throwen so many handfulls of dirt Uppon the Signe of the Crowne that Itt is but discernable what signe it is. The true reason of throweing this dirt Uppon the signe of the Crowne, I conceive to bee because William Smart who keeps that Inn, A verie Honest Cavaleere, gave in that Evidence Uppon oathe yo^r lord^p sees his name and hand to in the Informat^o against Milton. This passage and their pistol makes them all quake in ye expectation of some particular markes off his Ma^{ty}s Indignation. Att p^{re}sent all is quiett, and I hope and believe will continue so, I have donn it wth oute the trouble off any other part off yo^r

militia, but the foot off the towne who have behaved themselves honestly & well, for wee did take care to put those 30 Armes into honest handes. I think I shall not have cause to change more then 2 or 3 off them, but I believe yo^r lord^p will doe exceeding well, in A sharpe letter to the Mayo^r, to lett him know yo^r lord^ps sence of theise disorders, and y^t you expect since the towne is soe unquiet, that yo^r former charge of 40 foot shall stand; w^{ch} I shall put into so good A posture this next weeke, that I am reasonably confident shall off them selves, wth the conduct of the honest Ensigne Watts, keepe this place in peace and perfect obedience. I was this day att Church where I saw all thinges quiett, And A preparation for A numerous Com^union; the mayo^r himself receaveing this day, to give the greater countenance, and to see all things quiett there; the next Sunday they will have another Com^union, so that all this dessigne off the presbiters is broken, who hoped theree would not have been above 20 com^unigrants, but theree are above 300 who have given in theire names, and are not discomposed in theire charity by this Tumult, w^{ch} was the great dessigne. I shall send yo^r lord^p A cople of the Information against the rest, And hope that by yo^r lord^ps prudent & excellent conduct of this above, by applyeing Apt severities in this nick of tyme, the Interest off the king & the church shall bee established against all future opposition. After y^e Sessions yo^r lord^p shall againe receive an account of any other passages y^t shall bee materiall. All things beeing now verie quiett, I shall dismiss y^e Guard tomorrow.

And in all duty remayne, My lo.,

Yo^r lord^ps most humble servant,

T. DOLMAN.

I beseech yo^r lord^p excuse the confusion of theise lines, beeing in hast and the post stayeing for them.

No. VI. ("Intelligences.")

This Lettar from Sc. [— Scott] to M. Aphara [Aphra Behn] Dat. 22 of Sep^{ber} [1666] from Rotterdam, came to my hands the 22 our stile, the contents of w^{ch} are as followeth:—

1. That though the French have given advice by an express that Beaufort parted from Rochell the 13th instant for the channel, yet he is of opinion that the French will not come this yeare.

2. That Bamfield^b doth live at a very high rate, feasting and caressing many of the states, continues his address to Mad. Somerdike, whose brother is much with Bamfield.

3. There is one Vanderlynden master of the sign of the Emperor, an Inn in Bruges, that formerly served Bamfield, doth now hould intelligence with him, and one Fannius of Middleburg.

4. There is one Thomas Woodman, formerly a captain by sea & land for the parli^{mt}, hath lived at Bruges, but is now in Holland, and much with Doleman & Dewitt. He undertakes to sinck shippes and block upp the river of Thames to hinder trade, and soe make the people muteny. Dewitt hath sent him to the fleet with our Sidrach Lester, a notorious roague, and seems to be much pleased with what they doe propound. Sc. saith hee is very intimate with them both.

^b Joseph Bampfild, once an active partisan of the exiled royal family, but now belonging to the "phanatique English" party.

5. That col^l Sidney is in great Esteem with Dewitt, and often in consultation with Benjamyn Turly the quaker, beeing resolved to shape som designe for England. Sidney and Bam doe not agree. Sc. desires that the quaker may be concealed as if wee had noe notice of him. He saith hee is in much credit their, and from him hee shall learn much.

6. That their East India Fleet is not expected hoame this year, that they are in great disorder, and a little blow now would bring them to confusion.

7. That our Lewis Parant, a Frenchman, that is or was a prissoner, in the Tower, was employed by the F^r king, and is an enemy.

No. VII. ("Intelligences.")

The contents of a lettar Dat. 5 Octob. '66, Rotterdam.

That D. Ruiter ^c hath been all this time very sick, that on the 4th instant did arrive in a Yath at Rotterdam, and on the 5th went for Ansterdam, soe very ill that it is concluded hee will dy.

The French fleet are returned into Brest. The Dutch are very hygh, because, as they say, the Inglishe fleet are gon in, and durst not ingage them.

They scorne extreemly the lettar that Kevit hath sent, and have resolved to receive noe more, and voted him a traytor.

The phanatiques doe conclude, (because the post did not come this weeke,) that their are som troubles in England; they are not com to any resolution to doe any thinge, nor can not, before Coll. Sidneys returne, who is expected som 10 dayes hence; of what they doe, you shall have advice.

You must have an eye upon M^r Cockyaine, the minister, who was formerly Whitlocks chaplyn, who doth correspond with Lockier, the minister, who is privetly heer, at one M^r Washington's, a merchant, under whose covert they correspond. Washington's son and wife are gon for England, by way of Flanders, if they can bee seasonably mett with you may have some lettars.

If hee had money, hee could doe much more than hee can now, hee would goe to Doleman and all the phanatique English to Utrich, but for want can not goe, and soe not able to doe what hee would.

ANCIENT BRITISH SHIELD.

SIR,—During the very low water in the Thames in the month of September, 1864, a boatman perceived in the bed of the river between Hampton and Walton a round object, the nature of which he was at first unable to discern, but after using his boat-hook for some time he brought to the surface the bronze shield a drawing of which I send you.

It is a tarian or shield of the ancient Britons, and may safely be considered as belonging to the troops of Cassivelaunus, who opposed Cæsar's passage across the river at or near that place in 45 B.C.

The discovery of this relic adds one more to the three examples already known. Two have been found in Wales and one previously in the bed of the Thames.

It is ornamented with twelve concentric circles, which, like the nineteen found on the Welsh types, may or may not have an astronomic reference. Between each circle is a number of studs, but these are larger and less numerous than those on the Welsh shields, and differ materially from the one previously found in the Thames, so that the specimen is altogether unique.

^c i. e. De Ruyter.

The word 'tarian' is supposed to be derived from the Welsh verb *tariau*, 'to clash,' and under that name is referred to in many a Welsh adage:—

"Goreu tarian Cyviauwrder."

'The best shield is righteousness.'

"Nid amzifyn ond tarian."

'The only defence is a shield.'

But these and other lines I might quote

convey ideas altogether too modern to be satisfactory, and I cannot see why the Tyrian merchants who first imported these things into Britain before the first century might not have given their name to them. It is also called in the Welsh *ysgwyd*. This, however, is only the Latin *scutum*, but under this term it is frequently mentioned



Ancient British Shield found in the Thames.

by the bardic writers of the sixth and later centuries,—

"Oez ysgwn ysgwyd twn."

'Uplifted was the broken shield.'

Cynzelw.

They are also said to have been fabricated of gold,—

"Aer ysgwn aur ysgwyd oez."

'The stay of slaughter with the golden shield was he.'—*Blesyn Fars.*

No such thing, however, is yet known to have been discovered, and golden may only refer to the colour of the brass, and not to the material of the shield's construction, a conclusion the colour of this one would seem to warrant; but the loss of the thirteen first books of Ammianus Marcellinus has left so much darkness around everything that relates to the aboriginal inhabitants of Britain that the frequent recurrence of their remains betraying great advancement in the arts, contrasted with our previously formed ideas of an utterly barbarous people, is most perplexing. Nor are the few notices of Britain we possess more consistent. Gildas, speaking of them in the fourth century, says that the Romans gave "energetic counsel to the timorous natives, and left them patterns by which to manufacture their

arms;" an assertion quite irreconcilable with the numerous defensive arms discovered in the Thames, which are evidently of the period of Caesar's invasion and before the first century.

Herodian, a Roman soldier and a Greek historian of the middle of the third century, in his description of the Britons in the time of Severus, says: "they are a very warlike and bloody people; their arms are only a *narrow shield* and a lance with a sword that hangs at their naked side." Of the sword and the lance we have abundant instances, but how are we to reconcile the narrow shield with the circular form only discovered? The author says he was an eye-witness to what he has written, and yet he makes no mention of the axe or celt, by far the most numerous of the British weapons known.

The memory of Caesar's conflicts was long preserved among the Britons, and is alluded to in a curious ode in praise of Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, composed by Llygad Gwr about the year 1270:—

"—like Julius Caesar is the rapid progress of the arms of Gruffydd's heir,
—his crimson lance is stained with gore."

It is scarcely worth while reviving

the old disputed question of the precise locality of Caesar's passage across the Thames, but I was much struck with the appearance of Moreford (pointed out to me by Mr. Milner, of East Molesey, the owner of the shield,) not far from the spot where it was discovered.

Moreford is clearly nothing but the Welsh *Mawr-for*, 'the great pass,' but this spot does not seem to have excited the attention it would appear to deserve.—I am, &c., A. C. KIRKMAN.

89, Chancery Lane;
Llangorse, Breconshire.

Historical and Miscellaneous Reviews, and Literary Notices.

Some Account of the most Celebrated Post-Medieval Preachers. By S. BARING GOULD, M.A., Author of "Iceland: its Scenes and Sagas." (Rivingtons).—This small volume is a very fitting companion to Dr. Neale's "Medieval Preachers," and it will be found replete with theological, biographical, and bibliographical interest. It has the merit of giving more than the title-page would lead the reader to expect, as the Introduction furnishes a sketch of the history of preaching, in which the whole subject is ably handled. Coming to the book itself, we find it to contain sketches of ten preachers who are conceived by Mr. Gould to be fair representatives of their class in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries. They are all of the Roman Church, and five of them are Jesuits; a Spanish bishop, a Flemish dean, an Italian congregationalist, and two German priests make up the number. The majority of them are scarcely known, even by name, to the theological student, but, says our author, they are "remarkable for their originality, depth, and spirituality," a point on which the reader has the means of judging for himself, as the work contains an elaborate analysis of one or more sermons by each preacher. These analyses will repay careful study, and indeed, in Mr. Gould's opinion, they are calculated to be practically useful to clergymen in general. Contrary to the general opinion, he maintains that the Roman Church, at the period of which he writes, exhibited in the sermons of its great preachers a familiarity with Scripture which is not to be found in Protestant divines, and he hesitates not to condemn English pulpit efforts as "for the most part hopelessly dull." The old Roman preachers, he maintains, are pure and spiritual, and thus far different from those of the present day,

whence he draws the conclusion, that whilst an English priest would find it hard to select a sermon from the latter which he could reproduce in his own pulpit, if he were to turn to the great men of a past age he would meet with few passages that he would feel constrained to omit. This is a controversial matter, on which we do not desire to enter, but we, notwithstanding, can and do commend the work as one of real interest and importance, and, what might not be expected from its subject, written in an attractive style.

Lives of the Warriors of the Thirty Years' War: Warriors of the Seventeenth Century. By Lient.-Gen. the Hon. SIR EDWARD CUST, D.C.L., Author of "Annals of the Wars." Parts I. and II. (Murray).—Though drawn up for the very practical purpose of instructing military readers in the art of war by recording what great soldiers have done in former days, these volumes are not encumbered with a mass of technical detail that would render them distasteful to other classes; on the contrary, they are agreeable reading, and as many of the biographies are not to be found in ordinary books of reference, they make a substantial addition to our knowledge of a most important period, by recalling the names of several generals, famous in their day, but now almost forgotten. Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, Prince Maurice, Tilly, and Wallenstein, have written their names in history, and are in no danger of oblivion; but Pappenheim, Piccolomini, and Montecuculi, Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, Bauer, Horn, Wrangel, Mercy, and many lesser luminaries of the Thirty Years' War, stand on different ground, and Sir Edward Cust has done well in constituting himself their biographer.

Monthly Intelligence.

Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.

THE quiet that has recently reigned in English affairs has been suddenly broken by the news of an insurrection in Jamaica, in October last. From the account furnished by Governor Eyre to the Colonial Office, it appears that the negro population had planned a general massacre of the whites during the coming Christmas holidays, but the impatience of some of their number led to a premature outbreak, on a limited scale, at Morant Bay, which having been promptly dealt with by both the civil and military authorities, it is to be hoped that the threatened danger has been averted, although not without a heavy loss of life.

APPOINTMENTS, PREFERMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS.

The dates are those of the Gazette in which the Appointment or Return appeared.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

Oct. 27. John Green, esq., H.M.'s Agent and Consul-General in Wallachia, and John Augustus Longworth, esq., H.M.'s Consul-General in Servia, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

Oct. 31. The Most Hon. George Charles, Marquis Camden, K.G., to be H.M.'s Lieutenant of the county of Brecon.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., to be Quartermaster-General, *vice* Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Gibraltar.

George Buckley Mathew, esq., C.B., now H.M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republics of Central America, to be H.M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of Colombia.

James Playster Harriss, William Peere Williams Freeman, and John Gordon Kennedy, esqrs., now Third Secretaries, to be Second Secretaries in H.M.'s Diplomatic Service.

Capt. William Frederick Portlock Dadson, on half-pay of the Royal Marines, to be one of H.M.'s Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, *vice* John Dutton Hunt, esq., deceased.

Nov. 10. William Webb Follett Synge, esq., H.M.'s Consul-General in the Island of Cuba, to be H.M.'s Judge in the Mixed Court established at the Havannah, under the Treaty of the 28th of June, 1835, between Great Britain and Spain for the abolition of the Slave-trade.

Melmoth Osborn, esq., to be Resident Magistrate in the Colony of Natal.

Nov. 14. The Right Hon. Thomas Crosbie William, Lord Dacre, to be H.M.'s Lieutenant of the county of Essex.

Philip Griffith, esq., late H.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires to the United States of Columbia, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

George Heyligar Aertsen Porter, esq., to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Virgin Islands.

Isaac Farrington, esq., to be a non-elective Member of the Legislative Council of the Virgin Islands.

Thomas Ewing Winslow, to be one of the Commissioners of the

Nov. 17. Sir Carlo A. Bart., to be President of the Executive Council

BIRTHS.

Aug. 7. At Bhooj, Cutch, the wife of Surgeon-Major Trestrail, H.M.'s 18th Regt. N.I., twins, a dau. and a son.

Aug. 30. At Trevendrum, Travancore, Southern India, the wife of Alfred A. Davidson, esq., A.K.C.L., Madras Staff Corps, Captain in the Nair Brigade, a son.

Sept. 4. At Murree, the wife of E. L. Ommamey, esq., H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, a dau.

Sept. 6. At Roorkee, N.W.P., the wife of Major Medley, R.E., a son.

Sept. 8. At Bareilly, N.W.P., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Talbot Shakspear, Bengal Staff Corps, a son.

At Gun Hill, Barbadoes, the wife of Edgar Grantham Bredin, esq., Major R.A., a dau.

Sept. 9. At Nynce Tal, the wife of Capt. Henri Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps, a dau.

At Ahmednugger, Bombay, the wife of the Rev. A. L. Onslow, a dau.

Sept. 13. At Bombay, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Ewen Grant, Bombay Army, a son.

Sept. 15. At Simla, the wife of Capt. W. K. Elles, 68th Regt., a dau.

Sept. 17. At Umballa, the wife of S. N. McLeod Nairne, Lieut. H.M.'s 94th Regt., a dau.

Sept. 18. At Bellary, Madras Presidency, the wife of Capt. H. Powys Lane, R.H.A., a son.

At Puttialce, N.W.P., the wife of C. H. T. Crothwaite, esq., Bengal C.S., a son.

Sept. 19. At Bangalore, Madras, the wife of Capt. B. L. Gordon, R.H.A., a dau.

Sept. 20. At Nynce Tal, N.W.P., the wife of Capt. D. Limond, Royal Bengal Engineers, a son.

Sept. 21. At Mehidpore, Central India, the wife of Capt. J. Forbes Robertson, H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, a son.

Sept. 26. At Jaulnah, the wife of Capt. William George Ward, Madras Staff Corps, a dau.

Oct. 8. At Meerut, the wife of Major C. M. Young, R.A., a son.

Oct. 16. At Anglesea, Gosport, the wife of Capt. J. P. Murray, R.M., a son.

Oct. 19. At the Parsonage, Grafham St. Andrew, near Guildford, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. Thomas T. Trenow, a son.

Oct. 20. At Glenforsa House, Argyllshire, the Hon. Mrs. Greenhill Gardyne, a dau.

Oct. 21. At Rome, the Comtesse Arthur Dillon, a son.

At St. Margaret's, Twickenham, the Hon. Mrs. W. Knox Wigram, a dau.

At H.M.'s Dockyard, Portsmouth, the wife of Dr. Cree, R.N., a son.

At Manor House, Riding, Northumberland, Mrs. J. C. Fenwick, a son.

At Canterbury, the wife of the Rev. W. A. Newman, a son.

At Christiana, Norway, the wife of the Rev. S. Bryan Crowther, British Chaplain at Christiana, a son.

Oct. 22. At New Wandsworth, the wife of Major De Carteret, a son.

At Colchester, the wife of Capt. Marcell Conran, 56th Regt., a dau.

Oct. 23. At Fredericton, New Brunswick, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Anderson, Adjutant-Gen. of Militia, a dau.

The wife of Capt. Spencer Vansittart, a dau.

At Boltons, West Brompton, the wife of Capt. Eustace Hill, Madras Staff Corps, Roy Bareilly, Oude, a dau.

At Aldershot, the wife of F. H. Maitland, esq., 8th Hussars, a son.

At the Royal Military College, the wife of Edward Bradford, esq., a son.

At Plumland Rectory, Cumberland, the wife of the Rev. Shepley W. Watson, a son.

At Stubbing Court, Derbyshire, the wife of T. H. Pedley, esq., a son.

At Malta, the wife of the Rev. Edward Hillman, Chaplain to the Forces, a son.

Oct. 24. At Evington Place, the wife of Sir Courtenay Honeywood, a son.

At Brighton, the wife of Capt. Philip Somerville, R.N., a son.

At Upton Place, Essex, the wife of Capt. R. R. Western, R.N., a son.

At Honeyborough, near Pembroke Dock, the wife of Col. Gother Mann, C.B., R.E. a dau.

At the Vaux Garny, near St. Servan, the wife of Major A. A. Shaw, late Madras Army, a dau.

At Sheerness, the wife of Capt. Morton Eden, R.A., a son.

At Redland-vale, Bristol, the wife of the Rev. T. W. Openshaw, M.A., a dau.

At Great Yarmouth, the wife of Capt. Wm. Dods, Adjutant East Norfolk Militia, a dau.

At Chelsea Hospital, the wife of F. W. Ebhart, esq., a son.

At Southsea, the wife of Wm. Anderson, esq., Surgeon R.N., a dau.

At Stoke Rectory, Grantham, the wife of the Rev. Cecil Edward Fisher, a dau.

Oct. 25. At Malta, the wife of Capt. J. G. Goodenough, R.N., H.M.S. "Victoria," a son.

At St. John's Parsonage, Hoxton, Mrs. G. P. Pownall, a son.

Oct. 26. In Lowndes-square, the Lady Helen MacGregor, of MacGregor, a dau.

At Alverstoke, Hants, the wife of Capt. Commerell, R.N., V.C., H.M.S. "Scorpion," a dau.

At Leamington, the wife of Lieut.-Col. S. Stallard, R.A., a son.

At Abergelle, the wife of Capt. G. F. Pearson, Madras Staff Corps, a dau.

At the Grammar School, Sudbury, the wife of the Rev. Francis Slater, a dau.

At Dover, the wife of Capt. Augustus Staveland Murray, Paymaster R.A., a son.

Oct. 27. At Leek, Staffordshire, the wife of Lieut.-Col. G. Carruthers, K.M., a son.

At Tottenhall Parsonage, Staffordshire, the wife of the Rev. H. D. De Brisse, a dau.

At Arlesley Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Richard Polliott Scott, a son.

Oct. 28. In Springfield-road, the wife of Capt. Hoskyn, R.N., a dau.

At Winchester, the wife of the Rev. H. E. Moberly, a dau.

At Wargrave, Berks., the wife of Capt. W. A. Baker, R.E., a son.

At Worthen, Shropshire, the wife of the Rev. Chas. Burd, a dau.

Oct. 29. At Latimer, the Lady Chesham, a son.

At Charlton, near Woolwich, the wife of Capt. T. Moxon, Retired List Madras Army, a son.

At Came House, near Dorchester, the wife of C. B. Skinner, esq., a son.

At Boldon House, West Boldon, the wife of G. J. Hay, esq., Capt. 2nd West York Light Infantry, a son.

Oct. 30. In Montagu-st., Portman-sq., the wife of Capt. H. L. Prendergast, R.E., a son.

At Castelnau House, Mortlake, the wife of H. D. Willock, esq., Bengal C.S., a dau.

At the Grammar School, Weymouth, the wife of the Rev. John Ellis, M.A., a dau.

Oct. 31. At Southsea, Hants., the wife of Sir Francis Blackwood, bart., a dau.

At Wolverton Rectory, near Newbury, Berks., the wife of Henry Elmhirst Reader, esq., late Capt. 12th Royal Lancers, a dau.

At Sunderland, the wife of Comm. Basil Hall, R.N., of H.M.S. "Active," a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Comm. J. Murray, R.N., of Murraythwaite, a son.

In Chester-sq., the wife of the Rev. Augustus G. Legge, a son.

At Leyton, Essex, the wife of Edward Masterman, esq., a dau.

At the Parsonage, Little Milton, the wife of the Rev. W. G. Sawyer, a dau.

At Keastwick, Kirkby Lonsdale, the wife of the Rev. Frank Taylor, a dau.

At New Brompton, the wife of Capt. Henry Villiers Forbes, R.M.L.I., a son.

At the Vicarage, Gainford, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Edleston, a son.

At Stoodleigh, near Tiverton, the wife of the Rev. Charles Sloggett, a son.

Nov. 1. In Lowndes-st., the Viscountess Malden, a son.

At Holmwood, Hinton, near Bath, the wife of Capt. Henry Raby, V.C., R.N., a son.

In Hyde-park-terr., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Lothian Nicholson, R.E., a son.

At Dover, the wife of Major Godby, R.A., a son.

At Nayland Parsonage, Colchester, the wife of the Rev. J. T. Brown, a son.

At Beechey Park, Baltinglass, co. Carlow,

the wife of George A. Warden, esq., H.M.'s 19th Regt., a son.

At Liversedge Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. W. Fowler, M.A., a dau.

Nov. 2. At Newburgh Park, Yorkshire, the Lady Julia Wombwell, a son and heir.

At Colchester, the wife of Col. Knox, R.A., a son.

At Gosport, the wife of Capt. Butt, 75th Regt., a son and heir.

At the Vicarage, Carmarthen, the wife of the Rev. Latimer Maurice Jones, a dau.

Nov. 3. In Eaton-pl., the wife of Michael Biddulph, esq., M.P., a dau.

At Aldeburgh, Suffolk, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Thellusson, a dau.

At Weymouth, the wife of Capt. Piers, R.N., a son.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. Lampen, Madras Staff Corps, a dau.

At Pembroke, the wife of Comm. F. Harvey, R.N., a son.

Nov. 4. In Eaton-pl., the wife of Col. Chas. Mills, a dau.

At Saffron Walden, the wife of the Rev. T. C. Beasley, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Tardebigge, the wife of the Rev. Charles A. Dickens, a dau.

At Highfield, Doncaster, the wife of the Rev. Albert Smith, a son.

Nov. 5. At her father's, Inverleith House, Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. A. Forbes Mackay, 92nd (Gordon) Highlanders, a son.

At Monkstown, Dublin, the wife of C. G. O'Callaghan, esq., J.P., D.L., of Ballinahinch, co. Clare, a dau.

In Chester-sq., the wife of the Rev. John H. Snowden, a son.

At the Leys, Farnborough, Kent, the wife of Henry J. Latter, esq., a dau.

At the Parsonage, Dunkirk, Faversham, the wife of the Rev. W. J. Springett, a dau.

Nov. 6. At Castle Coole, Ireland, the Countess of Belmore, a dau.

At Shrewsbury, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Cureton, a son.

At Castle Townsend, the wife of H. J. S. Townsend, esq., late 2nd Life Guards, a son.

In Queen's-gardens, Hyde-pk., the wife of the Rev. Geo. A. Trevor, M.A., a son.

Nov. 7. At Colhays, the wife of Alexander Wm. Adair, esq., of Heatherton Park and Colhays, and late Capt. 32nd Light Infantry, a son and heir.

At Chicheley Vicarage, Bucks., the wife of the Rev. W. Jeudwine, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Skendleby, the wife of the Rev. H. J. Cheales, a son.

At Freshford, near Bath, the wife of Capt. C. P. Miller, 1st Royal East Middlesex Militia, a son.

In Fitzroy-square, the wife of the Rev. Jas. Lonsdale, a son.

At Oakley Rectory, near Basingstoke, the wife of the Rev. John Monkhouse, a son.

Nov. 8. At Hastings, the Hon. Mrs. Adolphus Graves, a dau.

At the Vicarage, Keswick, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Jas. Pollock, a son.

In Lupus-st., St. George's-sq., the wife of the Rev. George D. W. Dickson, a dau.

Nov. 9. At Lodsworth, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. J. Padmore Noble, a son.

Nov. 10. At her mother's residence, Dover, the wife of Capt. H. G. Elliot, R.M.L.I., a dau.

MARRIAGES.

July 20. At Christchurch, New Zealand, John Cotton, youngest son of the Rev. Thomas Rowley, D.D., of Willey Rectory, Shropshire, to Mary Rose, youngest dau. of the late Ven. O. Mathias, Archdeacon of Akaroa.

Aug. 8. At Rangoon, Birmah, Lieut. Beauchamp Coldclough, Adjutant 19th Regt. of Foot, to Adelaide Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Piccope, of Farndon, Cheshire, and of St. Paul's, Manchester, and granddau. of the late Rev. Cornelius Bayley, D.D., of St. James's, Manchester.

Aug. 17. At Nynce Tal, N.W.P., W. W. Clarke, esq., C.E., Rohilcund District, to Emily Anne, eldest dau. of Major E. B. Bere, late H.M.'s 16th Lancers.

Aug. 31. At St. James's Cathedral, Port Louis, Arthur, only son of the late Andrew John Scott, esq., of Falstone, Northumberland, to Anne Sophia, eldest dau. of Frederick Mylius Dick, esq.

Sept. 7. At Allahabad, George S. D. Dale, esq., Bengal C.S., to Alice Augusta, eldest dau. of Major William Davis, H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, and Deputy Inspector-Gen. of Police, N.W.P.

Sept. 8. At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Charles Alexr. Edw. Stapleton Carter, esq., Bengal Army, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. and the Hon. Mrs. Carter, to Helen, eldest dau. of the late John Cowie, esq., and niece of the Hon. David Cowie, of H.M.'s Supreme Council.

Sept. 19. At Byculla, Bombay, Capt. Jervis Harpur, Bombay Staff Corps, to Gertrude Georgiana, eldest dau. of Herbert Giraud, M.D., Surgeon-Major Bombay Army, and Principal of Grant Medical College.

Sept. 20. At Nynce Tal, Dr. S. E. Maunsell, 97th Regt., third son of the late Rev. Thomas Maunsell, of Fintona, co. Tyrone, to Madeline Cecilia, second dau. of Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals John Burnie Dickson, Retired List H.M.'s Bengal Army.

Sept. 21. At Vepery, Madras, Rowland Willis, esq., 60th Royal Rifles, son of the late Rev. Arthur Willis, M.A., of Ludlow, Salop, to Harriette Helen, only dau. of the late Samuel Good Barber, esq., and niece of Capt. Barber, of the Jewkes, Tenbury.

Sept. 26. At Cloghane, John Cooté Ovens, esq., Surgeon 5th Dragoon Guards, only son of the Rev. James Ovens, Rector of Inniskeel, co. Donegal, to Minnie Theresa, dau. of Robert Conway Hickson, esq., J.P., Fermoy, co. Kerry.

Sept. 28. At Landour, N.W.P., Arthur Oldham, esq., Lieut. H.M.'s Bengal Army, eldest

son of Joseph Oldham, esq., of Oakfield, Chudleigh, Devon, to Matilda Helen, third dau. of the late Robert Hodges, esq.

Oct. 1. At the Church of the Spanish Embassy, St. James's, Spanish-place, Manchester-square, Capt. George Heblethwayte Boynton, late 17th Lancers, to Elizabeth Anne Cecily, only dau. of Thomas Prickett, esq., of The Avenue, Bridlington, Yorkshire.

Oct. 9. At Point de Galle, Ceylon, Edward George Jenkinson, esq., B.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, and Settlement Officer at Jhansse, Bundelcund, eldest son of the Rev. J. S. Jenkinson, Vicar of Battersea, to Annabella Georgiana, widow of James Ballantyne, esq., LL.D.

Oct. 17. At the Cathedral, Toronto, C.W., Edward Sydney Burnett, esq., Capt. Royal Artillery, to Marion Grasett, youngest dau. of Thomas D. Harris, esq., of Toronto.

Oct. 19. At Christ Church, Clifton, the Rev. John Meek Clark, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, to Emily Elizabeth, only child of Henry A. Palmer, esq., of Sambourne House, Clifton.

At East Hothly, Sussex, the Rev. Henry Robinson, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, h.-p., to Elizabeth, only dau. of William Gilliat, esq., of Barham House, East Hothly.

At Wilton, near Salisbury, the Rev. Charles Hubert Burrows, Curate of Sunningdale, Berks., and eldest son of Charles Burrows, esq., of Craven-hill-gardens, Hyde-park, London, to Sarah Elizabeth, only child of William Robson, esq., of Wilton.

At Monkstown, Dublin, Francis Roberts, esq., R.A., son of R. Roberts, esq., to Ellen Beresford, dau. of Solomon Watson, esq., New Brighton, Monkstown.

At Boston, George, eldest son of Thomas Marley, esq., of Bishop Auckland, to Marie Anne Caroline, eldest dau. of William Simonds, esq., Mayor of Boston.

Oct. 21. At St. Peter's, Belisle-park, William Spilling, esq., formerly of H.M.'s 14th Lancers, to Harriot Anne, widow of Charles McNaughten, esq., and only dau. of the late Charles James Beart, esq., R.N., of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.

Oct. 24. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Prince Michel Viangali-Handjeri, to H.S.H. the Princess Louise Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein, only dau. of the late Prince of Schleswig-Holstein Noer.

At St. Mary-the-Less, Durham, the Rev. Henry Frederick Long, M.A., Incumbent of Ferry Hill, to Jane Eleanor, youngest dau. of the late Ven. Archdeacon Thorp, D.D.

At Trinity Church, Marylebone, George Croft Huddleston, esq., Capt. 13th Hussars, eldest son of the Rev. George Huddleston, of Tunworth, Hants., to Emily Henrietta, only dau. of the Right Hon. William N. Massey.

At Christ Church, Highbury, Charles Duke Page, esq., of Chichester, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Rev. James Caporn, Vicar of Fakeney, Essex.

At St. Stephen's, Bayswater, the Rev. Edmund Wodley Ashfield, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Laura Elizabeth, dau. of W. C. Brand, esq., late of Frome.

At Christ's Church, Chorleywood, the Rev. David Ingles, Curate of Cookham Dean, to Anna, youngest dau. of the Rev. Arthur Scrivener, Incumbent of Chorleywood, Herts.

At the Cathedral, Manchester, Henry F. G. Webster, esq., Capt. 20th Regt., to Kate, dau. of Capt. Mitchell, late 60th Royal Rifles.

At Thrybergh, Yorkshire, Richard James Streetfield, esq., of the Rocks, near Uckfield, Sussex, to Mary Williams, eldest dau. of James Williams Scarlett, esq., of Thrybergh Park.

At Llanrwst, Thomas George Norris, esq., of Southernay, Exeter, to Rhoda Cecil Howell, of Gorphwysfa, Llanrwst.

At Christ Church, Cheltenham, Henry Chas. Ross Johnson, esq., barrister-at-law, to Jessie Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Jas. Webster, esq., of Hatherley Court, Cheltenham.

At Trinity Church, Margate, the Rev. Arthur John Bridgman, B.A., of Queens' College, Cambridge, to Tryphena, younger dau. of Isaac Ratford, esq., of Bromley, Middlesex.

At St. Matthias', Richmond, the Rev. J. H. Whiteley, Rector of Pedmore, Worcestershire, to Ellen, eldest dau. of Richard Warwick, esq., Heron Court, Richmond, Surrey.

Oct. 25. At Turvey, Beds., the Rev. Henry Gordon Hopkins, M.A., Corpus Christi College, Oxford, youngest son of John Castell Hopkins, of Elton Hall, Durham, esq., to Emily Marian, second dau. of the Rev. W. B. Russell, Rector of Turvey and Rural Dean.

At the parish church, Brighton, the Rev. Thomas Lilford Neil Causton, elder son of the late Rev. Thomas Henry Causton, Incumbent of St. Michael's, Highgate, to Josephina, third dau. of the late John Barton, esq., of East Leigh, Hants.

Oct. 26. At Birbury, Warwickshire, the Rev. Humberston Skipwith, son of the late Sir Grey Skipwith, bart., to Adelaide Emma, only child of the Rev. Henry Biddulph, Rector of Birbury, and granddau. of Sir Theophilus Biddulph, fifth baronet.

At St. Mary's, Wimbledon, W. H. Ernest, eldest son of W. Bagge, esq., M.P., of Stradsett Hall, Norfolk, to Alice, second dau. of Alfred Giles, esq., of the Oaks, Wimbledon-park.

At St. Mary's, Bathwick, Bath, Alex. Wynch, esq., Capt. R.A., third son of Col. John Wynch, late Madras Horse Artillery, to Mary Jane, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. J. G. Balmain, R.A.

At Barking, Edward Hobart Barlee, esq., of Old Broad-street, London, solicitor, eldest

son of the late Rev. Edward Barlee, Rector of Worlingworth, Suffolk, to Emily Ann, youngest dau. of the late Henry Charles Verbeke, esq., of the Grange, Ilford, Essex.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Major M. J. Feilden, formerly M.P. for the borough of Blackburn, and second son of the late Sir William Feilden, bart., of Feniscowles, Lancashire, to Alice, second dau. of the late James Thoume, esq., of Bon Air, in the Island of Guernsey.

At Westbury-on-Trym, Arthur Hen. Coney, esq., Capt. and Bt.-Major 67th Regt., to Mary Annie, only dau. of Charles Hives, esq., of Holmwood House, Gloucestershire.

At Bishopsbourne, Charles Stewart, eldest son of Charles Hardy, esq., of Chilham Castle, Kent, to Fanny Alice, second dau. of Matthew Bell, esq., of Bourne Park.

At Mothel, Arthur Ridley, eldest and only surviving son of the Rev. James Hearn, late of Hatford, Berks., to Susannah O'Grady, youngest dau. of John De Courcy Hearn, esq., of Shanakill House, co. Waterford.

At St. Margaret's, Ipswich, the Rev. Francis Storer Clark, Association Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, Norwich, son of Robert Clark, esq., Farnham, Surrey, to Mary Ann, dau. of the late Rev. B. Young, Vicar of Tuddenham, near Ipswich.

At Windsor, Nova Scotia, James Urquhart Mosse, esq., H.M.'s 17th Regt., third son of the late Thomas Mosse, esq., J.P., of Knockfinne, Queen's County, formerly Captain in the Royal Scots Regt., and grandson of the late Lieut.-Gen. B. Forbes Gordon, of Balbithan, Aberdeenshire, to Catherine Morden, second dau. of Col. Edward Kent Strathearn Butler, of Martock House, Hants., late Lieut.-Col. commanding H.M.'s 35th Regt.

Oct. 27. At Cranford, Northants., Capt. A. H. Hoskins, R.N., to Dorothea, only dau. of the Rev. Sir George S. Robinson, bart., of Cranford.

Oct. 28. At Christ Church, North Brixton, William Hill Corrie, esq., of Edinburgh, eldest son of the late Wm. Byrom Corrie, esq., to Emily Augusta, youngest dau. of Col. Bowland Moffat, commanding the troops in the Bahamas.

Oct. 30. At Morden, Surrey, Col. Daniel Lysons, C.B., Deputy Quartermaster-General in Canada, to Anna Sophia Briscoe, dau. of the Rev. Robert Tritton, Rector of Morden and Rural Dean.

At Trinity Church, Edward, eldest son of the late Gen. Bacon and Lady Charlotte Bacon, and grandson of Edward, fifth Earl of Oxford, to Alice, fifth dau. of William John Lawrence, esq.

At St. Nicholas', Galway, John T. Reilly, esq., of Scarvagha House, co. Down, to Elisabeth, dau. of the late James O'Hara, esq., of Lenaboy, Galway, and granddau. of the last Archbishop of Tuam.

Oct. 31. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Lord Howard, to Victoria Francisca, eldest dau. of Mons. A. Boyer, of Paris.

In St. Stephen's, Dublin, Guy Lloyd, esq., D.L., of Croghan, co. Roscommon, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Sir Gilbert King, bart., D.L., of Charlestown, in the same county, and Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.

At the Episcopal Chapel, Stirling, Robert Horsley Ricketts Rowley, esq., Capt. R.A., son of the late Capt. Robert Rowley, R.N., to Amelia, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. A. Lorn Campbell, H.H.'s Bengal Cavalry (retired), and granddau. of Abercromby Dick, esq., late Bengal C.S.

At St. Stephen's, Westbourne-pk., William Rayne Foot, esq., of Belsize-road, St. John's-wood, to Eliza Annie, only dau. of the late Robert Edgar, esq., and niece of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Scudamore W. Steel, K.C.B., H.M.'s Indian Army.

At Childwall, Capt. Christian, R.N., third son of the late Samuel Christian, esq., of Malta, to Emily Margaret, youngest dau. of James Moore, esq., of Liverpool.

At Catherington, Hants., Thomas Evans, esq., of Winterton Lodge, Littlehampton, Sussex, to Elizabeth Robinson, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Henry James Parsons, B.D., Rector of Saunderton, Bucks., and Vicar of Arundel, Sussex.

Nov. 2. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., John Garnett Rathborne, esq., of Dunsinea, co. Dublin, to Eliza, widow of Lieut.-Col. W. F. Hunter, of H.M.'s 2nd Bombay Cavalry, and eldest dau. of William F. Burnley, esq., of Edinburgh.

At St. Peter's, Pimlico, William Anthony Glynn, esq., late of the 26th (Cameronian) Regt., elder son of William Anthony Glynn, esq., of Fairy Hill, Isle of Wight, and Boyton, Cornwall, to Margaret Anderson, only dau. of Robert Wigram Crawford, esq., M.P.

At Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Hyde-pk., Henry Charles Mansergh, esq., Capt. 4th West India Regt., of Rock Savage, co. Tipperary, to Emily, dau. of the Right Hon. William Yates and Lady Jane Peel, of Baginton, Warwickshire.

At Christ Church, Crouch-end, Hornsey, Henry James Thompson, esq., to Ann Susannah, only dau. of the late John Hatch, esq., Capt. R.N., late of Walmer.

Nov. 7. At St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, Edward Rowe Fisher, esq., late Captain 4th Dragoon Guards, only son of Thomas Fisher, esq., of Thornecombe, near Guildford, to Edith Maria, only dau. of Mayow Wynnell Adams, esq., of Sydenham.

At Nackington, Wm. Paterson, esq., Capt. and Adjutant of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Capt. Hilton, of Nackington House, Canterbury.

At St. Mary's, Walthamstow, the Rev. Mortimer Lloyd Jones, M.A., Incumbent of St. John's, Walthamstow, to Eliza, eldest dau. of the late George Walker, esq., of Walthamstow, Essex.

At Christ Church, Folkestone, the Rev. Wm.

Clementson, M.A., Incumbent of St. Michael's, Toxteth Park, Liverpool, to Ann Roberts, only dau. of the late James Holmes, esq., of Folkestone, and Harrow Weald, Middlesex.

At Turweston, Francis William, second son of the late Fienes Wykeham-Martin, esq., of Leeds Castle, Kent, to Julia Margarette, eldest dau. of the late William Willes, esq., of Astrop, Northamptonshire.

Nov. 8. At Worlingham, Lawrence, second son of Frederick Harrison, esq., of Lancaster-gate, Hyde-park, to Mary Anna, second dau. of the Rev. Sir Charles Clarke, bart., of Worlingham Hall, Suffolk.

At St. Stephen's, Dublin, Wm. Mills Molony, esq., High Sheriff of Clare, late Major 22nd Regt., eldest son of James Molony, esq., D.L., of Kiltanon, to Mariane, eldest dau. of the late Robert Fannin, esq.

At St. Nicholas, Brighton, William Cloves, eldest son of Henry Tamplin, esq., of Brighton, to Henrietta Christiana, fourth dau. of the late Robert Wilmot Schneider, esq., of the 72nd Highlanders, and J.P. for the county of Essex.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Major George Weld, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to Eleanor Letitia, widow of James Field, esq., Akyah, and eldest dau. of the late John George Crowe, esq., of Calcutta.

At St. Jude's, Southsea, Francis Palmer Lyne, esq., Assistant-Paymaster R.N., eldest son of Francis Lyne, esq., F.R.G.S., of Hambledon, Hants., to Robina Sophia Hare, widow of Lieut. E. M. Hare, Madras Army, and dau. of the late Rev. Hastings Hawes Harrington.

At Holywood Church, Capt. Francis William Stubbs, R.A., to Caroline Euphemia, eldest dau. of the late Arthur Kennedy Forbes, esq., of Newstone, co. Meath.

Nov. 9. At St. Margaret's, Rochester, Lieut. J. A. Sweny, R.M.L.I., to Effie Eleanor, widow of William Willmott, esq., Sherborne, Dorset, and dau. of Major Messiter, 69th Regt.

Nov. 11. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Montagu, youngest son of Thomas Hankey, esq., of Eaton-sq., to Alice, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Hankey.

At Christ Church, Battersea, Laurence Peel, esq., of Pinner, Watford, son of the late Rev. Frederick Peel, of Willingham, Lincolnshire, to Emily Frances, dau. of Philip Casenove, esq., of Clapham-common, Surrey.

Nov. 16. At Windlesham, the Rev. Robert Scarlett Grignon, Rector of St. John's, Lewes, to Mary Augusta, eldest dau. of the late Col. Sir Edmund Currey, K.C.H., of Eriwood, and the Hon. Lady Currey.

At Heavitree, Exeter, the Rev. Edward Geoghegan, M.A., Incumbent of Bardsea, Lancashire, to Margaret Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Henry Erskine Head, M.A., late Rector of Feniton, Devon, and niece of Sir Francis B. Head, bart., K.C.H., sometime Governor of Upper Canada.

Obituary.

[*Relatives or Friends supplying Memoirs are requested to append their Addresses, in order that a Copy of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE containing their Communications may be forwarded to them.*]

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, K.G., &c.

Oct. 18. At Brockett Hall, Herts., aged 81 all but two days, Viscount Palmerston, Prime Minister.

The deceased peer, Henry John Temple, was the eldest surviving son of Henry, second Viscount, by his second wife, Mary, only daughter of Benjamin Mee, Esq. He was born in Park-street, Westminster*, Oct. 20, 1784, and succeeded to the title April 17, 1802. His education commenced at Harrow, was continued at the University of Edinburgh, and was completed at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1806. In the same year, when the formation of the Grenville administration obliged Lord Henry Petty, on his accession to the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, to appeal to his constituents, Lord Palmerston, then little more than of age, contested with him the representation of Cambridge University; he was unsuccessful, and though his name appeared in a double return from Horsham, he failed to obtain a seat in Parliament. In the following year he again contested the University, but failed, when he was returned for Newport, Isle of Wight, which he continued to represent until elected member for Cambridge. On the formation of the Duke of Portland's administration, Lord Palmerston, who had displayed considerable ability in Parliament, was appointed a junior Lord of the Admiralty; and a speech made by him on the 3rd of

February, 1808, in opposition to Mr. Ponsonby's motion for the production of papers explanatory of the grounds on which the Administration had advised the expedition against Copenhagen, may be regarded as an indication of the principle of much of his subsequent practice as a diplomatist. In 1809, on the resignation of the Secretaryship at War by Lord Castlereagh, Lord Palmerston was appointed to that office; which he continued to fill until 1828, under the successive administrations of Mr. Perceval, the Earl of Liverpool, Mr. Canning, Lord Goderich, and the Duke of Wellington. He exhibited remarkable ability in his conduct as Secretary at War. He found his office, when he entered it, in a state of the greatest confusion, but he left it in the highest possible order. He matured and carried into effect arrangements for disposing of vast arrears of unsettled accounts, to the great pecuniary gain and advantage of the public, and at the same time he originated various rules and regulations under which the system of military finance was at once simplified and improved. Whilst discharging the duties of Secretary at War, the welfare as well as the honour of the British army was the subject of his constant solicitude. In the latter years of his administration he signalized himself by the constant skirmishes he held with the late Mr. Hume. During the whole of this period he confined himself in his speeches in Parliament chiefly to the business of his department; interfering occasionally only in discussions on other topics. Among these exceptions, however, was the important and vexed question of

* This fact appears in the "Salisbury Journal" of Nov. 1, 1784; his place of birth is usually said to have been Broadlands, near Romsey, the family seat.

Catholic Emancipation, to which he had always given a steady support. A difference of opinion on the East Retford disfranchisement question occasioned his withdrawal from office, and he remained in opposition until the accession of Earl Grey to power in Nov. 1830, when he received the post of Foreign Secretary in the Whig Ministry which was then formed, and he was ever after a prominent leader of the Liberal party. He resigned when Sir Robert Peel, in 1834, came into office, but resumed his functions under Lord Melbourne in 1835. The following six years were perhaps the period during which he attained that reputation for brilliancy, alertness, and omniscience as a Foreign Minister, which has made his name a word of exultation to his admirers, and of execration and fear to some foreign Governments. It was during this time that over the Continent, from Spain to Turkey, the name of "Palmerston" began to be used as synonymous with English diplomatic activity; and it was during the same time that a party of erratic politicians sprang up in England, who sought to prove that he was a voluntary tool of Russia, and argued for his impeachment.

In 1841 Sir Robert Peel again came into power, and Lord Palmerston went out of office with his party, and ceased to have any connection with the direction of public affairs. He did not, however, cease his interest in them or in the general discussion on politics. Indeed, the close of that session saw him appear in a new character. The leader of the party, Lord John Russell, seeing the hopelessness of making an impression in the then state of the public mind, left the House of Commons some time before the session terminated, and the duty of watching the ministerial movements devolved upon Lord Palmerston. There was no renewal of these annual reviews, for in the following session the income tax and the revival of the tariff fully exonerated the ministry from the charge of idleness or inefficiency. Lord Palmerston, therefore, went back to his old

rôle—that of watching the conduct of foreign affairs, which were now in the hands of Lord Aberdeen. The principle on which he raised an opposition to his measures was on the question of the Ashburton treaty with the United States respecting the settlement of the north-eastern boundary of Canada with the State of Maine. The long-litigated question was settled by giving to the States a strip of territory which had long been considered as British territory, and which had been colonized by British settlers, on the faith of its being so. This by no means suited the temperament of Lord Palmerston, who, ever jealous of his country's rights and dignity, brought the treaty containing this cession before the House, and stigmatized it as the "Ashburton Capitulation." He met with but few sympathizers, however; and though his speech was listened to with great attention, yet the House thinned the moment he finished, and in a short time it was counted out, so that his motion for a vote of censure was never put from the chair. On the question of the Corn Laws, Lord Palmerston publicly announced in 1845 his conversion to the principle of absolute repeal, having before that time been in favour of a fixed duty, levied for the purposes of revenue. When Sir Robert Peel came to the same determination, his cabinet being of opinion that the work ought to be left to the Liberal party, resigned office, and Lord John Russell was sent for by the Queen, and entrusted with the task of forming a new Government. He solicited the assistance of his old colleagues, including Earl Grey and Lord Palmerston. The former nobleman disapproving of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy, refused to render any assistance to Lord John unless Lord Palmerston were excluded from office. Lord Palmerston on the other hand expressed his willingness to refrain taking office, but promised to give the new Government all the support he could. The quarrel, however, disconcerted the measures of the Whig leader, and Sir Robert Peel was there-

fore called to the helm, and under his auspices the law abolishing the protective duty on corn was passed. Soon afterwards Sir Robert's cabinet broke up through the dissensions of the party of which he was the head, and Lord Palmerston again came into office as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the summer of 1846, as a member of the new Whig Ministry of Lord John Russell. He continued to direct the diplomacy of the country in this capacity through the many difficult and intricate foreign questions which arose among them. The troubles in Portugal; the Swiss question; the revolutionary movements of 1848; the Spanish *imbroglio* of 1848; the Greek question, which had its origin in 1847, and was brought to an issue by the reprisals of 1850; and, finally, the Hungarian war, and the protection of the fugitive Hungarian chiefs, till the year 1851, when differences with Lord John Russell and with his other colleagues induced him to resign.

Lord Palmerston was not long out of office. In 1852 he became Home Secretary in the Coalition Government of Lord Aberdeen, and Premier in February, 1855, when that Ministry broke up through the events of the Crimean war. In 1857 a vote of censure was passed in the House of Commons on his policy in China, the effect of which was a dissolution. The election went in his favour, but he was obliged to retire in 1858, in consequence of a defeat on the Conspiracy Bill. In June, 1859, the short career of Lord Derby's Government came to an end, and Lord Palmerston returned once more to the post of Premier, which he held until his death.

In 1839 Lord Palmerston married Lady Emily Mary, sister of Viscount Melbourne, and widow of Earl Cowper, but having no issue his titles are extinct. These were Viscount Palmerston, of Palmerston, co. Dublin, and Baron Temple of Mount Temple, co. Sligo, in the Peerage of Ireland. He was also a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, a Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, and

a Knight of the Garter. In 1806 he received the degree of M.A. from the University of Cambridge, and in 1862 that of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. In 1861 he was appointed Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Governor or Constable of Dover Castle. He was an Elder Brother of Trinity House, and Honorary Colonel of the 1st Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteers.

Lord Palmerston was a man of wonderful activity both of mind and body, indefatigable in business, but also entering as freely into all the pleasures of society as if he had no other demands on his time. He preserved his health and strength until a very short time before his death, and, in spite of his advanced age, his career was considered to be prematurely closed, by imprudent exposure to sudden cold weather; his last illness was very brief, and apparently painless. His own desire was to be interred in the Romsey cemetery (his parents lie in the Abbey church), but this was overruled, and with general concurrence he was buried at Westminster, on the 27th of October, the pall being borne by no less than ten cabinet ministers, and the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the representatives of fourteen foreign States, beside deputations from many public bodies, being among the mourners.

"Lord Palmerston," says the "Salisbury and Winchester Journal," "though an eminently popular minister, was by no means servile in his deference to the opinions or prejudices of 'an enlightened public.' He was English, honest, open, plain-spoken in word, and straightforward in his dealings—gay, cheerful, and careless to a fault. No man was more thoroughly above all hypocrisy. Nor was he sedulous on all occasions not to shock deep-rooted prejudices. The social qualities of Lord Palmerston will long be the theme of remark. A jovial, jocular, and genial man, who is always in good temper with himself and those around him, cannot fail to be popular among his friends and acquaintances. And if any one was genial to the last, it was Lord Palmerston. Nothing put him out of temper; no failure could disturb the serenity of his dispo-

sation. He had no very strong views to fight for; no stern and rugged line of unswerving policy did he ever propose to himself; but he always took care to seize the tide at the flood, and to swim down along with it, to lay hold of every event as it arose, and to make it subservient to his turn. Hence, without ever actually changing his political creed, he served and fought under various chiefs of opposite politics and principles, so that few can remember the day when his lordship had no official connection with Downing-street. But it must be borne in mind that, even when ultra-Toryism was in the ascendant, Lord Palmerston was 'in advance of his age;' and that even then he might have been noticed ranging himself amongst the Grants, Huskissons, and other pioneers of a more liberal and enlightened policy. Like Peel, if he was Conservative from early impressions, he was ever Liberal in his deepest convictions. In the Foreign Office he was from first to last the consistent opponent of Absolutism; and wherever a struggle arose for constitutional rights, those engaged in it were sure to have his sympathy, if not his support."

"Lord Palmerston," says the *Athenæum*, "began to write early in life, and though he was too much of a politician to study the graces of literary expression, his hand was sharply felt in the 'Tory mischief' then going on. The 'New Whig Guide,' a pleasant battery directed against the Liberal opposition, was mainly, we believe, written by Lord Palmerston, Sir Robert Peel, and Mr. Wilson Croker. Palmerston wrote a sparkling piece of banter under the title of 'Report of the Trial of Henry Brougham for calling Mr. Ponsonby an Old Woman.' This squib is very like the Harry Temple of late years. Brougham is found guilty, but recommended to mercy on the ground of his having vilified the Prince Regent. Lord Palmerston also contributed a plan for re-arranging the Red Book on scientific principles, introducing the Linnæan system into Parliament. Had he cultivated this talent of drollery he might perhaps have carried off some of Canning's laurels; but society and office won too early in life, seduced him from literature, which never grew to be anything more than a toy to him. Some of his speeches, particularly the speech in defence of his foreign policy, and many of his minutes and dispatches, have great merits. The public would be glad to see his papers

on the Eastern Question, the Spanish Marriages, and the Crimean War."

Lord Palmerston's only brother, four years younger than himself, was the late Hon. Sir William Temple, K.C.B., many years Minister Plenipotentiary at Naples; he died unmarried in London, in Aug., 1856, a few weeks after having resigned that post and returned to England. Of his two sisters, the elder, the Hon. Frances Temple, married in 1820, Admiral Wm. Bowles, C.B., and died in November, 1838; the younger, the Hon. Elizabeth Temple, married in 1811, the Right Hon. Lawrence Sullivan, of Ponsbourne Park, Hertfordshire, a Commissioner of the Royal Military Asylum; she died in 1837, leaving two sons and three daughters. Her eldest son died at Lima, tragically, in 1856. Her only remaining son, the Rev. Henry Sullivan, is now Rector of Yoxall, Staffordshire. Her eldest daughter married Mr. Henry Hippley; her second daughter, the Rev. R. Baker, Vicar of Fulham; her third daughter is unmarried. Thus it will be seen that Lord Palmerston left one nephew and three nieces.

The noble house of Temple is said to be of Saxon origin, tracing its descent up to Algar, Earl of Mercia, and deriving its name from the manor of Temple, in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, Leicestershire, which was possessed by a common ancestor soon after the Norman Conquest. Among its progenitors, it counts Leofric, Earl of Chester (erroneously styled in history Earl of Leicester), who lived in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and married the celebrated Godiva, of Coventry fame. Coming nearer to our own time, we observe that the son of Anthony Temple, Sir William, a learned and eminent person in the reign of Elizabeth, was secretary to Sir Philip Sydney. Afterwards he was attached in the same capacity to the Earl of Essex, upon whose tragical end he removed into Ireland, and was appointed Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. That University he also represented in the Irish Parliament, and eventually he became a Master in the

Irish Court of Chancery. His son, Sir John Temple, was a Privy Councillor and Master of the Rolls in Ireland, and was, with Sir William Parsons, at one time joint Commissioner of the Great Seal of that kingdom. He also served under Cromwell, and after the Restoration resumed his office at the Rolls, with the additional post of Vice-Treasurer of Ireland. His elder son, the illustrious author, Sir William Temple, dying without issue, the representation of the family devolved upon his brother, Sir John Temple, successively Solicitor and Attorney-General for Ireland, and Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, whose elder son and successor, Henry Temple, Esq., created a peer of Ireland in 1722, by the name, style, and titles of Baron Temple and Viscount Palmerston, was the great-grandfather of the deceased nobleman.

GENERAL SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, G.C.B.

Sept. 4. At Bath, aged 77, General Sir James Fergusson, G.C.B., Colonel of the 43rd Regiment.

The deceased, who was born in 1787, was the son of Mr. Charles Fergusson, by his cousin, daughter of Mr. Alexander Fergusson, of Craigdarroch, Dumfriesshire (which has been in possession of his ancestors uninterruptedly for ages past), and great-grand-nephew maternally of the second Earl of Stair. He entered the army in 1801 as ensign in the 18th regiment, from which he was removed to the 43rd, then training with the 52nd and old 95th under Sir John Moore at Shorncliffe, and which afterwards became the famous Light Division of the Peninsular War. He served in the campaigns of 1808-9, Vimiera, Corunna, and subsequently Walcheren; and the Peninsular campaigns, from March, 1810, to the end of the war in 1814, during which time he was never absent from his regiment except from wounds. He was five times wounded, viz. at Vimiera, slightly; at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, severely in the body and slightly in the foot; at Bada-

jos, slightly in the side by the splinter of a shell in the trenches, and in the head of the assault; and, says Napier^b, "Who can sufficiently honour the hardihood of Fergusson, of the 43rd, who, having in former assaults received two deep wounds, was here (Badajos 'third siege'), his former hurts still open, leading the stormers of his regiment; the third time a volunteer, the third time wounded?" He served with the 43rd Light Infantry during nearly the whole war, till he was appointed major of the 79th in 1812, but was removed to the 85th, and served with that regiment up to the investment of Bayonne; was appointed Lieut.-Col. 2nd battalion 3rd Buffs in 1814, and after the close of the war, when the battalion was reduced, was placed on half-pay, when he went to study at the Military College, Farnham, for some time. In 1819 he was appointed to the command of the 88th. In 1825 he was removed to the command of the 52nd Light Infantry, (one of the old Light Division, with which he was so gloriously connected). In 1830 he was appointed Colonel and King's Aide-de-Camp, and in 1831 was made a C.B. He continued in command of the 52nd till 1839, when he retired on half-pay, General Lord Hill, then commanding the army, remarking, "that after commanding regiments for more than a quarter of a century, he was at liberty to do what he thought proper." He became major-general in 1841, and lieutenant-general in 1851, and was appointed to the command of the troops at Malta in 1852, where he was stationed during the early part of the Crimean war, his inability from the diseased state his lungs, caused by one of his Peninsular wounds of more than forty years' standing, alone preventing him from again volunteering his services in the field. He, however, received the thanks of the Duke of Newcastle for the manner in which he provided for the troops in Malta. In March, 1850, he received the colonelcy of the 62nd Foot, but

^b Vol. iv. book xvi. chap. 5.

a week or two afterwards was given in its stead that of his old regiment, the 43rd. He was appointed K.C.B. on July 5, 1855, and on August 28, in the same year, Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Gibraltar, where he remained until 1859, when his increasing infirmity obliged him to apply to be relieved, and he then fixed his residence at Bath. He became general on February 21, 1860, and was appointed G.C.B. May 18, 1860. He had received the Peninsular medal with eight clasps, and also the gold medal for Badajos, being the senior surviving officer of the Light Division storming party.

ADMIRAL W. H. SMYTH, F.R.S., &c.

Sept. 9. At his residence, St. John's Lodge, near Aylesbury, Admiral W. H. Smyth, K.S.F., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c.

William Henry Smyth, born Jan. 21, 1788, at Westminster, was only son of the late Joseph Brewer Palmer Smyth, of New Jersey, who embracing the royal side during the war of independence, lost a considerable landed property, and died before he had established his claims to compensation. He was descended from the celebrated Captain John Smith, so well known in the early history of America for his gallantry and genius in the first colonization of Virginia.

Exhibiting at an early age a taste for naval life, young Smyth took a cruise in a merchant ship to the West Indies, and in March, 1805, entered the navy on board the frigate "Cornwallis," commanded by the late Admiral Johnston. In this ship, and under a most able officer, the young midshipman had the advantage of participating in an unusually interesting voyage through the Indian Ocean and the Pacific, in which gallant actions alternated with adventurous discoveries. Two groups of islets now bearing his own and the frigate's name, gave Mr. Smyth the opportunity of shewing an industry and natural genius for marine topography which secured the interest of his commander. After serving with the same officer in

the "Powerful," 74, and participating on his return to Europe in boat-service connected with the expedition of 1809 to the Scheldt, he was transferred to the "Milford," 74, which after some service on the coast near Rochefort, was sent to Cadiz to aid in its defence against the French. At this place, in the organization of a flotilla for acting in difficult waters against an enterprising foe, a fine field was opened to energetic young officers, and Mr. Smyth was appointed to the command of a large gun-boat, the "Mors aut Gloria," which with her conspicuous death's-head and crossbones, was distinguished for her gallantry in action, and the success with which she was navigated through the intricate channels opening in the bay.

During a part of 1811-12, when the French had been foiled in the south of Spain, Mr. Smyth cruised in the "Milford," off the Spanish coast, and in the blockade of Toulon, where he had the opportunity of being initiated in the working of a fine fleet of line-of-battle ships. His services in nautical surveying at Cadiz had meanwhile attracted the attention of the Admiralty, and in 1813 he was appointed as lieutenant to a command in the flotilla raised to assist the British garrison of Sicily against Joachim Murat. This was the fair commencement of his distinguished hydrographical career, for, seizing every opportunity, he left no stone unturned until he had completed the first reliable map of Sicily, and connected his work there with the coasts of Barbary and Italy. It was chiefly to his admiral, Sir Charles Penrose, that he owed the facilities supplied him by the Admiralty, at first for explorations on the African coast, and in 1817 for more general observations, when the "Aid" sloop-of-war, was placed under his command. With this appointment, and that to the "Adventure," in 1821, Captain Smyth laboured unremittingly until November, 1824, at the sea-work of that noble series of charts—about two hundred in number—which, comprising

all the Mediterranean, from outside the Pillars of Hercules to the coasts of Greece and the Adriatic, have rendered his name a household word in the mouth of the navigators of that classic sea.

For some years after his return to England, Captain Smyth was chiefly engaged in the completion of his charts; but mingling sociably with most of the scientific men of the day, he found his tastes for literary and scientific subjects so confirmed, that he sought no longer for occupation afloat, but devoted himself mainly to the pursuit of astronomy.

In 1821 he was admitted into the Antiquarian and Astronomical Societies of London; in June, 1826, he was unanimously elected a F.R.S.; in December following he was voted a member of the Statistical Society of Tuscany; in 1829 he was named an Associate of the Academy of Sciences of Palermo; and in July, 1830, he was chosen one of the Council of the Geographical Society of London, an institution he had been instrumental in establishing. He became afterwards one of the Committee for Improving and Extending the "Nautical Almanac," and within the last few years he was nominated a Doctor of the Civil Law, President of the Royal Geographical Society, an honorary member of the Royal Irish Academy, one of the Board of Greenwich Visitors, and a corresponding member of the Institute of France, the Scientific Academy of Naples, the National Institute of Washington, the Academy of Sciences at Boston, and of the Naval Lyceum of New York. Of the Royal and Astronomical Societies he was Vice-President and President; and of the Antiquarian Society he was Director. From January, 1828, until October, 1839, and from that period until June, 1842, a meteorological register (published monthly in the "United Service Journal,") was kept by him in an observatory which he erected, first at Bedford, and then at Cardiff. The astronomical instruments belonging to the late Colonel Mark Beaufoy, were handsomely lent to him by the Council

of the Society, until his own, far more powerful, were made. Independently of the work alluded to in a former part of this record, Admiral Smyth (to whom the public is largely indebted for the formation of the United Service Museum) published, in 1828, "A Sketch of the Present State of Sardinia;" in 1829, "The Life and Services of Captain Philip Beaver, R.N.;" in 1830, "An Account of a Private Observatory recently erected at Bedford;" in 1834, "A Descriptive Catalogue of a Cabinet of Roman Imperial Large-Brass Medals;" in 1836, "Observations on Halley's Comet;" in 1840, "Nautical Observations on the Port and Maritime Vicinity of Cardiff;" in 1844, "A Cycle of Celestial Objects," in 2 vols., containing the results of all his astronomical observations, a production which procured him the gold Newtonian medal of the Astronomical Society. In 1851 he completed the *Ædes Hartwellianæ*, privately printed, to which an appendix was added in 1864. His instructive volume on "The Mediterranean: a Memoir Physical, Historical, and Nautical," was published in 1854. In 1856 he produced "A Descriptive Catalogue of a Cabinet of Roman Family Coins belonging to the Duke of Northumberland."

A continuation of the "Cycle" was privately printed by him under the name of the *Speculum Hartwellianum* in 1860, and in 1864 he terminated his literary publications with a work on "Sidereal Chromatics." Besides these separate works, the Admiral had for upwards of twenty years been a constant contributor to the "United Service Journal," and from 1829 to 1849 wrote a long series of valuable articles, almost exclusively upon naval subjects.

He married, at Messina, in 1815, Annarella, only daughter of T. Warrington, Esq., of Naples, and half-sister of Captain Charles Pierson, who distinguished himself, when a lieutenant of the 69th regiment, by the gallant manner in which he supported the great Nelson on boarding the "San Josef," off Cape

St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797. By that lady, who survives him, he has left a numerous family. His eldest son, Warrington Wilkinson, is Chief Inspector of the Crown Mines; his second, Charles Pinzzi, is Astronomer Royal for Scotland; and his youngest, Henry Augustus, is a lieutenant-colonel in the Royal Artillery, now on service in Canada.

GENERAL LAMORICIERE.

Sept. 10. At Prouzel, near Amiens, aged 59, General Lamoricière.

The deceased, Christopher Leon Louis Juchault de Lamoricière, was born at Nantes February 5, 1806. He was educated at the Polytechnic School and at Metz, and received his first commission very shortly before the Revolution of July, 1830. On that event, belonging to a Legitimist family, he at first determined to follow the King into exile, but he changed his mind and remained in Algeria, where he organized the now celebrated corps of Zouaves, to whom he seemed to communicate his own daring spirit and quick intelligence. He became *chef de bataillon* in 1833, lieutenant-colonel in 1835, and colonel in 1837; this last promotion, following, as a natural result, the gallantry and intelligence which he displayed at the taking of Constantina. With his own hands he laid the powder-bags to the gates, and was severely wounded by the explosion, narrowly escaping the fate of "the engineer hoist with his own petard." He was recalled to Paris in 1839, but returned to Africa in the following year; and during his stay in that quarter of the globe, he shared in no fewer than eighteen campaigns. It may be said of him, as of the greatest warriors of antiquity, that every one of his honours and promotions sprang from some brilliant exploit successfully achieved. At the close of his Algerian career he crowned the triumphs of the expedition which he had organized, by hemming in Abd-el-Kader, and compelling that chieftain to surrender to the Duc d'Aumale. The

political principles or preferences of General Lamoricière were not strongly marked, but he acted with the Liberal party. Towards the close of Louis Philippe's reign he took his seat in the Chamber of Deputies with the Dynastic Opposition, and was designated as Minister of War in the Thiers, Molé, or Barrot combinations essayed by the King in his last struggle.

On February 24, 1848, in the uniform of a colonel of the National Guard, he tried to stop the insurrection by proclaiming the King's abdication and the regency of the Duchess of Orleans, but the rioters would not listen to him; his horse was killed, he himself was wounded, and he would have lost his life but for the interference of some workmen, who rescued him from the fury of their companions. Under the Provisional Government he was offered the ministry of War, which he refused, as well as any command in France. He was elected Representative of the People in the Department of the Sarthe. When the terrible and bloody insurrection of June broke out, he placed himself at the disposal of his old comrade, Cavaignac, fought against the insurgents in the Faubourg Poissonnière and Place de la Bastille, and accepted, on June 28, the post of Minister of War, which he held till December 20, 1848. He laid down his portfolio at the same time as Cavaignac handed over the supreme power to the new President of the Republic. As a minister he shewed ability, in the Chamber he gave proof of decided oratorical talent.

After the election of Prince Louis Napoleon to the Presidency, Lamoricière offered no determined or systematic opposition to the new Government, though he strongly and openly disapproved the policy adopted on Italian affairs, and he continued the consistent supporter of the Republican constitution. At the period of the Russian intervention in Hungary in 1849, he accepted a mission from the President to the Court of St. Petersburg. In July, 1851, he recorded his vote against the

revision of the constitution; and in November following, he voted for the bill which was to place the military force under the control of the Assembly in the event of any attempt against the constitution. In the *coup d'état* of December 2, he was comprised among the eminent men, civilians as well as military, who were arrested by order of the new Minister of the Interior, M. de Morny. From that period till 1857 he chiefly resided in Belgium. In that year the Emperor spontaneously authorized him to return to France, on the sudden death of one of his children.

Being in exile he was debarred from any share in the war against Russia, but he retained his fondness for military life, and he offered his services to the Pope on the threatened invasion of the Pontifical territories by the Piedmontese troops under Cialdini in 1860. His offer was accepted, and he at once set about raising and organising a Papal army; but all his exertions proved futile. He was defeated on September 18 at Castelfidardo, when the greater part of his forces, principally foreigners, surrendered. He himself escaped with a few horsemen to Ancona; but this city fell, on September 29, into the hands of General Fanti, and Lamoricière was made prisoner. He was soon set at liberty, and from that time he had lived in retirement. His death was very sudden from an attack of gout. He was a great sufferer from rheumatism, but no symptom had occurred to alarm his friends or indicate his approaching end. An hour after midnight he felt himself suffocating; he rang for his servant, and sent for the parish priest of Prouzel. When the clergyman arrived the General was nearly gone, but he still had strength to stand upon his feet, and, clasping the crucifix, he expired in the priest's arms.

General Lamoricière was a man of high character as well as great military ability, and he was esteemed even by his political opponents. By the Legitimists and Papal party his loss was deeply felt, and the Papal Minister of

War, Cardinal de Merode, in an order of the day, decreeing solemn funeral obsequies, only expressed the general feeling in saying:—

"More solicitous of following the noble impulses of his generous heart than of being able to say with Epaminondas 'I die unconquered,' he hastened to respond to the voice from the Vatican which summoned him to defend the rights of the common Father of the Faithful, supreme guardian of the dignity of the redeemed human race.

"Son of a nation which glories in the title of eldest son of the Church, patriotic love itself urged him to defend the mother of the Church without fearing the number and arts of her enemies.

"You know how he was conquered. He was only awaiting a favourable opportunity in which he might again usefully offer, and perhaps sacrifice his life."

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HALIBURTON.

Aug. 27. At Gordon House, Isleworth, aged 68, the Hon. Mr. Justice Haliburton.

The deceased, Thomas Chandler Haliburton, who was the son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Haliburton of Nova Scotia, by Lucy, daughter of Major Grant, was born at Windsor, in that province, in 1796. He was educated at King's College, Windsor, and was called to the bar in 1820. He afterwards was elected a member of the House of Assembly, and in 1829 was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1840 he became a judge of the Supreme Court, but he resigned the office in 1842, and came to England, where the remainder of his life was passed. In 1859 he was elected M.P. for the borough of Launceston, which he continued to represent, on Conservative principles, until the dissolution of Parliament in July, 1865, when, owing to the infirm state of his health, he did not offer himself for re-election. He was a frequent and fluent speaker in Parliament, but he was still better known by his writings, which have obtained a wide circulation both in Europe and America. His earliest

literary undertaking was a series of letters entitled "Lucubrations of Sam Slick, the Clockmaker," which he contributed, in 1835, to a weekly newspaper of Nova Scotia, which exhibit, in a tone of good-natured raillery, peculiar features of the Yankee character. These letters were afterwards collected in a volume, and they have been several times reprinted. Soon after his settlement in England he produced a second series, under the title of "The Attaché; or, Sam Slick in England," in which British society is amusingly depicted; and to this a third series was eventually added, but its success was not so great as the earlier ones. Besides these, his best-known works, Judge Haliburton published "Historical and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia;" "Letters to Lord Durham;" "Bubbles of Canada;" "The Letter-Bag of the Great Western;" "The Old Judge, or Life in a Colony;" "Rule and Misrule of the English in America;" "Nature and Human Nature;" "Wise Saws;" &c. He also edited several works, including one on the "Settlement of New England."

Mr. Justice Haliburton was twice married; first to Louisa, daughter of Captain Neville, of the 19th Light Dragoons; and secondly, to Sarah Harriet, daughter of W. Mostyn Owen, Esq., of Woodhouse, Shropshire, and widow of E. Hosier Williams, Esq., of Eaton Mascott, Shrewsbury, who survives him.

THE VEN. ARCHDEACON BARTHOLOMEW.

Sept. 24. At his Rectory, Morchard Bishop, aged 74, the Ven. John Bartholomew, Archdeacon of Barnstaple and Canon Residentiary of Exeter Cathedral.

The deceased, who was the son of the Rev. John Bartholomew, a native of Dorsetshire, was born at Exeter, in Oct. 1790. His father subsequently became Head Master of the Exeter Grammar School, and there the son received his early education, whence he was re-

moved to Winchester, and thence obtained a Scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, from which College, having obtained a Second Class in Classics, he graduated B.A. in 1813, and M.A. 1820; he was ordained in 1817 by Dr. Pelham, then Bishop of Exeter; and preferred to the Rectory of Morchard Bishop in 1831, Mr. J. Tuckfield being the patron. He was appointed Canon Residentiary of Exeter Cathedral in 1840, Archdeacon of Barnstaple in 1847, and was previously Incumbent of Withycombe Raleigh in 1817, Sowton in 1819, and Lympstone in 1820, and Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral in 1831. He was the author of "Archidiaconal Charges," and had published several sermons, one of them being that preached at the consecration of the present Bishop of Exeter in 1831. He was Examining Chaplain to Bishop Bethell, and afterwards to Bishop Phillpotts, for the first fourteen years of his Lordship's episcopacy. The late Archdeacon was a man of great ability, and in his Charges he took up those points which were for the time of special interest to the Church at large, and to his own diocese in particular. The change of opinion on the Church-rate question may in all fairness be attributed in some degree to the boldness with which on more than one occasion he spoke out in his Charges on that subject. He will long be remembered by the Cathedral congregation for the impressive manner in which he was wont to read the lessons, and for the nervous eloquence of his sermons. Of great life and animation in his whole bearing, and of a kind, and discriminating conversation, he was always welcome to a large circle of friends, to whom his loss leaves a void which cannot easily be supplied. To the poor he was ever charitable, and, what is more, he was considerate; and many a regret will be felt in secret at his removal from them. As Archdeacon, the deceased was an *ex officio* member of Convocation. He leaves four sons and two daughters. The eldest son is the Rev. Robert Bartholomew, Vicar of

Harberton. Another has also taken Holy Orders, and two are in the army. The mortal remains of the deceased were interred at Morchard Bishop—*Exeter Paper*.

REV. CANON STOWELL, M.A.

Oct. 8. At his residence, Bar Hill, Pendleton, aged 65, the Rev. Hugh Stowell, M.A., Rector of Christ Church, Pendleton, and Hon. Canon of Chester.

The deceased was born Dec. 3, 1799, at the parsonage of Douglas, Isle of Man. His father was for many years Rector of the parish of Ballaugh, near that town, where he composed his "Life of the Right Rev. Thomas Wilson, sometime Bishop of Sodor and Man." Mr. Stowell matriculated as a commoner at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, in 1818, and took his degree of B.A. in Michaelmas term, 1822. He proceeded to his M.A. degree May 25, 1826. On the 26th of Dec., 1828, he was ordained by the Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Henry Ryder, at that time Bishop of Gloucester, and subsequently of Lichfield and Coventry. His title for Orders was the Assistant Curacy of an outlying chapelry of Sheepscotcombe, Painswick, not far from Stroud, in the county and diocese of Gloucester. In the following spring he removed to Huddersfield. He remained at Huddersfield about two years, when he accepted the sole charge of St. Stephen's Church, Salford. Here he became so popular as a preacher, and so esteemed as a devoted and laborious pastor, that a number of his parishioners and friends subscribed a handsome sum of money, and built for him Christ Church, in Acton Square, Salford, of which he became the first Incumbent. The church and schools cost upwards of £15,000, the whole of which sum was voluntarily contributed. This church, which was considerably enlarged in 1847, contains 1,900 sittings, of which 750 are free. It is remarkable as having been the first church which was consecrated under the Act of Parliament, which for the encouragement of persons willing to

build churches, gives the right of nomination in perpetuity to the persons erecting them, and providing that when the number of subscribers is more than five the patronage shall be vested in that number of trustees, to be chosen in the first instance by the subscribers themselves, and filled up on every subsequent vacancy by the remaining trustees, in conjunction with the incumbent. The district of Christ Church was constituted a parish and rectory under the Act for re-arranging the spiritualities of Manchester. At the last census the parish contained a population of about 10,000. In 1845 Mr. Stowell was nominated by Bishop Sumner to an Honorary Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Chester. In 1851, not long after the erection of Manchester into an episcopal see, Canon Stowell was appointed by the Bishop, Dr. James Prince Lee, one of his lordship's chaplains, and on the 14th of November in that year Mr. Stowell preached the visitation sermon in Manchester Cathedral. Subsequently Mr. Stowell was appointed Rural Dean of Salford.

In the earlier part of his ministerial career, he was widely known as a controversialist, particularly on the subjects of Papal aggression, and on the education question. He was an earnest promoter of educational efforts, and as an indication of the extent to which they were carried on in his own parish, it is stated that the collections at the anniversary school sermons in Christ Church usually reached near £300, and that the number of children on the books in Mr. Stowell's schools in May last was about 2,100, of whom 1,500 were Sunday scholars and 600 day scholars. In the early part of 1862 Mr. Stowell visited Sunderland for the purpose of lecturing on "Loyalty to the Church," under the auspices of the Church Defence Association, and while at the Rectory of the Rev. Mr. Eden he injured his knee-cap very seriously by a fall down some stairs. This accident obliged himself to absent himself from duty for a few weeks. On the 24th

of October last he sustained a similar injury while on a visit to Matlock, and although at the Church anniversary, in the following November, he declared that he was in excellent health, it was too apparent to his friends that a gradual diminution of strength was taking place. His symptoms became more and more unfavourable, and on Easter Sunday last it was known that he had been requested by his medical attendant to cease for a season from active duty, in consequence of enlargement of the heart having manifested itself. He, however, remained at his post, taking partial duty until the anniversary sermons had been preached and a confirmation had been held, and on Trinity Sunday morning, June 11, he preached his last sermon. He then left home on visits to friends in the adjoining counties, and occasionally returned for the Sunday services, but not to preach. In September he was attacked by diphtheria; congestion of the lungs was soon added to his other ailments, and he suffered very acutely before his decease. By special permission of the Home Secretary his remains were interred in the vault beneath his church, the Bishop of Manchester reading the service, and the attendance being so great as to give to the funeral a public character.

Though the other claims of a busy life left Mr. Stowell but little leisure for authorship, he found time to contribute the following works to the catalogue of contemporary literature:—"Tractarianism Tested," 2 vols.; "Lectures on the Character of Nehemiah,—a Model for Men of Business;" "Self-Culture;" "The Voice of the Church in Holy Baptism;" the "Moderation of the Church of England;" "Worldly Anxiety;" "The Bible Self-Evidential;" "The Pleasures of Religion and other Poems;" "Confession;" "William Palmer, a Warning;" "The Age we live in;" "The Day of Rest;" and several other theological works, sermons, lectures, speeches, and letters. Mr. Stowell was a firm and constant supporter of the various Evangelical societies which have

been established in connection with the Established Church, such as the Church Missionary Society, the Bible Society, the Pastoral Aid Society, and others of a similar design and animated by a kindred spirit. To those who have heard the rev. Canon preach and speak it is almost superfluous to say that nothing could be more dissimilar than his style on each occasion. On the platform he was fervid, vehement, flowing, and energetic, and always succeeded in carrying his audience with him. In the pulpit he was quiet, argumentative, persuasive, and deeply interesting, for whilst his ideas were always expressed in choice and poetic diction, he never lost the thread of his argument, never became incoherent, although he always spoke extemporaneously; and when he made a digression he never failed to close his sentence in the most forcible and impressive language. Canon Stowell was looked upon as a man of note, not only in Manchester, but in every part of England, all the great religious societies having for years received his assistance at their annual meetings.

Mr. Stowell was married in 1828 to Anne Susannah, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Ashworth, barrister, of Strawberry Hill, Pendleton, by whom he had a family of three sons and six daughters. Mr. Stowell's surviving sons are clergymen in the Church of England; the eldest, the Rev. Hugh Ashworth Stowell, being Incumbent of Warslow and Elkstone in Derbyshire; and the second, the Rev. Thomas Alfred Stowell, is the Incumbent of Bowling Green, near Bradford.

WILLIAM NANSON LETTSOM, ESQ.

Sept. 3. At Westbourne-park, Paddington, aged 69, William Nanson Lettsom, Esq.

The deceased, born February 4, 1796, was the son of John Miers Lettsom, M.D., by Rachel, daughter of William Nanson, Esq., and the grandson of the distinguished physician, John Coakley Lettsom. After completing his educa-

tion at Eton, he was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, where, in 1816, he obtained the prize for the Latin Ode and for the two Epigrams, and again, in 1817, for the Latin Ode. His comparatively affluent circumstance precluded the necessity of his following any profession, and enabled him to indulge his ruling passion, the love of literature. From the study of Homer and the Greek tragedians, of Virgil and Horace, of Dante and Ariosto, not to mention poets of less eminence both ancient and modern, he derived unceasing gratification; and when, during his middle life, he had mastered the German language, a new source of pleasure was opened to him in the pages of Goëthe and Schiller. The reading of Mr. Lettsom, however, was by no means confined to works of imagination. Besides being well acquainted with history, he possessed a knowledge of divinity equalled by very few even among the clergy. He was in the daily habit of perusing a portion of the Greek Testament (the more recent editions of which by Lachmann, Tischendorf, &c., interested him greatly); and his manuscript notes on the margins of his copies of Chrysostom's Homilies and other theological treatises, evince the attention which he had given to them. It may be wondered that with such talents and attainments as promised to ensure him brilliant success as a writer, Mr. Lettsom should have come so little before the world; but the fact is, that his extreme modesty and nervous diffidence made him shrink from courting the notice of the public. His only contributions to literature are as follows:—

1. "The Fall of the Nibelungers, otherwise the Book of Kriemhild: a translation of the *Nibelunge Nôt*, or *Nibelungenlied*." (8vo., 1850.)

2. "Shakespeare's Versification, and its Apparent Irregularities explained by Examples from English Writers. By William Sidney Walker, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge." (1854, 12mo.) (Edited from the author's manuscript by Mr. Lettsom.)

3. "A Critical Examination of the Text of Shakespeare, with Remarks on

his Language and that of his Contemporaries, together with Notes on his Plays and Poems. By William Sidney Walker, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge." (3 vols., 1860, 12mo.) (Edited from the author's manuscripts by Mr. Lettsom.)

4. Notes on the Text of Shakespeare by Mr. Lettsom, communicated to the Rev. A. Dyce for his two editions of that poet.

Mr. Lettsom's translation of the *Nibelungenlied* shews his command of poetic diction, and has won high praise from those who are familiar with the original. As to Walker's volumes on Shakespeare, which undoubtedly rank with the most valuable illustrations that the great dramatist has at any time received, they in all probability would never have seen the light had it not been for Mr. Lettsom, who, with immense labour and perseverance, put them together and arranged them from a chaotic mass of papers, chiefly consisting of separate slips, to which Walker had, from time to time, committed his remarks. The prefaces and notes which Mr. Lettsom added to Walker's volumes, as well as the Notes on Shakespeare which he communicated to Mr. Dyce, cannot fail to impress every reader with a very favourable opinion of his powers as a critic.

Mr. Lettsom during his later years was afflicted with a torturing disease of a cancerous nature, under which he eventually sunk. Yet he bore his terrible sufferings with the utmost resignation; and when his pains happened to be less severe, he conversed cheerfully with his friends, and continued to read his favourite authors till within about a fortnight of his death. It would be wrong to conclude this imperfect account of Mr. Lettsom without recording the words which, not long before his decease, he addressed to a clergyman who visited him: "As far as I know myself, my trust in Christ is such that I could endure what the martyrs did rather than disbelieve in Him."

A. D.

MR. RICHARD LOWER.

Sept. 29. At Tunbridge, at the house of his third son, aged 83, Mr. Richard Lower.

He was born at Alfriston, Sussex, Sept. 19, 1782. Though his immediate ancestors moved in a humble sphere of life, they were descended from an ancient Sussex stock, who held lands in the neighbourhood of Horsham as early as the year 1480, and who are presumed to have been an offshoot of the Lowers of Cornwall dating from the thirteenth century. Mr. Lower's grandfather, Henry Lower, was born on the night of the "great storm," Nov. 27, 1703; and his father, John Lower, was the first person who navigated the little river Cuckmere from the sea to Longbridge. His original barge was christened "The Good Intent," and by means of that, and another craft of larger dimensions, he was enabled to rear a very numerous family. Richard, who was one of the youngest of the sons, finding, at the age of twenty, that hard work was unsuited to his physical powers, and having moreover received (for a person in his sphere) a good education, opened a school in the neighbouring parish of Chiddingfold, where he continued to reside until within a few months of his decease. In addition to his duties as a schoolmaster, he carried on the business of a land surveyor, and was for nearly half a century factotum in most of the parochial offices.

From his childhood he addicted himself to rhyming, and he used to mention with much glee, in later life, an incident of his juvenile days. One morning his mother detected him in the act of scribbling verses on a door with a lump of chalk; she immediately effaced the writing, and at the same time boxed his ears, vowing that she would not have any poets in her family, since it was well known that poets were always poor! However, poet, after a humble fashion, he continued to be from childhood almost down to the day of his death. His best-known production is "Tom Cladpole's Journey to Lunnnon," written in the Sussex dialect. Of this twenty thousand copies

at least have been sold, and it is to be found in most of the cottages of East Sussex. It was first printed in 1830 as a sixpenny pamphlet, and was succeeded by "Jan Cladpole's Trip to Merricur," which was principally directed against the evils of slavery. Of this also many thousands were sold. The author on some occasions gently satirized the errors and manners of his rustic neighbours in verse, by which he temporarily incurred their ill-will and obtained the sobriquet of "Shakspeare." One morning he found the outside of his garden wall inscribed in large chalk letters with "Shaksper the Pote," probably the highest compliment ever invented by ignorant spite! In 1862 Mr. Lower published a small volume called "Stray Leaves from an Old Tree: Selections from the Scribblings of an Octogenarian," some of which may fairly take rank beside the productions of versifiers of much higher pretensions. Mr. Lower's life was diversified by few prominent incidents; it was that of a simple, useful, upright Christian man, and his end, though accompanied by much physical suffering, was peace in Christ.

He left six children. His eldest daughter, Mrs. Quaife, became well known during the late unhappy struggle in America by acting for a great part of the campaign (*à la* Miss Nightingale) as a nurse in the Federal army, in which her only son attained the rank of Major. His second son is Mark Antony Lower, F.S.A., of Lewes, well known as eminent among antiquaries and "Sussex Worthies."

REV. J. N. PEARSON, M.A.

Oct. 4. At Bower Hall, Steeple Bumpstead, Essex, aged 77, the Rev. John Norman Pearson, M.A.

The deceased, who was born on Dec. 7, 1787, was the eldest son of the late John Pearson, Esq., F.R.S., &c., of Golden-square, one of the most celebrated consulting surgeons of his day, whose decease in 1826 is recorded in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for that

year. His mother was Sarah, daughter and heiress of Robert Norman, Esq., of Lewisham, by Ann Greig, sister and eventually heiress of the Rev. John Greig, Rector of St. Nicholas', Worcester. Mr. Pearson was descended from the old Yorkshire family of Pierson, or Pearson, his grandfather being Mr. John Pearson, of Coney-street, York, who married in 1754 Mary, daughter of Mr. Robert Atlay, of Sheriff-Hutton, Yorkshire, whose son, the Rev. John Atlay, was for many years the friend and companion of Wesley. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and distinguished by his elegant classical scholarship, which he retained to the close of his life here, he gained the Hulsean prize in 1807, and in due course took his degree, and having been admitted to Holy Orders, was appointed chaplain to the celebrated Marquis Wellesley. Some years after, Mr. Pearson was nominated by the Church Missionary Society the first Principal of their then new Missionary College at Islington, and for some years he ably discharged the duties of that important post. In 1839 Mr. Pearson was appointed Incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, Tunbridge Wells, to which place he then removed, and where he resided until 1853, when, finding himself unable to fulfil in person the duties imposed on him by the care of so large a parish, he resigned his preferment and lived afterwards in comparative retirement. For some years past Mr. Pearson resided at Bower Hall, near Steeple Bumpstead, Essex, where he regularly assisted both the late and present vicar in the church and parish, and in the churchyard of which his remains were interred on the 11th of October, in the presence of almost the whole population of the place, who in spite of the rain assembled to pay this last token of respect to one who had so much endeared himself to them. Mr. Pearson married, in 1815, the sister of the late Sir Christopher Puller, and had by her, who survives him, a numerous family, of whom two daughters and five sons are now living. The latter are

John Pearson, M.A., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law; Francis Boyle Pearson, B.C.S., Judge of the Sudder Court at Agra; the Rev. Christopher Ridley Pearson, M.A., Incumbent of St. James', Tunbridge Wells; Charles Henry Pearson, M.A., Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford; and the Rev. Alleyne Ward Pearson, M.A., a chaplain on the Madras establishment.

Mr. Pearson was author of various works, and among others published "A Critical Essay on the Ninth Book of Warburton's Divine Legation of Moses," (Camb. 1808); A Life of Abp. Leighton, prefixed to an edition of his works, in 1829; and "The Days in Paradise," in 1854. His last publication was a sermon preached at Steeple Bumpstead, on the decease, in 1858, of Mrs. Fisher, wife of the late vicar of that place.

JOHN GIDLEY, ESQ.

Oct. 8. At Exeter, aged 70, John Gidley, Esq., Town Clerk of Exeter and Recorder of Bradninch.

Mr. Gidley was born on the 31st of March, 1795, and was the second son of Courtenay Gidley, Esq., of Honiton, and Margaret, daughter of Simon Gordon, M.D., of Lympstone, Devon. His father's family for many generations resided in the parish of Gidleigh, Devon; one of whom, Colonel Bartholomew Gidley, held a commission in the Royalist army during the Civil War, and another was Surgeon to Queen Anne. Mr. Gidley was educated at Tiverton School under Dr. Richards, and after being articled to his father, completed his legal education in the office of Messrs. Burfoot, King's Bench Walk, Temple. He settled in Exeter in 1818, and married in 1823 Elizabeth Caroline, daughter of Robert Cornish, Esq., of St. David's-hill, Exeter, by whom he had issue (besides several children who died in their infancy) one son and three daughters, who survive him. After acting for several years as deputy to his predecessor, he was appointed Town Clerk, on Mr. Gidley's resignation in the year 1836, and

Recorder of the borough of Bradninch in 1855. At the time of his decease he held also the public offices of Clerk of the Peace for the city and county of Exeter, Registrar of the Provost Court, and Clerk to the Commissioners of Land and Assessed Taxes. He also practised as Proctor in the Ecclesiastical Court of the diocese; and by his unswerving and consistent Churchmanship he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the clergy, to whom he was on all occasions a kind and considerate adviser. He died after a long and painful illness.

It has been the good fortune of the "faithful" city in earlier times to reckon among her Town Clerks men who combined literary taste with their professional pursuits; such as Richard Izacke, the compiler of an interesting work on the antiquities of Exeter, and Dr. Benjamin Heath, who published "A Revisal of Shakespeare's Text," and *Notæ sive Lectiones ad Tragicorum Græcorum Veterum Æschyli, Sophoclis, et Euripidis quæ supersunt dramata deperditarumque reliquias*, for which he was complimented with the degree of D.C.L. by the University of Oxford in the year 1762. If their successor, Mr. Gidley, has left behind him fewer proofs of his literary skill and industrious investigations, it must be attributed rather to the demands made upon his time by an extensive private practice and the overwhelming pressure of public business, than to any lack of zeal or love for the higher walks of literature in which he might otherwise have earned distinction. As a lawyer, both in the civil and ecclesiastical courts, he occupied the first rank. His early scholarship he maintained and enjoyed to the end of his life. No mean theologian, he was well read in the controversies of the day, and during the rubrical discussions following upon Bishop Phillpotts' memorable Pastoral Letter in 1844, he contributed anonymously several powerful articles to the local newspapers in support of the order and ritual of the Church. In his intense veneration for Shakespeare, and accurate acquaintance with the text of

his Plays, he rivalled Dr. Benjamin Heath, and few of his friends can remember without delight the taste and judgment with which he was wont to comment on his favourite author, and to discriminate between the various readings. Archaeological subjects also deeply interested him. His official connection with the corporation gave him great scope for investigation into historical questions of local interest, and he was unequalled in his knowledge of the ancient records and muniments of the city, and in the ease and skill with which he deciphered the most intricate manuscripts. It is scarcely necessary to add that the stores of information which he thus acquired were most liberally placed at the service of literary contemporaries; and the antiquarian publications of Dr. Oliver, Colonel Harding, Mr. Smirke, Mr. Pitman Jones, and others, testify to the valuable assistance which they received from the learned Town Clerk of Exeter. A paper which he read before the British Archaeological Society at Exeter in August, 1861^c, entitled "Notices of Exeter, comprising a History of Royal Visits to the Ancient and Loyal City, from A.D. 43 to A.D. 1860," is, however, the only published result of his researches, and just serves to make his readers regret that he had not leisure and opportunity for producing what has long been desired, a well-digested history of the city from original sources.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Oct. 16. At Dublin, aged 87, the Rev. William Hamilton Drummond, D.D., scholar, poet, and divine. His poetical talent is known by his poem on the "Battle of Trafalgar," that on the "Giants' Causeway," his "Translation of Lucretius," and others of a religious character.

Oct. 20. Aged 78, the Rev. George Bidesell, M.A., Rector of Stanton All Saints with St. John Baptist, Suffolk. He was born, March 23, 1787, at Thetford, Norfolk, being the fourth son of the late Shelford Bidwell, esq., of that place. He was educated first at the Lynn Grammar School, whence he removed in 1799 to Eton College, where he was one of the

^c GENT. MAG., Oct. 1861, p. 380.

earliest pupils of the Rev. Dr. Thackeray, the late Provost of King's College, Cambridge. In 1805 he proceeded to Clare College, Cambridge, where he obtained a scholarship, and graduated as 3rd Senior Optime in 1809. In the following year he was elected a Fellow on that foundation, and took holy orders, but in the early part of 1811 he was presented to the Rectory of Stanton, when he married his cousin, the dau. and heiress of the late Samuel Bidwell, esq., of East Dereham, Norfolk. He was placed in the Commission of the Peace in 1813, and till within a few years of his death was an active magistrate, being for nearly thirty years Chairman of the Petty Sessions for his division of the county. Soon after his admission to the Rectory of Stanton, he established a day-school, then a thing almost unheard of in that part of the county, which in an improved form, and in common with other charities, he maintained at his sole charge to the day of his death. When he had held the living fifty years, in March, 1861, his parishioners of all classes contributed to present him with a handsome silver salver as a mark of their affectionate regard for him. He was for many years a warm supporter of the Suffolk Archaeological Society, and while his health permitted regularly attended their annual meetings. During the last few years of his life the increasing infirmities of age prevented him from taking part in his parochial duties, though he continued regularly in attendance at church almost up to the last fortnight of his life. By his wife, Elizabeth Nun Bidwell, who died Dec. 31, 1840, he had a numerous family, of whom only one son and two daus. survive him.

Oct. 22. The Rev. John Hambleton, M.A., thirty-five years Minister of the Chapel-of-Ease, Holloway.

Oct. 24. At Brighton, aged 81, the Rev. George Washington Edward Phillips, Vicar of Wendy, Cambridgeshire.

Oct. 25. Suddenly, at the Parsonage, aged 49, the Rev. John Laurell, M.A., Incumbent of St. Matthew's, City-road.

Oct. 28. At Cheltenham, aged 68, the Rev. Joseph Fletcher, M.A., formerly of Southend, Kent, youngest and last surviving child of the Rev. George Fletcher, of Beckenham, Kent.

Oct. 29. At Elvedon, Suffolk, aged 80, the Ven. Henry Harper, M.A., Rector of that parish, and formerly Archdeacon of Madras. He was a native of Plymouth, and was admitted of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1809, migrating in 1811 to Queen's College in the same university, where he graduated (B.A. 1813, M.A. 1826). He published various books and pamphlets in India.

Oct. 30. At Notting-hill, aged 28, the Rev. Hugh Swayne Baker, B.A., formerly Curate of St. Peter's, Islington.

Oct. 31. Aged 70, the Rev. Edmund Yeadon, thirty-eight years Curate of Basingstoke, Hants.

Lately. At Wakes Colne Rectory, Essex,

aged 42, the Hon. and Rev. Francis Sylvester Grinston.

Nov. 2. At Rugeley Vicarage, aged 73, the Rev. Thomas Dinham Atkinson, M.A., Vicar of Rugeley and Rural Dean.

Nov. 4. At Chiselborough, aged 56, the Rev. George Baker Garrow, Rector of Chiselborough, and West Chinnock.

At the Rectory, Barming, Kent, the Rev. William Hoare, M.A., Rector of the parish.

At Washingborough Rectory, Lincolnshire, aged 79, the Rev. Humphrey Waldo Sibthorp, for forty-eight years Rector of the parish. He was the fourth son of Col. Humphrey Waldo Sibthorp, M.P., of Canwick Hall, and of Susannah, second dau. of the late Richard Ellison, esq., of Thorne and Sudbrooke Holme, and was born in 1786. In 1810 he took his degree of B.A. at Exeter College, Oxford, and that of M.A. in 1811. In 1809 he was ordained deacon, and in 1810 priest, by the Bishop of Oxford. In 1817 he was inducted to the Rectory of Washingborough, and in 1818 he married his cousin, Mary Esther, eldest dau. of Henry Ellison, esq., of Sudbrooke Holme, of whom he had issue one dau., Mary Elizabeth, who is now living. In 1824 he was inducted to the Rectory of Hatton, Lincolnshire, a family living. The deceased took an active part in the elections of his brother, Col. Sibthorp, who represented the city of Lincoln for many years. The deceased gentleman was in affluent circumstances, and as he was a most liberal landlord and neighbour his decease will be greatly regretted.—*Stanford Mercury*.

Nov. 6. At Brighton, the Rev. Henry Allen, M.A., Vicar of Patcham, Sussex, and Chaplain to the Forces at Brighton.

Nov. 7. At Cheltenham, the Rev. Thomas James Longworth, Vicar of Bromfield, Ludlow, Salop.

Nov. 8. At St. Servan, France, aged 57, the Rev. William Yorke Draper, Rector of Hope Mansell, Herefordshire.

Nov. 9. At the Rectory, aged 80, the Rev. John Nelson, M.A., for fifty-seven years Rector of Beeston-cum-Bittering, and also of Little Dunham, Norfolk.

Nov. 10. At Thorpe, Notts., aged 85, the Rev. Charles Townsend, Rector of the parish, late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and formerly Rector of Calstone, Wilts., and Perpetual Curate of West Bromwich, Staffordshire.

DEATHS.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

June 24, 1864. At Waterdawn, Canada West, of apoplexy, aged 36, George Canning, only son of the late George Chalmers, esq., of Trafalgar, formerly M.P. for the county of Hattin.

March 9, 1865. At his residence, Glengarry, Kellinney, Ireland, aged 77, Andrew Chalmers, esq., Assistant Commissary-General. The deceased joined the army in Portugal

in 1811, served constantly in the field with the first and fifth Divisions, until the termination of the war in 1814, and received the war medal with four clasps for Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, and Nive. On his return to England he was sent with the expedition to New Orleans, and on his return from America in July, 1815, he was immediately ordered to join the army in France, with which he continued to serve until the army of occupation was finally withdrawn at the end of the year 1818. Mr. Chalmers next served in Canada from 1819 to 1823, and in 1825 the Treasury directed him to proceed to Dublin to take charge of the constabulary accounts of the Commissariat, a duty which he performed until 1835, and was for many years attached to the Treasury, Dublin Castle.

July 28. At Hongu Nunie, Warow, New Zealand, shot at the head of his company, while repulsing an attack by the natives, Capt. Arthur F. Close, H.M.'s 43rd Regt. Light Infantry, sixth son of Henry S. Close, esq., of Newtown Park, Dublin.

Aug. 11. At Christchurch, New Zealand, aged 42, George Chantler Beard, esq., B.A., late of Corpus Christi, Cambridge.

Aug. 20. At Lullulpore, near Jhansi, Central India, Capt. Wm. George Bygrave Tyler, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner of Lullulpore.

Aug. 27. At Calcutta, aged 31, Capt. John Frederick Pilkington, 82nd Regt., eldest surviving son of the late George Pilkington, esq., of Rutland-square, Dublin.

Sept. 2. At Calcutta, aged 30, Frederick, fifth surviving son of the late J. C. Sercombe, esq., J.P., of Colleton-crescent, Exeter.

Sept. 9. At Tanna, aged 25, Wm. Henry Maber, esq., B.A., of the Bombay C.S., youngest son of the late John Maber, esq., M.A., of Swansea, Glamorgan-shire.

Sept. 10. At Bangalore, aged 28, Caroline, wife of Major R. M. Macdonald, Madras Staff Corps.

Sept. 12. At Kulka, aged 33, Capt. C. H. Meeham, Madras Staff Corps, eldest surviving son of Capt. Meeham, Bagot House, Jersey.

Sept. 15. At St. Helena, aged 26, Chaigneau Colvill, esq., Lieut. of the 10th Regt., youngest son of the late Dr. Parkinson, of Brussels.

Sept. 18. At Darjeeling, aged 45, Major Robert Graham Mayne, Bengal Staff Corps, youngest son of the late Rev. Robert Mayne, of Limpsfield, Surrey.

Sept. 19. At Nynce Tal, Major T. E. Bridgeman Lees, Staff Corps, third son of the late Rev. Sir Harcourt Lees, bart., of Black Rock House, co. Dublin.

Sept. 24. At Meerut, Augustus Tonnochy, esq., late 8th Hussars, second son of the late Thomas Tonnochy, esq., H.E.I.C.S.

Sept. 25. In the Red Sea, on her passage from Bombay, aged 50, Mary Charlotte, wife of Lieut.-Col. A. W. Lucas, of the Bombay Staff Corps, and only dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. A. D. Fallon, of the Bombay Army.

Sept. 27. At Ceylon, aged 36, the Hon. R. T. Pennefather, Auditor-General of Ceylon.

Oct. 3. At Hoti Murdan, near Peshawar, Lieut. Arthur Manaton Ommaney, of the Corps of Guides, third son of Major-Gen. Ommaney, late Royal Engineers.

At Versailles, aged 85, Anne, widow of Col. Goddard Richards, late of the Bengal Army.

Oct. 4. At Calcutta, Eliza, wife of F. H. Conolly, esq., Bengal Staff Corps.

Oct. 5. On board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's s.s. "Jeddo," on his way to England, aged 23, Lieut. Geo. Gordon Morris, H.M.'s Bombay Army, eldest son of Major-Gen. J. E. G. Morris, Bombay Army.

Oct. 6. At Poonah, Capt. John Webb, late of the H.E.I.C. 27th Regt., N.I., third son of George Webb, esq., of Hartlip, Kent.

At Kusowlie, aged 27, Alice Jane, wife of Henry George Saunders, late 3rd Bengal European Regt.

At Feltham, aged 90, Charles Richardson, esq., LL.D., of Tulce-hill, Norwood, author of "A New Dictionary of the English Language," and other philological works. He was born in July, 1775, and bred to the law, but quitted it early for literary pursuits. His first production was "Illustrations of English Philology" (1805), a critical examination of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, and remarks on Dugald Stewart's essay "On the Tendency of some late Philological Speculations;" in which he strenuously advocated Horne Tooke's "Principles of Language." Shortly afterwards he was asked to undertake the lexicographical portion of the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*. The first part of this work was published in January, 1811, but it was suspended in consequence of the failure of the original publishers. Dr. Richardson again resumed the work under the auspices of Mr. Mawman and his co-proprietors. The publication of the "Dictionary" separately, by the late Mr. Pickering, commenced in January, 1835, and was completed in the spring of 1837. An abridgment of the work in 8vo. was published in 1838. Both works were reprinted at New York. Mr. Whittingham, of the Chiswick press, and Messrs. Bell and Daldy, afterwards having become purchasers of the copyright, they issued new editions of both in quarto and octavo. In 1855 a supplement to the quarto dictionary was also published by them, which the late Mr. Herbert Coleridge proposed as a model for that intended by the Philological Society to remedy the deficiencies of the two standard Dictionaries of Johnson and Richardson. Dr. Richardson published a little volume on the "Study of Language," which professes to be an exposition of the principles inculcated in the "Diversions" of Purley, by which the author declares himself to have been guided in the composition of his Dictionary. Dr. Richardson also contributed several papers to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and wrote "An Historical Essay on English Grammar and English Grammarians," and another on "Fancy and Imagi-

nation," in which he contravened the opinions of Dugald Stewart and Mr. Wordsworth, considering it quite unphilosophical to suppose these faculties either different powers or different operations of the mind. He was also a contributor to "Notes and Queries."

Oct. 11. Near Pau, aged 44, Christopher Pemberton Hodgson, esq., late H.B.M.'s Consul at Hakodate, in Japan. He was author of the following works,—"Reminiscences of Australia," 1846; "El Ydalfour: a Book of Eastern Travel," 1849; "The Wanderer: a Poem," 1849; "Pyrenaica: History of the Viscounts of Bearn," 1855; "Residence at Nagasaki and Hakodate in 1859-60," 8vo., 1861.

Oct. 12. At Margate, Sophia, widow of John Ansley, esq., formerly Lord Mayor of London.

At the Chateau de Bayen, Haute Garonne, aged 49, W. Vincent Wallace, esq., an eminent lyric composer. Mr. Wallace was a native of Waterford, and the son of a military bandmaster. While yet a boy he became a member of the orchestra of the Dublin Theatre Royal, then under the management of the late Mr. Bunn. At this time he was a clever violinist, and attracted a good deal of notice on account of his musical talents. When he was about twenty years of age he went on a voyage to Australia for the benefit of his health, which was then very delicate. Thence he went to the East Indies and afterwards to South America, many cities in which he visited, ultimately working his way to the West Indies, Mexico, and at length to New York. At last he came to London, and gave concerts as a pianist with great success. But he made his great hit in this country in the end of 1845, when his first and best opera of *Maritana* was produced at Drury Lane Theatre by Mr. Bunn. He had for many years been subject to intermittent and frequently dangerous attacks of illness, originating in a dropsical tendency, and for the last twelve months had not been able to leave his bed. Reduced to extreme weakness by this long-continued confinement, accompanied with almost incessant bodily agony, he was advised to try the air of the Pyrenees. This was a last resource, and an unavailing one; the immediate cause of death was congestion of the lungs. Mr. Wallace leaves a widow and two young sons. His most successful works were "*Maritana*," and "*Lurline*." He leaves a posthumous grand opera in four acts behind him, almost complete, entitled "*Estrella*," founded on a Spanish romance, his favourite class of operatic subjects.

Oct. 13. By the accidental upsetting of his carriage, aged 65, H. S. Lane, esq., of Broad-oak, Sussex, and late of the Bengal C.S.

Oct. 14. At Mount Radford House, Bridgewater, aged 73, Robert Ford, esq., J.P.

Oct. 16. At Paris, aged 71, John Edward Waring, esq., of South Hill, Guildford.

Oct. 19. Aged 82, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Arthur Cyril Onslow, Rector of Newington, Surrey, and third dau. of the late Sir

Edward Winnington, bart., of Stanford Court, Worcester.

Aged 52, William B. Prichard, esq., Civil Engineer, author of a "Treatise on Harbours."

At Torwood Mount, Torquay, Mary, widow of the Rev. Peter Robertson, of Braheadam, and dau. of the late James Dundas, esq., of Ochertyre.

At Clifton, York, aged 60, Anna Maria, widow of the Rev. Robt. Philip Blake, of Stoke-next-Guildford, Surrey.

Oct. 20. At East Cowes Castle, Isle of Wight, aged 74, the Right Hon. John Prendergast, third Viscount Gort. He was born Nov. 21, 1790, and was educated at Harrow School, where Lord Byron, Sir Robert Peel, and Viscount Palmerston were among his senior schoolfellows. He was for some time member for Limerick, the contests which he fought with the present Lord Monteagle for the representation of that city having been remarkable for their length and severity. He succeeded to the title November 11, 1842, was afterwards one of the Representative Peers for Ireland, and Colonel of the Limerick Artillery Militia. In politics he was ever a warm supporter of the Conservative party. He was married, first to the Hon. Maria O'Grady, dau. of Standish, first Viscount Guiltmore; and, secondly, to Elizabeth Mary, dau. and heir of John Jones, esq.; by the former he has left a family of four sons and three daus., beside the Hon. Standish, now fourth Viscount Gort.

At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. Arthur Charles Parker, 71st Highland Light Infantry, youngest son of the late Major-Gen. Parker, C.B., R.A.

At his residence, Brighton, aged 79, William King, esq., M.D. He was formerly a fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, (B.A. Twelfth Wrangler, 1809; M.A. 1812; L.M. 1817; M.D. 1819,) and became a Fellow of the College of Physicians 1820. Dr. King was Consulting Physician of the Sussex County Hospital 1842 to 1861, and the first President of the Brighton and Sussex Medical Chirurgical Society. He was author of "The Institutions of De Fellenberg," 1842; "Medical Essays," 1850; "Address to the Provincial Medical Surgical Association," 1851; and "An Essay on Scrofula," in the "Medical Gazette."

On the Roman road near Riseholme, Lincolnshire, aged 24, Henry, fifth son of the late Luke Bland, esq., of Caenby, near Market Rasen. The deceased was killed by being thrown from a dog-cart.

Oct. 21. At his residence, Southwick, Hants., aged 77, Admiral Henry Stanhope.

At Bewdley, aged 84, Maria, relict of Edm. Whitcombe, esq., M.R.C.S.E., of Clebury Mortimer.

At Chichester, aged 89, Miriam Arabella Nicolls, eldest dau. of the late Gen. Oliver Nicolls, and granddau. of the late Gen. Sir William Green, bart.

Oct. 22. At Montreux, Switzerland, aged

23. Henry Gordon Heath, Lieut. 1st Battalion 18th Foot (the Royal Irish).

At Brixton, aged 62, Mary, widow of Capt. Robert Walker, of the Bengal Artillery, and dau. of the late William Curling, esq., of Ham, Kent.

At Florence, aged 37, George Henry Bengough, esq., of the Ridge, Gloucestershire. He was a great promoter of the formation of reformatories, and his early death was attributable to his exertions in the cause.

Oct. 23. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 72, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Bennett Hearsey, K.C.B., commanding H.M.'s 21st Hussars, and late 6th Bengal Light Cavalry. He entered the Hon. E.I. Company's service in 1807, was engaged in the Nepaul war, and commanded a cavalry division in the Punjaub campaign of 1848-9. In 1857 he was in command at Barrackpore, and he received the order of knighthood for his strenuous exertions in dealing with the mutiny at that station. Sir John Hearsey served in India for the space of thirty-four years without availing himself of the usual furlough, although he was several times wounded; and in 1841 the cavalry officers of the Bengal Army presented him with a handsome silver vase, inscribed with the names of the battles in which that army, of which he was so conspicuous a member, had been engaged. He received the colonelcy of the 21st Hussars Sept. 30, 1862.

At Lyne Grove, Surrey, Vice-Admiral Hon. George J. Cavendish. He was the third son of Richard, second Lord Waterpark, by Juliana, eldest dau. and co-heir of Mr. Thomas Cooper, of Mullinart Castle, Kildare. He married, Aug. 13, 1838, Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Chas. Prieaux Brune, of Prieaux Place, Cornwall, by whom he leaves a family of daughters. He entered the navy in June 1810, on board the "Elizabeth," 74, as first-class volunteer, and in the same year became midshipman to the "Poictiers," 74, Captain Sir John P. Beresford, and served in North America, where he assisted at the capture, among other vessels, of the ships of war "Wasp" and "Frolic;" and when on board the "Leander," 66, Capt. Sir George R. Collier, he aided in taking several American privateers. He afterwards served on board the "Queen Charlotte," flagship of Sir Edward Thornborough, and the "Newcastle," bearing the flag of Sir Pulteney Malcolm. Subsequently he served in the "Tees," 26, during a part of the first Burmese war. For some time he was second captain in the "Winchester," to Sir Edward G. Colpoys, commander-in-chief in the West Indies. In November, 1830, he obtained his commission as captain, since which he had not been afloat. He became a vice-admiral on the reserved list November 22, 1862.

At Lenaghan, Enniskillen, Mary, widow of the Hon. and Rev. Charles Maude.

At his residence, Bolsover-st., Portland-place, Capt. Sykes, R.N.

At the Manor House, Holywell, Oxford,

Anne Gilbertson, dau. of the late W. C. Gilbertson, esq., of Cefngwyn, Aberystwith.

At his residence, Stamford Brook, Chiswick, aged 71, Thomas Frere, esq., M.A.

At Wribbenhall, Bewdley, Worcestershire, Martha, second dau. of the late Rev. Edward Baugh, Rector of Neen Sollers and Milson, co. Salop.

At his residence, Charlotte-st., Fitzroy-sq., aged 74, Dr. Harpur Gamble, R.N.

At Sydenham-hill, Kent, aged 73, Hugh Fraser, esq., late Surgeon to 1st Battalion 60th (the King's Royal Rifle Corps), also Surgeon for ten years to the Military Prison at Weedon.

Oct. 24. At Folkestone, aged 36, the Hon. Windham Henry Wyndham Quin, youngest son of the late Earl of Dunraven.

At his residence, Llangollen, aged 51, Edward Donatus O'Brien, esq., eldest son of the late Donatus O'Brien, esq., of Fanore, co. Clare, Ireland, and Sidmouth, Devon.

At Easthampstead, aged 65, Charlotte, widow of the Hon. and Rev. William Somerville, Rector of Barford, Warwickshire, and dau. of the late Rev. Walter Bagot, of Blithfield, Staffordshire.

At Hastings, Francis Anna, widow of the Rev. W.H. Shore, late Incumbent of All Saints', Child's-hill, Hampstead.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 75, Wm. Newnham, esq., late of Farnham, son of the late John Newnham, esq., of Farnham, and nephew of the Rev. William Moore Newnham, Rector of Basingham, Lincolnshire, who died in 1832⁴. He was born at Farnham, Nov. 1, 1790, and in early and middle life was well known as an author, and as a very skilful and eminent medical practitioner. His principal publications were, "A Tribute to Sympathy," published in 1817, which went through eleven or twelve editions; "An Essay on Superstition;" A Memoir of his mother, who died in 1830; "The Principles of Physical, Intellectual, Moral, and Religious Education," in 2 vols. thick 8vo., 1828; "The Reciprocal Influence of Mind and Body considered;" "Sunday Evening Letters," 1838. He also wrote many smaller works, among which may be mentioned, "Observations on the Medicinal Properties of Green Tea," dedicated to Sir Astley Cooper, bart., 1827, and "An Essay on the Disorders Incident to Literary Men," dedicated to Bishop Burgess, 1836. By Caroline, his wife, who died June 16, 1863, and who was the youngest dau. of the late Rev. Christopher Atkinson, Vicar of Wethersfield, Essex, and niece to Sir John Fleming Leicester, bart., first Lord De Tabley, he leaves three sons and three daus.: two of his sons are in Holy Orders.

Oct. 25. At Newmarket, from an accident,

⁴ Vide GEN. MAG., vol. cii. pt. i. p. 373; also, "Bray's Surrey," vol. iii. p. 74, for a long inscription on a monument erected by Wm. Moore Newnham in Ash Church to the memory of his mother, William Newnham's grandmother.

aged 46, the Hon. Henry Stevenson Blackwood, youngest son of Hans, third Lord Dufferin and Claneboye.

At Highgate, Mary Douglas, second dau. of the Rev. C. W. Edmonstone, Incumbent of St. John's, Holloway.

At Edinburgh, Alexander Balfour Ker Williamson, esq., of Cardrona, Peeblesshire, Capt. H.M.'s 78th Highlanders.

Suddenly, at Foss House, Pitlochry, Perthshire, N.B., aged 19, Laura Cecilia Cumming, wife of Henry Price Holford, esq.

At Horton, near Ilminster, aged 63, Frances Essex, relict of the Rev. Richard Foley, late Rector of North Cadbury, Somerset, and formerly Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

In Somerset-st., Portman-sq., aged 78, Miss Clarke, formerly of the Rectory, Winkfield, Berks.

At Roden House, Wem, Salop, aged 58, John Henshaw Walford, esq., J.P. for the county of Salop.

At Agen, Richard Alexander Butler, esq., youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. James Butler.

Oct. 26. At Richmond, Surrey, aged 49, George Graeme Watson, second surviving son of the late George Watson Taylor, esq., of Erlestoke Park, Wilts.

In Carlton House-terrace, Eliza J., wife of John George Smyly, esq., Q.C., Upper Merion-street, Dublin, youngest dau. of the late Sir Andrew Ferguson, bart., M.P., Londonderry.

In Sloane-street, Chelsea, aged 88, Elizabeth, widow of Francis Ethelbert Busbridge, esq., late of the War Office, and Maldon, Essex.

Oct. 27. At her residence, Sackett's Hill House, St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet, aged 82, Dame Elizabeth, relict of Sir Richard Burton.

At Dareham House, Suffolk (the residence of her brother-in-law), Charlotte Anne, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alexander Clark-Kenedy, K.C.B., of Knockgray, Kirkcudbrightshire, N.B.

At Brighton, aged 30, Frederick Leicester Barwell, esq., late of H.M.'s 50th Regt.

At Edinburgh, suddenly, aged 66, James Bruce, esq., late Bengal Medical Service.

At Cheltenham, aged 70, Charlotte Prestwood, widow of John Offley Crewe Read, esq., of Wern, Flintshire, and Llandinam Hall, Montgomeryshire, eldest dau. of the late Admiral Sir Willoughby Thomas Lake, K.C.B.

At the Vicarage, Wickham Market, Suffolk, aged 22, Emily, eldest dau. of the Rev. Weeden Butler.

In John-street, Bedford-row, aged 90, Charlotte, widow of James Browell, esq., R.N.

At Cambridge, Massachusetts, aged 81, Dr. Joseph E. Worcester, author of "Worcester's Dictionary."

At the Vicarage, Monmouth, aged 72, Elizabeth, widow of William Moreton, esq., late Captain 2nd Life Guards.

At Wappenham Rectory, Northants., aged 25, Nathaniel Gilbert Scott, esq., M.R.C.S., third son of the Rev. Thomas Scott.

At his residence, Kingsworthy, near Winchester, aged 65, John Griffith, esq., late of the Ordnance Office.

Oct. 28. At Hotwells, near Bristol, aged 71, Capt. William Henry Graves, formerly of the 18th, or Royal Irish Regt. of Infantry.

At Weston-super-Mare, John Illidge, eldest son of the late Alexander Fraser, esq., J.P. and D.L., of Gatwick House, Surrey.

At Naples, Katherine Frances, wife of Thomas Helsby, esq., Lincoln's Inn, and dau. and heir of the late Richard Vavasour Vyvyan, esq.

Oct. 29. At Southampton, aged 85, Capt. John Mee, late H.M.'s 24th Regt. He had served in the Peninsula, and had a medal and clasps for Busaco and Talavera. He was son-in-law of the late Col. Black, Adjutant-Gen. of India, and was for nearly forty years a magistrate of the county of Dublin.

Thomas James Hervey Bathurst, Captain in the Royal Wiltshire Militia, late in the 75th Regt.

At Ashburne, aged 69, Jane, fourth dau. of the late Waterhouse Crymble Lindsay, esq., J.P., Fort Edward, co. Tyrone.

At Black Rock, near Dublin, Dorothea Lucretia, widow of Herbert Francis Hore, esq., of Pole Hore, co. Wexford.

Oct. 30. In Hyde Park Square, aged 68, Sir Charles Crompton, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench. He was the third son of Peter Crompton, esq., M.D., of Liverpool, and was born in 1797; was educated at Trinity College, Dublin; called to the bar in 1821; made an assessor of the Liverpool Court of Passage in 1836, and, after serving on the Chancery Commission of 1851, was raised to the Bench and knighted in 1852. He married, in 1832, the fourth dau. of Thomas Fletcher, esq., of Liverpool.

At Sutterton Vicarage, Lincolnshire, aged 23, Charles Alexander Moore, esq., Lieut. Royal South Lincoln Militia, late Lieut. 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, formerly Lieut. H.M.'s 15th Regt., only surviving son of the Rev. C. Avery Moore, Vicar of Sutterton.

Aged 83, Richard Canon, esq., of Kennington, Surrey, formerly of the Adjutant-General's Office, Horse Guards, and editor of "Historical Records of the British Army."

At Bognor, Sussex, aged 42, Anna Maria Laura Beresford, widow of the late Capt. H. M. Davidson, of H.M.'s 29th Regt. of Bengal Native Infantry.

At the Rectory, Ilchester, aged 18, William, son of the Rev. William Buckler.

Oct. 31. At Chichester, aged 74, Major-Gen. John Eyre, Royal Artillery, eldest son of the Rev. James Eyre, Solihull, Warwickshire.

At Ford Park, Plymouth, Captain James Trevenen, Bengal Staff Corps, eldest surviving son of James Trevenen, esq., of Helstone, Cornwall.

Aged 68, Susan, widow of the Rev. Edward Curtels, of Rettendon, Essex.

At Brighton, aged 44, George Williamson,

esq., M.D., Surgeon-Major, 64th Regt. He was the author of several professional works and papers.

At Wetheringsett Rectory, aged 88, Louisa Charlotte, widow of the Rev. Francis Warre, D.C.L., Rector of Cheddon Fitzpaine, Somersetshire.

Nov. 1. At Severn-Stoke, Worcestershire, aged 80, Lady Augusta Cotton, widow of Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B., &c.

At Llanfoist House, Abergavenny, Ann, wife of Crawshaw Bailey, esq., M.P.

At Barrington Hall, Cambridgeshire, aged 44, Capt. Bendyshe, formerly of H.M.'s 10th Foot and the Cambridgeshire Militia, J.P. for the county of Cambridge.

At Dublin, aged 21, Charles Arcedeckne Butler, second son of the Hon. St. John Butler.

At Bath, aged 11, Beaujolois Arabella Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late Capt. the Hon. James Bury, R.E.

At Canterbury, aged 55, Thomas Philpott, esq., Alderman and Justice of the Peace of that city.

At Lough Ine, co. Cork, Mrs. Becher, widow of Henry Owens Becher, esq., of Aughadow, in the same county.

At Summer-hill, Dartford, Kent (the residence of her son), aged 72, Mary Anne, relict of the late Henry Walker, esq., many years H.B.M.'s Consul at the Islands of Fayal and Pico, Azores.

Of apoplexy, at his residence, Acton-green, aged 66, John Lindley, esq., F.R.S., Ph. D., and late Professor of Botany at University College. He was born on the 5th of February, 1799, at Catton, near Norwich, where his father was proprietor of a large nursery garden. After leaving the Grammar School of Norwich, he devoted his attention to botanical science. In 1819 he published a translation of *Richard's Analyse du Fruit*, and in 1820 a work entitled *Monographia Rosarum*, in which he described several new species of roses. About the same period he contributed to the "Transactions of the Linnæan Society," various papers on botanical subjects. Some time afterwards he proceeded to London, where he became Assistant Secretary to the Horticultural Society, and was engaged by Mr. Loudon to write the descriptive portion of his "Encyclopædia of Plants," the merit of which, as a botanical work, was entirely due to him, as was stated in the preface. The "Encyclopædia" was completed in 1829. In the same year he was appointed Professor of Botany at the London University. At this period the Linnæan system was almost universally followed by English botanists. It is one of the chief merits of Dr. Lindley, that he early saw the necessity of superseding the artificial by the natural classification of plants. In an essay on this subject published in his "Introduction to the Natural System of Botany," published in 1830, he shewed very clearly what the advantages of this system were, and thus paved the way for its general adoption in England. Two years

later he published the "Introduction to Systematic and Physiological Botany, and a Synopsis of the British Flora," in which our indigenous plants were arranged and described for the first time according to the natural system. In a "Natural System of Botany," published in 1836, Dr. Lindley took new views of botanical classification, and proposed a new nomenclature for families of plants. Ten years later, his great work, "The Vegetable Kingdom," was published. This work, the most elaborate that had appeared on systematic botany, gave a description of all the families of plants, and more especially of those useful to man. It gave very extended lists of the genera, and was generally recognised as one of the most important contributions which had at that time appeared on systematic botany. While engaged in writing these works, Dr. Lindley was most diligently employed as a practical botanist, in describing new species on which he wrote a large number of papers contributed to botanical publications. In 1841 he became editor of the "Gardener's Chronicle," a weekly publication, which he conducted with great ability. In 1860 he was appointed examiner in the University of London. He was a Ph. D. of Munich, and a Fellow of the Royal Society, of which in 1858 he received the medal as a reward for his services to botanical science.

At Galway, John Hughes, esq., late Lieut. 57th Regt., and Barrackmaster of Galway. He entered the service as ensign in 1803, and was promoted to lieutenant in 1808; served in Gibraltar, Portugal, France, Spain, and America, and was present in six general actions. He was twice severely wounded, at Albuhera and at Nivelle; a ball remaining in the right thigh for nine years, compelled him to retire on half-pay in 1818. He was decorated with the Peninsular war-medal and five clasps for Busaco, Albuhera, Vittoria, Pyrenees, and Nivelle, and was appointed a barrackmaster in 1824.

In Charlotte-st., Bedford-sq., aged 61, Wm. Winsor, late of the firm of Winsor and Newton, of Rathbone-place, and many years an active member of the Sacred Harmonic Society. Messrs. Winsor and Newton were authors of the "Handbook of Water Colours," and "Instructions for Fresco Painting," both published in 1843.

Nov. 2. At Brighton, aged 65, Philip Palmer, esq., of Oakley Place, Berks.

At Clevedon House, Reading, the residence of her son-in-law, Aletta, widow of Col. Allan Cameron, and mother of Consul Cameron, now a captive in Abyssinia. Her death was accelerated by grief and anxiety upon her son's account.

Aged 26, Anna Rosa, eldest dau. of James St. George Burke, esq., Q.C., of the Auberics, Essex.

At Clifton-place, Exeter, aged 90, Margaretta Susanna, relict of E. Day, esq., Capt. 1st Somerset Militia. She was dau. of J. Poole,

esq., J.P. (formerly of Staplegrave), by his wife, Charlotte Minifie, of Fairwater House, Somersetshire, granddau. of the celebrated Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury.

At Taunton, aged 30, Elizabeth Frances Georgiana, second dau. of Samuel Strong, Comm. R.N., of Hadley, Middlesex.

Nov. 3. At his residence, Vincent-sq., Westminster, aged 78, Major Richard Jellicoe, late Paymaster of the London district. He served at Heligoland, in the Baltic, and in the Peninsula, and was appointed Paymaster in 1814.

At Brighton, aged 78, John Samuel Martin Fonblanque, esq., Commissioner of Bankruptcy. He was eldest son of John Fonblanque, esq., K.C., of the Middle Temple, and was born in Brook-street, in March, 1787. He was educated at the Charterhouse and at Caius College, Cambridge. Whilst at Cambridge he burst a blood-vessel on the lungs, and being advised that only change of climate could save his life, he obtained a commission in the 21st Fusiliers. With this regiment he served at Cadiz, Gibraltar, in Sicily, and the Greek Islands; then in Italy, under Lord W. Bentinck, from whom, at Genoa, he received the appointment of Deputy Judge-Advocate-General. Thence he went to America, was present at the taking of Washington, at the battle of Baltimore, and ultimately at the fatal repulse before New Orleans, when he was made prisoner within the enemy's lines, being one of the very few who had succeeded in crossing the works. His last military service was with the Army of Occupation in France. He left Valenciennes in November, 1816, and was almost immediately called to the bar, having kept the necessary terms at Lincoln's Inn during his residence at Cambridge. Early in the following year, Lord Eldon appointed him one of the then seventy Commissioners of Bankruptcy. The abuses and imperfections of the bankruptcy system did not escape his attention, and long before law reform had become fashionable, he published a pamphlet on the subject. In or about 1826, Mr. Fonblanque and others started "The Jurist," a quarterly journal of jurisprudence and legislation, being the first periodical which systematically advocated the amendment of the law. This was a bold step, and not a few prophesied ruin to the rash innovators. His colleagues did not live to see the result of the work. Mr. Fonblanque having attracted the notice of Lord Brougham, as a law reformer, was appointed one of the original Commissioners of the newly-instituted Court of Bankruptcy. In 1823 appeared his "Treatise on Medical Jurisprudence," published by him in conjunction with the late Dr. Paris. Mr. Fonblanque was one of the founders of the Union Debating Society at Cambridge.

At Cambridge, aged 54, James Beynon Lloyd Phillips, esq., late of H.M.'s 12th Regt., and Capt. of the Royal Cardigan Militia.

At Brocklesby, Lincolnshire, aged 55, Stephen Gibbons, esq.

In St. Petersburg-place, aged 70, Charlotte, widow of Lieut.-Col. Commandant T. A. Cowper, Bombay Engineers.

At Hastings, aged 39, Frederick A. P. Wood, esq., Capt. R.M.L.I., eldest son of the late Capt. Frederick Wood, R.N.

At Brenchley, Kent, of typhus fever, caught in the discharge of his professional duties, aged 36, Alfred Monckton, esq., surgeon.

At the Rectory, Ovington, Hants, the residence of her son-in-law, aged 86, Sarah, relict of Wm. Marshall, esq., of Bescot Hall, near Walsall.

Nov. 4. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 89, Major Peyton.

Aged 76, Catherine Bean, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rear-Adm. James Bowen, of Ilfracombe, Devon.

At his residence, Canonbury-sq., aged 82, George Ballard, esq., late Under Secretary of Inland Revenue.

Nov. 5. Aged 59, Malcolm Nugent Roas, esq., of Astley Hall, Lancashire.

Aged 84, John Lorkin, esq., Deputy, of Aldersgate-st. He was for fifty years a member of the Corporation of the City of London.

Aged 42, Mary Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. A. Kershaw, of St. James's Parsonage, Lathom.

In Duke-st., Grosvenor-sq., aged 59, Wm. Bloxam, esq., sen., M.D.

At Lewisham, the residence of her mother (Mrs. L. E. Bishop), aged 20, Letitia Catharine, youngest dau. of the late Rev. H. A. Bishop, Rector of Cley-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, formerly Rector of Long Stow, Cambridge.

Nov. 6. At Southsea, Hants., Laura Olivia, wife of Sir Francis Blackwood, bart., Lieut. R.N., second dau. of R. S. Palmer, esq.

At Banchory Lodge, aged 44, Lieut.-Col. William Burnett Ramsay, of Banchory Lodge, D.L. for Kincardineshire. The deceased, who was a son of Capt. Thomas Ramsay, and a grandson of Sir Alexander Ramsay, bart., of Balmain, entered the army at an early age, and retired about twelve years ago. He was afterwards appointed Lieut.-Col. of the Forfar Kincardine Militia, and by his intelligent and zealous efforts raised that regiment to a very high state of efficiency. The state of his health, however, compelled him to retire from that office, and since he had devoted himself in a great measure to the duties of a country gentleman. On the Volunteer movement commencing he very promptly came forward and joined it. Refusing a high post in that service he insisted on taking rank as a private, and by his regular discharge of duty in this undistinguished position, he set an example which had a salutary effect on the corps.

In Chepstow-place, Merriek Arthur Gethin Shawe, esq., Bengal C.S., late Judge of Sihat.

At Lynton, North Devon, Letitia Catharine, widow of the Rev. Henry Horace Hayes, and eldest dau. of the late Col. Alexander William Lawrence.

Nov. 7. At Bethlehem Hospital, aged 37,

William Helps, esq., M.D., Resident Physician of that institution, only son of the late James Helps, esq., of Gloucester.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, the Rev. John Telford, Roman Catholic priest of St. Marie's, Ryde.

At Norton, near Stockton-on-Tees, aged 95, Sarah, widow of William Gibson, esq., formerly of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and one of the family of that name, of Barfield and Whitehaven, Cumberland.

Nov. 8. In Clifford-st., aged 58, William Thomas Squire, esq., formerly of Barton Place, Mildenhall, Suffolk, and late Capt. in the 2nd Life Guards.

At Northiam, Sussex, aged 83, Marianne, widow of the Rev. James Collins, D.C.L.

At Totnes, Devon, aged 57, W. F. Windeatt, esq., solicitor.

Nov. 9. At the Principal's Lodgings, Brasenose College, Oxford, aged 62, the Lady Maria Theresa, widow of Sir George Cornewall Lewis, bart. Her ladyship was the sister of the Earl of Clarendon, Foreign Secretary, and the late Bishop of Durham, and the only dau. of the Hon. George Villiers, third son of the first Earl of Clarendon, by his wife, the Hon. Theresa Parker, dau. of John first Lord Borlington, and sister of the late Earl of Morley. She was born March 8, 1803, and married first, Nov. 6, 1830, Mr. Thomas Henry Lister, of Armitage Park, Yorkshire, who died in 1842; and secondly, in Oct. 1844, the late Right Hon. Sir George Cornewall Lewis, bart., who died in 1863. Lady Theresa had been a contributor to literature; her latest work was editing the Letters of the late Miss Berry.

At Edensor, aged 29, Henry George Cavendish, esq., late H.M.'s 68th Regt., eldest son of Lord and Lady George Cavendish.

At Burwell, Cambridgeshire, aged 72, Edward Ball, esq., who represented that county from 1852 to 1863. During that period there was but one contest, viz. in 1857, when he was returned at the head of the poll. He was a Dissenter and Liberal Conservative, and made himself conspicuous by his advocacy of Protection.

At his residence, in St. Cuthbert's, Bedford, Samuel Wing, esq., J.P.

At the Priory, Mendham, Suffolk, Capt. William Thomas Wayte Wood, late of H.M.'s 20th Regt., in which he served during the whole of the Crimean war. He was the eldest son of Thomas Wood, esq., of Toft Monks, Norfolk, and Brixworth Hall, Northants.

At the residence of his father, aged 27, Frederick, fifth son of the Rev. George Rogers, of Camberwell.

At Geneva, aged 31, Grace Elizabeth, wife of George Massey Dawson, esq., of New Forest, Tipperary.

At Moreton Say, Apelina Elizabeth, second

dau. of the Rev. Robert Upton, Vicar of Moreton Say, Salop.

Nov. 10. At Osborne Villa, Folkestone, Eliza Anne Roberta, eldest dau. of the late Sir Wm. Fraser, bart.

In Devonshire-st., Portland-pl., aged 63, Edward William Tuson, esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.R.C.S.E.

At Twickenham, Margaret Gibson, widow of the Rev. William Steven, D.D., Trinity College Church, Edinburgh.

Nov. 11. At Oakley House, near Abingdon, aged 70, Mary, relict of Edward Jodrell, esq., of Bayfield Hall, Norfolk.

At his seat, Norton Priory, Cheshire, aged 80, Sir Richard Brooke, bart.

At Dawlish, South Devon, Hannah, widow of Major-Gen. William Sage, H.M.'s Bengal Army.

At Leamington, Ellen Barcroft, wife of Lieut.-Col. Campbell, of South Hall, Argyleshire, and second dau. of the late Edward Parker, esq., of Arkincoat, Lancashire.

Nov. 12. At Elvetham Park, Hants., the Lady Calthorpe.

Nov. 15. At his residence, Albemarle-st., aged 69, Matthew James Chapman, esq., M.D. He took the degree of M.D. at Edinburgh in 1820, and subsequently entered Trinity College, Cambridge, proceeding B.A. 1832, (being bracketed as a Junior Optime with Mr. Shilleto,) and M.A. 1835. He was author of "Barbadoes, and other Poems," 1833; "Jephtha's Daughter," a dramatic poem, 1834; and a translation of Theocritus, Bion and Moschus, 1836. Dr. Chapman married, at Exeter in 1837, Mary Anna, eldest dau. of J. G. Reed, esq., of Dochfour, British Guinea.

Nov. 16. In Leinster-gardens, Lancaster-gate, aged 64, Adm. Sir Horatio T. Austin, K.C.B.

Nov. 17. At Ronceville, Jersey, at the house of her son-in-law (Major-Gen. John Glencairn Campbell, C.B.), Jane, widow of Col. Charles Carson Alexander, R.E.

At his residence, St. Mary's Lodge, Leamington, aged 78, John Evans, esq. (formerly of Bartholomew Close, London), head and founder of the two eminent mercantile firms of Evans, Lescher, and Evans, of London, and Evans, Sons, and Co., of Liverpool.

Nov. 18. At Ditchley, Oxon., aged 55, the Right Hon. Charles Henry Dillon-Lee, Viscount Dillon. Through his mother, Henrietta, dau. of Dominick Geoffrey Browne, esq., and sister of the first Lord Oramore, his lordship was the representative of the Lees of Ditchley. As he has left no male issue the title and estates descend to his next brother, the Hon. Theobald Dillon-Lee, formerly in the 60th Rifles. The Viscounty is an Irish peerage created in 1622.

TABLE OF MORTALITY AND BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

DEATHS REGISTERED.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS' DISTRICTS.	Area in Statute Acres.	Popula- tion in 1861.	Deaths in Districts, &c., in the Week ending Saturday,				
			Oct. 21, 1865.	Oct. 28, 1865.	Nov. 4, 1865.	Nov. 11, 1865.	Nov. 18, 1865.
Mean Temperature			46°8	46°9	46°1	42°4	44°8
London	78029	2803989	1265	1377	1413	1464	1515
1-6. West Districts .	10786	463388	172	200	218	252	232
7-11. North Districts .	13533	618210	286	312	309	320	338
12-19. Central Districts	1938	378058	162	189	185	192	200
20-25. East Districts .	6230	571158	294	316	315	311	325
26-36. South Districts .	45542	773175	351	360	386	389	420

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered.							Births Registered.		
	Under 20 years of Age.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Oct. 21 .	645	178	210	183	49	1265	963	969	1932	
" 28 .	719	190	226	202	40	1377	1137	1090	2227	
Nov. 4 .	710	206	236	219	42	1413	1067	988	2055	
" 11 .	771	196	235	215	41	1464	1072	1099	2171	
" 18 .	743	198	232	261	67	1515	1052	1022	2074	

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH CORN, &c.,

Sold in Mark-lane during the week ending Tuesday, Nov. 14, from the Returns to the Inspector by the Corn Factors.

	Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.		Qrs.	s.	d.
Wheat ...	4,079	48	11	Oats ...	125	27	8	Beans ...	—	—	0 0
Barley ...	885	35	7	Rye ...	—	—	0 0	Peas ...	—	—	0 0

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Nov. 16.

Hay, 4*l.* 4*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* — Straw, 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.* 12*s.* — Clover, 5*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE-MARKET.

To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Head of Cattle at Market, Nov. 16.

Beef	4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	2,210
Mutton	5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Cows	—
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Pork	4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Calves	554
Lamb	0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Pigs	175

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Mutton	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Lamb	4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Veal	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>		

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From October 24 to November 23, inclusive.

Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Thermometer.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
24	48	58	49	29. 64	rain, fair	9	46	50	45	29. 98	rain, cloudy
25	48	57	49	29. 35	fair	10	43	48	44	30. 08	fr. cldy. slt. rn.
26	48	58	51	29. 26	heavy rain	11	40	49	46	30. 19	do.
27	47	54	47	29. 01	fair, showers	12	46	50	44	30. 31	foggy, fair
28	42	48	47	29. 67	do.	13	40	47	44	30. 13	do. do.
29	47	57	50	29. 11	hvy. rn. cldy.	14	40	51	44	30. 04	cloudy, rain
30	47	52	48	29. 09	rain, cloudy	15	50	52	43	30. 31	rain, fair
31	47	51	46	29. 12	do.	16	41	51	50	30. 09	foggy
N.1	38	47	41	29. 79	foggy. rn. cldy.	17	50	55	43	29. 66	hvy. cnst. rain
2	40	51	48	29. 82	do. fair	18	43	49	49	30. 08	cloudy, fair
3	42	51	42	29. 98	fair	19	49	54	52	29. 79	rain
4	36	48	42	30. 07	foggy	20	53	58	52	29. 52	do. cloudy
5	41	48	41	30. 15	fair, foggy	21	54	58	52	29. 11	do.
6	40	52	42	30. 09	do.	22	53	56	51	28. 95	heavy rain
7	42	48	43	29. 95	fr. cldy. slt. rn.	23	50	53	53	29. 33	fair, rain
8	46	51	46	29. 88	do. do. do. do.						

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25	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	248	7. 4 dis.			104 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5
26	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$		4. 2 dis.			104 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5
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30	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$		6. 2 dis.	219		104 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5
31	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	249	4 dis.			
O.2	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	87	87		8. 4 dis.			104 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5
3	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	247 9	8. 3 dis.			104 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5
4	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$		8. 2 dis.			
6	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	247 9	6 dis.			104 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5
7	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$					104 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5
8	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$		8. 4 dis.			104 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5
9	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	249	5. 4 dis.	216		104 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5
10	89	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	250	8. 4 dis.	216 18	10. pm.	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
11	89	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	248	4 dis.	216		105 $\frac{1}{2}$
13	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	248 $\frac{1}{2}$	8. 4 dis.	216		104 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
14	89	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$					104 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
15	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$		4. 3 dis.	216 18	14. pm.	104 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
16	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	248 50	8 dis.	216 18		105 $\frac{1}{2}$
17	89	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	248	8. 3 dis.		17.18pm.	104 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
18	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	248 50				105 $\frac{1}{2}$
20	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	248 9	4. 2 dis.	216		
21	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	248	6. 3 dis.		13.18pm.	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
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